



# sarasota orchid society **view**

## UPCOMING MEETINGS:

**March 7—Keith Emig, Winter Haven Orchid Nursery—tentatively titled: “Growing Paphiopedilums”**

**April 4—Annual Meeting**

**May 2—Jim Roberts—“Summertime and the Growin’ is Easy”**

**June 6—Phillip Hamilton, Broughtonias**

**July—No Meeting**

**August 1—Alan Koch, Gold Coast Orchids—Miniature Cattleyas for the Home**

**September 5—Annual Picnic**

**Meetings are on the 1st Monday of each month. Doors open at 6:15 pm. Cultural Study Group starts promptly at 6:30 pm. Regular meeting starts at 7:30 pm.**

**Marie Selby Botanical Gardens, 801 South Palm Avenue, Sarasota, Florida  
www.sarasotaorchidsociety.org**

## Baby It's Cold Outside

*By Ron McHatton - January 2011*

This winter is certainly shaping up to be just as bad as last year's was so many of us are facing the same issues with cold damage. The following ran in the [AOS] January 2010 newsletter and I thought it might be useful to run it again. The inspiration for what follows came from a newsletter distributed by Martin Motes of Motes Orchids. This issue of cold damage is not limited to those who live in the traditionally warmer parts of the country. Sooner or later everyone faces this sort of issue.

### OK—Now what do I do?

That's the question I'm often asked when someone sends me an email with pictures of cold damaged plants and they are starting

to pour in now that most of us around the country have been treated to one of the most significant cold snaps in many, many years. It's not just plants in usually temperate areas left out but plants in greenhouses and windowsills can be significantly damaged if too close to the glazing or without adequate air circulation to avoid cold temperature stratification. Cold damage appears as either white patches on the foliage or, if bad enough, outright death of the tissue resulting in brown lesions that look at first like sunburn. The white patches eventually will turn brown as the affected tissue dies.

So what's the answer? Watch the affected areas and plants carefully. Often the dead areas simply dry leaving no more than ugly patches. However, sometimes the damaged areas become infected by bacteria or fungi. When this happens, the affected area will

soften and if infected with a fungus, develop yellow areas that spread into normal green tissue. Oozing of brown liquid, especially with a foul odor is indicative of serious bacterial infection. One of the most effective treatments of bacterial infection is a product called Junction (a commercial mixture of copper hydroxide [Kocide or Champ] and mancozeb [Manzate, Dithane]. **DO NOT APPLY THIS TO DENDROBIUMS** as they are extremely sensitive to copper compounds.

Low level magnesium deficiency in orchids will also be apparent now; brought on by an extended cold snap. Low temperatures and magnesium deficiency cause the foliage of stressed orchids to turn red or coppery in appearance. This is rather easily correctable by treating your plants

*See “Cold” on page 5*

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# 2011 March

**The Sarasota Orchid Society Inc.**

**(SOS)** meets on the first Monday of each month at Selby Botanical Gardens, 800 South Palm Ave., Sarasota, FL. The SOS Inc., an affiliate of the American Orchid Society, is a nonprofit association with the aims of promoting the development, improvement and preservation of orchids through the dissemination of information concerning the culture, hybridization or development of orchids; and generally to extend the knowledge of orchids.

Annual dues are \$20; \$25 for family. Deadline for the newsletter is the 15th of the previous month.

Contributors to this newsletter give reprint rights of their work to newsletters and other affiliates of the American Orchid Society.

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If you are not a member of the American Orchid Society, let me briefly tell you about the premier organization devoted to our hobby. The AOS is the world's largest specialty horticulture group and offers information not available elsewhere. The monthly magazine, *Orchids*, is the most highly-regarded orchid periodical in the world. The photography and articles are outstanding. Membership entitles you to a 10% discount on publications and your dues support conservation and educational programs. As a new member you will receive a copy of *Your First Orchid*, a book chock full of advice and an *Almanac* listing all affiliate organizations (Florida has the most with 58), growers, special interest groups, descriptions of awards, and many more resources. Membership forms are available at the sign-in table for anyone who needs one.

The AOS also publishes the *Awards Quarterly (Now on CD AQ Plus)*, with detailed descriptions of 200-300 awarded orchids with color photographs. I eagerly await mine every three months.

Dues are U.S. single membership \$60.00; for a 2 year membership \$108.00. American Orchid Society, 16700 AOS Lane, Delray Beach, Fl. 33446

Monroe



*Oncidium sphacelatum*

Photo by Kokin

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SHELTON A. THORNE

# UPCOMING SHOWS

## March 2011

**26-27 Orchid Lovers of Spring Hill Show,**  
SNPJ Lodge, 13383 County Line Rd., Spring Hill, FL

**26-27 - Orchid Society of Highlands County Show,**  
Bert J. Harris, Jr. Ag Center, 4509 George Blvd., Sebring, FL.

## April

**2-3 - Central Florida Orchid Society Show,**  
Maitland Civic Center, 641 S. Maitland Ave., Maitland, FL

**16-17 - Tallahassee Orchid Society Show,**  
Doyle Conner Bldg, 3125 Doyle Conner Blvd., Tallahassee, FL

**22-23 - Vero Beach Orchid Society Show,** Riverside Park Dr., Vero Beach, FL

For members who are receiving the newsletter by mail, you are missing out on some wonderful color pictures taken during the year in our newsletter.

If you have computer access and are getting the newsletter by snail mail, you can switch and save the Society \$7.00 per year per person.

Please contact me and I'll be glad to add you to our e-mail list.

Carolyn Langdon  
carolynlangdon@tampabay.rr.com

**29-May 1 - Platinum Coast Orchid Society Orchid Fest,** Cocoa Expo Sports Arena, 500 Friday Rd., Cocoa, FL



Phal. Baldan's Kaleidoscope 'Golden Treasure' AM/AOS



Rlc. Memoria John Odom

Photos by Monroe Kokin

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The vendors who lecture at our meetings take their valuable time and effort to educate us on orchid culture. In turn, they ask us to buy their plants which they bring to sell at our meetings.

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"Cold" from page 1

with a mixture of 1 Tbs Epsom salts and 1 Tbs of potassium nitrate/gallon of water. This should be applied in lieu of regular feedings until spring warmth returns. Epsom salts are easily found in any grocery or drugstore but potassium nitrate can be more difficult to find in small quantities.

I'm not familiar with other states, but the component chemicals which make up Junction, Kocide/Champ and Mancozeb (the latter goes by a number of names including Dithane M45) are common in the horticultural trade so a little sleuthing at your favorite nursery or good garden center should pay off.

For most parts of the country, winter is in full swing. The midwest and eastern states have received their share of snow already. The shorter and often dull days, along with cooler temperatures, affect our orchids in both good and bad ways.

First the good news; cooler temperatures and/or shorter days send the signal to many orchids that it is time to flower. Inflorescences on many *Phalaenopsis* and *Cymbidium* hybrids should be well developed by Christmas. Be on the lookout for bugs that think of your precious orchid buds as tasty winter treats. Mealybugs will be the most likely suspects. Fortunately, these soft-bodied pests

can be easily controlled with one teaspoon castile soap (we use Dr. Bronner's Peppermint Soap) in a quart of water in a hand sprayer. This safe home treatment may require several applications every other day until control is achieved. Don't be tempted to mix any chemical control, even one as benign as soap, stronger than recommended.

It is a good idea to begin staking *Phalaenopsis* spikes before they get too far along. We will have a photo essay in the April issue of ORCHIDS magazine showing how



to prepare orchids for display, but for now there is a brief explanation of how to stake a *Phalaenopsis* here. Certain *Cattleya* species bloom on cue for the holidays, notably *Cattleya trianae* and *C. percivaliana* (although both bloom across wider seasons in nature). It is a good idea to stake *Cattleyas* also, as the flowers will display better. Decorating the home with blooming or-

chids can provide colorful accents that are always admired by guests. If you have any orchid shows nearby at this time of year, try to make the time to attend one and pick out a few plants that will bloom reliably at the holidays for years to come.

### Orchid tips for winter...

■ If you are a windowsill grower, the light will be entirely different at this time of year. Assess it carefully and make any



necessary adjustments. A south window may be brighter due to bare trees and the sun being lower in the sky. Watch for sunburn and move plants back from the window or add a sheer curtain to cut down the light. ■ Shorter days and gloomy weather in many parts of the country can cause plants to produce soft growths that are more susceptible to pests and disease. Some orchids will not flower if they do not receive enough light. If

necessary, use a growlight on a timer to provide additional light in winter.

■ Orchids grow more slowly in winter and will need less water and fertilizer. Most growers cut their fertilizer back to twice a month at half strength. Monitor orchids to keep them at their proper moisture level for their type. Generally, orchids will need about half as much water in winter as they do in summer. Some orchids must have a dry winter rest in order to flower.

■ The loss of humidity as a result of forced air heating can take its toll on your orchids. Remember, most orchids grow optimally with 60-75% humidity. If your home is especially dry, and you will know by the way your own skin reacts to winter, provide extra humidity for your orchids. A tried and true method is to set orchid pots on trays of pebbles that are filled with water; just make sure your plant is not setting in the water. Misting a couple times a day can also help.

■ Winter is cold, so protect plants from drafts. If buds start falling off of a *Phalaenopsis* inflorescence the first thing to suspect is a drafty window (second thing is ethylene gas from a nearby heater). Do not put plants close enough to a window to touch the glass!

If you happen to be lucky enough to live in an area where you grow

your orchids outdoors year-round, don't be caught with your guard down. Even South Florida, the Gulf Coast and Southern California can experience damaging cold temperatures. Have a plan and supplies for cov-



ering or moving plants should cold weather be heading your way. Florida has an unusually wet winter. Keep an eye out for fungal infections on leaves, and especially *Botrytis* on flowers. Provide ample air movement and keep growing area free of plant debris.

Providing a little extra attention to your orchids at this time of year will get them through the winter in good health and bloom!!!

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## Monthly Checklist for March and April

### **Cattleya**

Although March is, in many parts of the country, still a cold and blustery month, the lengthening days and warmer temperatures allowed by increased light are long-awaited harbingers of the coming change of season. Some of the best standard *Cattleyas* of the year will be in bloom, or will be blooming soon. The last of the winter-flowering hybrids will join the earliest of the spring hybrids in a wonderful display. Be on the alert for senescing sheaths that need removal. If these yellowing sheaths are not removed, the moisture they trap can lead to bud rot. Careful removal of the sheath will allow the buds to develop, although they will need additional support. Changing light conditions can also be a problem in March and April. An exceptionally bright day, especially immediately following a rain, can lead to sunburn of the foliage if shading is not attended to properly. There can still be periods of dull days where spikes can be weakened owing to the lower light. Lengthening days will mean increased metabolic rates necessitating increased water and fertilizer. The plants will indicate needs by drying more rapidly, which means more frequent watering and fertilizing.

With the passing of the season for winter bloomers, and the beginning of the season for spring bloom, it is also the time to be on the lookout for plants that will need potting after they bloom. Immediately after blooming has proven to be the best time to repot winter- and spring-flowering *cattleyas*. In most cases, they will be ready to grow roots, so if potted at this time, they will root right into fresh mix with little or no setback.

### **Cymbidium**

Plants should be putting on a spectacular show this time of year. Adjust all staking and twist-ties and be on the lookout for aphids, slugs and snails. Give adequate water because flowering strains the plants. As new growths appear later, increase the nitrogen level in the fertilizer. Should a plant look healthy but not be blooming, try increasing the light during the next growing season. The number-one reason for no flowers is lack of light.

### **Dendrobium (Australian)**

These hard-cane dendrobiums will be at their flowering peak now. It is not unusual to see a specimen of this type in an orchid show boasting 1,000 flowers. The secret with this group -- bred primarily from *Dendrobium kingianum* and *Dendrobium speciosum* -- is to provide ample water, fertilizer and light during the growing season.

### **Lycaste**

This genus of superb orchids will be coming to the end of

its flowering season. Soon you will see the beginning of new root growth, which is an excellent time to repot into fresh media. As new growth emerges, provide ample fertilizer and water. A sign of good culture is an increase in the size of pseudobulbs with each successive year.

### **Miltoniopsis**

This marks the beginning of the flowering season. Amazing displays of color will dazzle the grower over the next few months. Prepare your plants for optimum display by staking spikes (if needed) and cleaning off the older yellow foliage. Do not miss the wonderful fragrance as the flowers unfold.

### **Paphiopedilum**

March is the beginning of the season of heaviest potting for lady's-slipper orchids. However, it is a month where the volume of plants needing attention is still small. It is an excellent month to take the time to work with your *paphiopedilums* before the pressure of other potting prevents your doing the thorough job you should. Look at each plant: Is it clean of dead and dying foliage? Is it weed free? Does it need potting? Is it in spike? Does it have an insect problem? Cleaning and restaging your paphs is one of the most satisfying tasks of the orchid year. Cleaned and potted *paphiopedilums* look happy.

The summer-blooming types will be showing the first of their buds in March and April. Be on the lookout for the buds, as well as any insect pests that may have found their way into the

crowns of your plants. It is especially difficult to clean mealybugs, in particular, once they have become established in the plant. Better to get to them before they get a good toehold.

Increasing light levels should give emerging spikes the strength they need to grow straight and strong. Do not be too anxious to stake the spikes, because if they are staked too soon, the flowers may develop a “nodding” stance, where the dorsal will not stand upright. If the spikes seem to develop at an angle, let them, and stake after the flower has hardened for best carriage, especially on the hybrids with fairieanum background.



Phal. John Naugle  
Photo by Monroe Kokin

## Phalaenopsis

In most of the country, March is the peak blooming month for *phalaenopsis*. Staking needs to be carefully attended to, so that the flowers will be displayed at their best for orchid shows and judging—even those intended for your home will look best if properly staked. One of the most decorative aspects of *phalaenopsis* spikes

is the way they gracefully arch. If not staked properly, the spike will lack this grace and will not be as pleasing. Most growers like to have the final support just below the first flower, allowing maximum support, without sacrificing the beauty of the arching spike.

Rapid-growing spikes and open flowers place extra demands on the plant. Careful monitoring of watering and feeding will give the plants the energy they require to give their best floral display. Remember, too, that the lengthening days will also increase the frequency at which plants need water.

Beware of the invasion of sucking pests that accompany the flowering season. Flowers and spikes are favorite targets of mealybugs and scales. Be on the lookout for their presence, often indicated by the appearance of sooty mold resulting from the exudate of the bugs, and treat before flowers or buds are too advanced. If flowers and buds are too far along, the chemical treatment may damage or abort them.

## Pleurothallids

Members in this large and increasingly popular group will be looking their best now. If plants are not in flower, the next few months provide an excellent time to divide if needed or repot into fresh mix. Taking care of these tasks now will allow enough time for your plants to become established before the hot weather arrives.

*The AOS thanks Ned Nash and James Rose for this essay.*

# The Beginners Series

## Orchid Culture Part 12 – Propagation on a Small Scale

*By Stephen R. Batchelor*

Sooner or later, every hobby grower reaches that point where they ask the question “How can I propagate my plant”—or some variation of it like “Can I make more plants from cuttings?” Both seedling and mericlone production of orchids are involved procedures requiring considerable equipment and materials. And yet, they compensate for this in the number of plants they produce. In contrast, orchid hobbyists have several simple and reliable methods at hand with which to multiply their orchids—on a far smaller scale. These include propagation by division, and by keiki (offset) production. Like meristem tissue culture, each of these techniques is a form of asexual or vegetative propagation; that is, they result in more of the same, genetically identical plant. This installment, number 12 in a popular series that appeared in the pages of the *BULLETIN* in the early 1980s, discusses propagation of the popular genera by division and keikis.

## Division

As mentioned earlier in this series (Orchid Culture Part 10 Repotting, in the *December 1981 BULLETIN*, pages 1437-1445), propagation by division is an option logically contemplated at the time of repotting. For sympodial

orchids, such as cattleyas, the cutting point for division is obviously the connecting rhizome. Before the cut is actually made, two questions should be asked. One, will each resulting division have at least one viable “eye”, one capable of (if not already) producing new growth? And two, will each division have enough pseudobulbs to support this new growth?

Most pseudobulbs have at their bases several triangular patches of meristematic tissue, tissue made up of cells capable of rapid division and differentiation. Each patch of this special tissue, commonly called an “eye”, when motivated will produce an additional pseudobulb. Nearest the base of a pseudobulb are the primary eyes, usually two in number (if on a front growth). In addition to these, slightly further up can usually be found another set of smaller, secondary eyes. These can serve as a back-up for the pseudobulb if, for some reason, its primary eyes are no longer viable. If this is the case, a secondary eye can frequently be induced to initiate new, though typically somewhat weak growth.

Making certain that each resulting plant has sufficient pseudobulbs is also important in division, if flowering is to continue with as little interruption as possible. Historically, the recommendation has been to make four-bulb divisions or larger, particularly with regard to cattleyas. This is not to say that anything smaller will dry up and blow away. One-bulb divisions that survive

are certainly possible with many sympodial orchids, but whether they flower for years to come is another question altogether. Without the energy supplied by supporting, mature pseudobulbs and their roots, new growths on small divisions are likewise small—and highly unlikely to flower. A hobbyist has no need for many, small, unflowering divisions of one large, flowering plant, so the rule-of-thumb—no fewer than four pseudobulbs per division—holds true. Modern *Cattleya* hybrids with a mixture of genera in their backgrounds, such as the Potinara (*Brassavola* X *Cattleya* X *Laelia* X *Sophronitis*) hybrid, are more inclined to have branching rhizomes with several active “leads”, or growing points, than the hybrids of earlier times. This gives the grower the convenience of being able to divide such hybrid plants into several divisions, each with its own active, young pseudobulb capable of quickly initiating new growth. Nevertheless, this is not always the case, and “back-bulb” (older, inactive) divisions may be necessary if a sympodial orchid is to be propagated. The two criteria for division still apply: a back-bulb division must have at least one viable eye, and enough pseudobulbs to support new growth. Removal of dry sheathing at the base of the pseudobulbs may be necessary to determine the condition of the dormant eyes. Once located, if they are green, most likely they are viable; if they are brown and shriveled, most

likely they are not.

Once it has been determined that the backbulbs do have eyes capable of initiating new growth, the question then is one of timing. Many growers have greater success with backbulbs if the division is made well before the repotting process, while the plant is still properly established in its present medium. Severing the backbulbs should be sufficient inducement to activate a dormant eye. When repotting time arrives, the two now active divisions can then be potted separately.

If severance of the backbulbs before repotting does not induce new growth, or the division is made at repotting, an examination of the root system of the back-bulb division is in order. Many older bulbs tend to lose their roots, and it is not at all unusual for pseudobulbs over two or three years old to have few viable roots on their connecting rhizome. If this is the case, and no eye has swelled and begun to grow, repotting of the backbulb division may be premature. Many hobbyists will maintain such a dormant backbulb division unpotted under conditions of high humidity and low light to prevent its desiccation until an eye “breaks” and/or new roots form. Repotting of a rootless backbulb division can of course be successfully done, provided that the plant is securely staked and kept under these same conditions, with little watering, so as to encourage precious new roots and growth.

Monopodial orchids, those which grow vertically from one growing point at the top, afford more limited opportunities for propagation by division. Conventional division is by “tip cuttings”—essentially by making the cut somewhere between the rooted base of an established monopodial and its growing tip. Vandaceous orchids, such as the ascocendas, fortunately produce roots along at least the lower half of the stem, so that a tip cutting of an older, established plant can be made which possesses those very helpful, already initiated roots (see Fitch, Charles Marden, *How to Shorten Ascocendas*, in the December 1981 BULLETIN, pages 1472-1473). Some leaves may have to be removed from the base of the tip cutting before potting up, so before potting up, so as to not bury leaves as well as roots in the potting medium. Shorter, slower growing monopodials such as phalaenopsis may also in time grow too tall, and will require division of the stem if anything just to place the majority of the roots properly in the medium when repotting.

When a tip cutting is made, what results is obviously not just a tip cutting, but also an established “topless” base section of the plant. If the plant was vigorous to begin with, this base section is likely to initiate one, possibly more, new growing points. These in turn may be treated as keikis, separated from the mother plant and potted up when ready or left to con-

tinue on and flower.

Whatever the type of division made, it is crucial to make the separation with the proper tool: one that can make a clean cut, and has been sterilized beforehand (by flame, sterilizing solution or first-time use). This lessens the possibility of virus transference and disease attack. A clean cut, one preferably “dressed”, or coated, with a powder fungicide, is not as vulnerable to infection as a ragged, untreated cut.

### Keikis

Some commonly cultivated orchids obligingly produce vegetative offshoots, called keikis by orchidists. Keikis develop from uninitiated buds (areas of meristematic tissue) — be they on the flower spikes of phalaenopsis or the canes of dendrobiums, for example. These, whether made independent by removal and potting up, or left on the “mother” plant, keep right on growing, and can flower in a surprisingly short time. With keikis, as with all propagations, the preference is to make the separation after roots have formed on the portion of the plant to be severed, to make rapid its establishment as an independent plant. Keikis readily form roots soon after they initiate. Once these roots are an inch or two long, the keiki can then be removed, either with sterilized clippers, or with a hand grasp and a quick snap of the wrist, and potted up. Some orchids, such as *Phalaenopsis lueddemanniana* for example, have a disposition towards

“throwing” keikis, while many others do not. Culture can greatly alter this inherent tendency to produce, or not to produce, keikis. Dr. Clair Ossian, author of the current series on antelope dendrobiums, makes this remark when writing on the culture of this group: “When truly happy, these forms can bloom much of the year, so if you get few flower spikes and lots of keikis, the plant is unhappy. In fact, this is one of the rare problems of the group. When you are doing things right and the plant is prospering, you don’t get any keikis for trading stock.”

[A Review of the “Antelope” Dendrobiums (Section Ceratobium) — Part 1 — Introduction, Amer. Orchid Soc. Bull. 50(10): 1219.]

So, if you have a dendrobium, be it a Ceratobium (“antelope”) type, Den. nobile type, or Den. phalaenopsis type, and you would like lots of keikis, do as I did (and not as I preached!) with the nobile dendrobium. Repot the plant in too large a pot with a moisture-retentive mix, and be sure to overwater. The result: an imperiled plant with few roots, no flowers, but loads of keikis! This, I suppose, is what technically could be called “keiki induction”, and through my own “experimentation” seems to be a successful propagation technique with many genera of orchids.

Other less foolhardy, though equally effective methods of keiki induction include either “stem propagations” or hormone paste applications. Stem propagation of phalaenopsis involves the removal of a portion of

a flower spike possessing dormant nodes (eyes), followed by its placement in a sterilized bottle containing nutrient agar. This treatment encourages a node to develop vegetatively, hopefully within a few months. Vegetative development of a flower spike node into a keiki can also be induced with the application of a hormone paste. With this method, the outer bract covering the node is removed, while the spike is not. The paste is then applied (see Brasch, James D. and Ivan Kocsis, You Can “Meristem” with Hormones, Amer. Orchid Soc. Bull. 49(10): 1123-1132).

### Purposes in Propagating

Propagating orchids by the methods discussed here can be fun, but unless done with the objective of creating “trading stock”, it can soon be unpractical. In these days of high maintenance costs, space in any orchid collection is too precious to be taken up by needless duplication of a single cultivar or clone. Nevertheless, making more than one plant of a desirable cultivar is important. Not only can the extra plant(s) be traded or sold for other, equally desirable plants, but having extra divisions lessens the risk of a cultivar’s extinction. Imagine receiving an A.O.S. flower award for a *Cattleya* hybrid you have painstakingly grown from a small seedling, only to have it collapse some time later from an insidious black rot. Had you not propagated that cultivar vegetatively (asexually) up to that point, you would have no chance of its recovery. It

would be gone forever. However, had you wisely divided the awarded plant prior, and exchanged the extra division with someone else, all would not be lost. The awarded cultivar would still exist, and with some effort could be regained—if you had given the cultivar and its division a cultivar name!

### Propagation and Nomenclature

Vegetative propagation results in more than one plant of a cultivar. Any time there is more than one genetically identical orchid plant in existence, a cultivar name is absolutely necessary. It should become second-nature to all those who propagate their orchids to assign each cultivar propagated a cultivar name, if it does not already have one, and to write it on both the original tag and the additional tags accompanying each of its propagations. Call the cultivar whatever you like; it does not matter as long as it is unique to the hybrid and species involved. What does matter is that you maintain the identity of each cultivar, by means of a cultivar name, making known to all eventual owners of its vegetative propagations that they are indeed the same.

Consider a hypothetical, though these days pretty realistic situation in which Mr. Alpha displays his favorite orchid, a jungle-collected plant of *Cattleya skinneri* he has had in his possession for many years, as a part of his local orchid society’s exhibit at an A.O.S.-judged show. To his delight and surprise, his plant is singled out for an Award of Merit. As required,

he then gives his plant a cultivar name: *Cattleya skinneri* ‘Alpha’, AM/AOS. Recalling that over the years he has divided the plant any number of times, and given away any number of divisions, Mr. Alpha attempts to contact those involved. After all, they should know that they have a division of an awarded plant. With some difficulty, he is able to contact Mr. Beta, who has since moved out of town. Mr. Beta informs him that he has gotten out of orchids, and has sold his entire collection. He has no idea who purchased his division. Mr. Alpha has better luck with Mrs. Gamma, who is thrilled to hear that she owns a *Cattleya skinneri* with an AM/AOS. But which one? She has several plants from different sources, all without cultivar names. Perhaps, she says, Mr. Alpha could identify his awarded plant when her plants of *Cattleya skinneri* next come into flower?

Much of this confusion could have been avoided if Mr. Alpha had written *Cattleya skinneri* ‘Alpha’ on each tag accompanying every piece of his *Cattleya skinneri*—at the time of division. Mrs. Gamma would have had no difficulty in locating the one plant in her possession identified as *Cattleya skinneri* ‘Alpha’, and could then with every right insert AM/AOS after the name to make it complete. Whoever ended up with Mr. Beta’s division only then would have a fighting chance—if he reads the AWARDS QUARTERLY—of learning of the award. Coming across the publication of *Cattleya skinneri* ‘Alpha’, AM/AOS, he

would realize that he owned a cultivar of that species with that same cultivar name, and would be able to rightly add the respected AM/AOS to its tag.

Insist on a cultivar name

when buying or receiving an orchid known to be a vegetative propagation! At the same time, be a responsible orchidist—assign a cultivar name to each unnamed cultivar you propagate! This

simple procedure, if done routinely and consistently, could save all of us involved with orchids much of the confusion we contend with today. — 84 Sherman Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts

02140.

*Volume 51, Number 2  
February 1982 page 137*



## 20th World Orchid Conference

14–23 November 2011  
Singapore

The 20th WOC will continue the tradition of combining a show and a conference. The conference component will run over four days and feature both a strong scientific

program and a series of talks and seminars that will interest the hobby grower and horticulturist. The conference program will, as usual, be highly international, but as Singapore is at the center of one of the richest orchid regions on the planet, the program will take care to highlight the southeast and continental Asian contribution to orchid science and

cultivation. The 20th WOC will feature a marketplace of over 100 vendors, and educational elements and lots more.

For those keen to venture out of the venue, there will be day tours to many popular tourist spots in Singapore—including tours to sample the republic's multi-ethnic culture, as well as a visit to Singapore's highly

regarded Botanic Gardens, with its rich 150-year history.

This very important event in the world orchid calendar promises not to disappoint. Good food, fantastic shopping, and fascinating tourist attractions, the 20th WOC in Singapore will be an occasion not to be missed.

*Kiat Tan*

*Orchid Digest, Jul-Aug 2009*

*Photo by Bob Scully*

**Winners from Monday February 7th meeting**



Species of the Month: **Angcm. sesquipedale**; Owner—Roy Krueger



Novice: **Cattleya Imperial Wings 'Noble'** HCC/AOS; Owner—Karen Geck



Speakers Choice: **Ludisia discolor**; Owner—Jack Knuese



Member's Choice: **Paph. Sander's Pride**; Owner—Bob Scully



**GOOD ENOUGH TO EAT?**

Cake presented in honor of our membership's participation and financial success at the 54th Annual Orchid Show, January 8-9, 2011. In case you were wondering, there was nothing left but a smattering of crumbs!



**SOS Members Awarded at Manatee River Show**

Our Society participated in the Manatee River Show on Jan 22nd & 23rd. held at the Manatee Civic Center. Members displaying plants received nine 1st Place ribbons, nine 2nd Place ribbons, three 3rd Place

Ribbons, and four Honorable Mentions. Laurie Stoner received a Best in Show trophy for her **Coelia bella**, Manuel Chepote received a Best in Show for his **Vanda Fuch's Delight**, and Jo Davis received an AOS

award—a CHM (Certificate of Horticultural Merit) for her **Dendrochilum convallariaforme**. Congratulations to all!

## Minutes of February 2011 meeting

President Kokin called the meeting to order at 7:30 PM. Carolyn Langdon introduced our new members and guests.

Minutes of the January 2011 meeting found in the newsletter were approved on a motion and second. All were in favor, none opposed. The treasurer's reports were posted on a cover letter for members receiving their newsletter by email, and an insert for those members receiving it by mail. A motion was made and seconded. All in favor.

Pres. Kokin thanked everyone who worked on the exhibits at the Manatee River Orchid Show and the Venice Area Orchid Show in the past month.

New business Pres. Kokin announced the need for a Nominating Committee and asked for 3 volunteers to serve, as we will be having our next election in April. Michael Sinn, Leroy Mouton, and John Albrecht volunteered.

Susan Gerhardt has new responsibilities at her job and will be unable to attend most meetings. She can no longer be our Refreshment Committee chairperson. We are asking for a few people to take over this committee. No one volunteered,

so we will ask 3 people to sign up for just one month at a time, that way everyone will only need to do it possibly one time per year, or less. Michael Sinn, Leroy Mouton, and Richard Quinnelly volunteered for March. The front door and the kitchen cabinets will be opened by 6:30 at the latest each month.

Our 54th Annual Orchid Show was held on Jan. 8th & 9th, 2011 and Pres. Kokin said it was a great success thanks to all the great volunteers that came out and did their part. He stated that his time working on the show was limited, due to his wife Linda's illness (I am sorry to say Linda did not win her fight with cancer, and passed away on January 11th).

Our Society participated in the Venice Area Orchid Show this past weekend. Members who brought in blooming plants received 6- 1st Place, 7- 2nd Place, and 2- 3rd Place ribbons, and we also received 3rd Place Most outstanding Society exhibit. Thanks again for the team's effort.

Selby Gardens will be holding their Garden Festival on February 26 and 27, 2011. Our Society will again have a table to promote the Society. We will be handing out information and answering questions. Pres. Kokin asked for volunteers to sign up to man the table from 9 to 5 on Saturday the 26th, and 10-5 on Sun-

day the 27th of February. Carolyn Langdon has the sign-in sheet available at the front table.

The Library is open during the meetings. Please see Patti Quinnelly to check out books.

Leroy and Mecky sold raffle tickets in the back of the room. For our members, this is a great way to start your orchid collection if you are new to orchid growing, and it's an inexpensive way to increase your collection. Most of our plants this evening were donated by Leroy Mouton, Jo Davis, and Michael Sinn.

Our speaker for the evening was one of our own members, Bob Scully, President of Tiger Orchid Products and Emeritus Judge for the American Orchid Society. His outstanding slide presentation was "Orchids in the Sands' Shadow", a pictorial review of the Singapore Flower Show he attended last summer. He added that the 2011 World Orchid Conference is going to be held in Singapore this November in the very same venue.

Roy Krueger & Jim Roberts reviewed the Show & Tell Table that the members voted on.

Leroy and Mecky did the plant raffle.

The meeting was adjourned at 8:45 PM.

*Respectfully submitted,  
Jo Davis, Recording Secretary*

## 2011 New Members

Adams, Nancy  
Adamson, Paul  
Aucher, Cindy  
Ballenger, Linda  
Belle, David & Marie Botts  
Brownell, Dianne  
Carroll, Michelle  
Collingwood, Beverly  
Donnell, Etta  
Eisenberg, Marsha & Jennifer  
Galle, Roger  
Greenamyre, Pamela  
Gwaltney, Irene  
Kane, Frank & Judy  
Karapontso, Georgia  
Kennar, Jean & Whitney Van  
Winkle  
Melchert, Sally  
Murray, Irene  
Parent, Paulette  
Payson, Gene & Rosa  
Turffs, Patty  
Wolf, Sandi



*Dtps. Sogo Cherry  
Photo by Monroe Kokin*

## 2011 Sarasota Orchid Society Renewal Membership Dues

are now being accepted!  
 Single Membership \$20.  
 Family Membership \$25.  
 Please complete the attached 2011 Membership Renewal Form and mail, with your check made out to Sarasota Orchid Society, Inc., to: PO Box 19895, Sarasota, FL 34276  
 The 2011 Membership Renewal Form is also on our website: [www.sarasotaorchidsociety.org](http://www.sarasotaorchidsociety.org) <<http://www.sarasotaorchidsociety.org>>, under "About Us."

## Membership Directory

We are printing our 2011 Membership Directory Insert for our existing purple Binders as of March 1st. Please have your **2011 Annual Membership Dues paid by February 24th**. In order to be listed in our Membership Directory, 2011 dues must be paid. Annual dues are \$20. \$25.00 for a Family Membership

## MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Street Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code: \_\_\_\_\_

Home Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_ Work Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_

Email Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Full Time Resident: Yes  No

Orchid Interests: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Please complete the membership application form above, sign and mail along with your membership check for \$20 (single) or \$25 (family), to:

Sarasota Orchid Society  
 P.O. Box 19895  
 Sarasota, FL 34276

### For Office Use Only:

Single \$20 \_\_\_\_\_ Check # \_\_\_\_\_ Cash \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Family \$25 \_\_\_\_\_ Check # \_\_\_\_\_ Cash \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Accepted by: \_\_\_\_\_

## Announcement

Linda Kokin, wife of our Society President, lost her yearlong battle with lung cancer on January 10, 2011. Linda served on the Board of Directors as Treasurer in 2008 and 2009, and worked at our orchid shows at the Front door. She and Monore have 2 daughters and 4 grandchildren.

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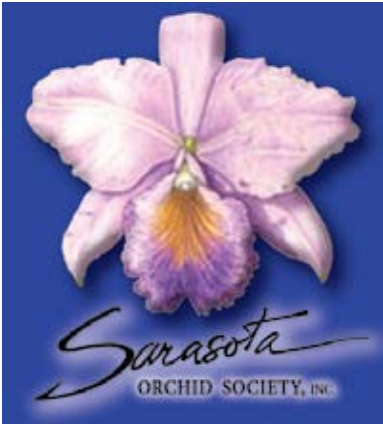
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[www.sarasotaorchidsociety.org](http://www.sarasotaorchidsociety.org)

**The Hospitality Committee  
will provide the following at  
our monthly meetings:**

**Cheese, Crackers, Fruit  
Hot Coffee and fixings  
Iced tea—sweet and un-  
sweetened, Water**

**Any additions to the table  
will be greatly appreciated.**

**Contributions can be made  
at the table.**

**Hospitality Committee  
Members:  
Susanne Gerhardt ...922-8359  
Linda Peel .....323-2075  
Rena Gerhardt ..... 966-7071**

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