

**CENTRAL  
OHIO  
ORCHID  
SOCIETY**

*Reporter*  
*February 2021*



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*Learn. share. grow.*

[CentralOhioOrchidSociety.org](http://CentralOhioOrchidSociety.org)



# PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE | FEBRUARY 2021



**OUR MEMBERS HAVE SPOKEN!**

**CONGRATULATIONS**

**to the Winners**

**of the**

**2020 Plant of the Year Award:**



2020 Member's Only  
Plant of the Year

**Dendrobium  
aggregatum**

**Grown by  
Tessie Steelman**



2020 Public Only  
Plant of the Year

**Pot. Golden Circle x  
Lc. Tropical Aurora**

**Grown by  
Wayne Roberts**

With the many incredible entrants to this year's virtual judging, it is a real honor that Tessie and Wayne's orchids have been selected by our members. Tessie and Wayne will be receiving an annual membership to the American Orchid Society. We hope to make this an annual event, with our members selecting from the winners of the Plant of the Month - whether that judging is occurring virtually or during in person show tables (can't wait for that to happen!).

## **NOW IS THE TIME TO GET READY FOR SPRING REPOTTING.**

### **Purchase Orchidata and supplies now:**

Two sales are going on right now. Dave Markley ([davemarkley27@gmail.org](mailto:davemarkley27@gmail.org)) is taking orders for Orchidata and Wayne Roberts from Robert's Orchid Supply is taking orders for planting materials ([orchidmix.com](http://orchidmix.com)).

Last month's [newsletter](#) located on our website

<https://www.centralohioorchidsociety.org/newsletters> has actual pictures of the Orchidata bark for sizing assistance. Sizes include:

- **Precision:** 1/8" – 1/4", our smallest chip size used mainly for young orchids or orchid seedlings (from flask). AFP 43 – 50 %, WHC 52%
- **Classic:** 1/4" – 3/8", suits young orchids, a good size for second potting. AFP 47 – 52%, WHC 55%
- **Power:** 3/8" – 1/2", suits young and mature orchids, a good size for second potting. AFP 49 – 53%, WHC 56.8%
- **Power+:** 1/2" – 3/4", suits mature orchids and orchids that require more AFP. AFP 50 – 54%, WHC 56.8%
- **Super:** 3/4" – 1", our largest chip size, used for mature orchids and orchids that require a high AFP. AFP 51 – 55%, WHC 56.8%

### **Orders for Orchidata must be placed by February 28<sup>th</sup>.**

### **Placing an order with Wayne, for supplies only (no plants please) can be accomplished 3 ways and needs to be done by Friday, March 5:**

Methods of Ordering include:

- Print and fill in the order blank with check or credit card info. Existing customers can be billed, check payment within 30 days, if desired.
- Email your order to [rfs@orchidmix.com](mailto:rfs@orchidmix.com) with your phone number and we will call for credit card info if required or you can email and call in your own credit card.
- Call in your order (**440-236-5571**). You may get an answering service so leave a phone number in case there is a question.

Wayne will be delivering your products to coincide with our Orchidata pick up date which is estimated to be on March 12.

Please let me know if you have any questions!

## IS THAT REALLY THE CORRECT NAME OF MY PLANT?

When submitting photos for virtual judging, please utilize the following information (thanks again Justin!) to help correctly identify your plants. This makes it easier for our Judges and Newsletter editor by ensuring your plant submissions are accurately named.

- Sometimes our plants are missing a tag, or the tag could be wrong
- You can check the correct name of your species or hybrid by doing a Google search, or by checking the RHS Orchid Register or Kew Database for hybrids:
  - <https://apps.rhs.org.uk/horticulturaldatabase/orchidregister/orchidregister.asp>
  - [Science - Kew.org - Checklist](#)

Now for the basics of orchid nomenclature. Here is an example of a species:

Paphiopedilum rothschildianum

Note the genus is capitalized, and the species is lowercase.

When a specific individual plant (referred to as a "clone" regardless of whether it is propagated by seed, mericlone, or division) is awarded, the owner can give it a clonal name. The clonal name stays with that individual plant, along with any divisions that are propagated from it. Here is an example of an awarded species with a clonal name:

Paphiopedilum rothschildianum 'Borneo' FCC/AOS

In this case, the clonal name is capitalized and in single quotes with the award abbreviation coming at the end.

For orchid hybrids, capitalize both the genus and name of the hybrid:

Paphiopedilum Saint Swithin

You will also frequently see the genus abbreviated:

Paph. Saint Swithin

Blc. White Diamond

If you don't know the exact identity of your plant, or have lost a tag and the plant ID has not been confirmed, just write the genus and "NoID"

Paphiopedilum NoID

These are the basics, but for more detail look at these two helpful resources:

- [AOS - Basics of Orchid Names](#)
- [Atlanta Orchid Society: Orchid Names](#)

## **SPECIAL EVENT FOR 2021 MEMBERS**

The Central Ohio Orchid Society has purchased a ticket that will permit all current members of the Society to a **FREE** ticket (Zoom Link) for a special MAOC event.

**The Three Rivers Orchid Society and the Central Indiana Orchid Society Invite You  
to a Zoom Education Day!**

**The event date: March 20, 2021**

**Expected time of events: 10 AM to 3 PM Eastern Time**

- Mr. Courtney Hackney "Orchid Triage-How to Save Your Dying Orchid". Courtney is a longtime expert grower and hybridizer, especially of Cattleyas
- Live presentation, "Growing Orchids Under Lights and Equipment to Consider"
- Live video tour of The Wheeler-Thanhauser Orchid Collection and Species Bank at Ball State University hosted by its Curator, Cheryl LeBlanc. The tour will highlight the 50-year history of the collection, species diversity and the Rinard Orchid Greenhouse as a great destination!
- Q&A available

If you are not a current member, please take the opportunity to join or renew your membership prior to the event date and you will receive the Zoom link. If you are experiencing any financial difficulty, due to the pandemic, which makes joining the Society a hardship, please reach out to me at [nlshapiro2@gmail.com](mailto:nlshapiro2@gmail.com) and we can discuss a variety of options for you. If you are not a member of the Society and do not wish to join or renew at this time, you can purchase an individual ticket to this event by visiting the Central Indiana Orchid Society website, [Central Indiana Orchid Society](http://CentralIndianaOrchidSociety.com).

I look forward to joining our members at this exciting event!!

*Nancy Shapiro*  
*President*  
*Central Ohio Orchid Society*  
*February 2021*

# FEBRUARY MEETING + GUEST SPEAKER INFORMATION

## ROGER FRAMPTON OF ROGER'S ORCHIDS

UK YouTuber



**Virtual Meeting**

**Thursday  
February 18, 2021  
7:00pm**

**Roger Frampton** is the producer and presenter of orchid-focused videos on the successful YouTube channel 'Roger's Orchids'. Roger has grown orchids most of his adult life and has been sharing orchid care videos on YouTube for about five years, resulting in over 10,000 subscribers for his channel of helpful videos.

Roger's videos focus on orchid care for a large variety of orchids, from aerangis to zygopetalums, and many genera in between. He is especially noted for his ability to grow many types of dendrobiums. His videos on Restrepias, Tolumnia's, Twinkles, Miltoniopsis, Miltonias, Cattleyas and many varieties of Oncidiums are all interesting and informative.

Residing near the south coast of England, UK, Roger grows around 200 orchids in his conservatory, a glassed-in room attached to his house. He belongs to two orchid societies and is on the committee for both. He is the creator and moderator of the Facebook group 'Roger's Orchids' that now has well over 1000 members.

Roger's passions include photography, which led him to other interests - from speedway racing, military planes, unusual landscapes, to wildlife in general, but especially butterflies, dragonflies, and orchids. He likes to find off-the-beaten-tracks and often walks miles through difficult areas well overgrown and often very wet to get some solitude and some great photos.

### **Find Roger's Orchids on YouTube and Facebook:**

<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCIhTaY1-ynuBCTCuIYr-TaQ>

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/1164913510357007/>

### **Join Zoom Meeting =**

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/84212270544?pwd=K0RQWnNMbys5cGd5TnFJa1IDTIR6QT09>

Meeting ID: 842 1227 0544

Passcode: 270381

One tap mobile

+13017158592,,84212270544#,,,,\*270381# US (Washington DC)

+13126266799,,84212270544#,,,,\*270381# US (Chicago)

Dial by your location:

+1 301 715 8592 US (Washington DC)

+1 312 626 6799 US (Chicago)

+1 929 205 6099 US (New York)

+1 253 215 8782 US (Tacoma)

+1 346 248 7799 US (Houston)

+1 669 900 6833 US (San Jose)

Meeting ID: 842 1227 0544

Passcode: 270381

Find your local number: <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/kcJQfIYBzf>



# JANUARY PLANT OF THE MONTH

***Cynorkis angustipetal***

Grown by Ken Mettler



## **Tips for Growing:**

I grow this like a Habenaria. It forms tubers and goes dormant for half of the year. I repot in seedling bark mix in the fall, after the plant has entered dormancy. I do not water it at this time. I keep the pot in my warm growing area, days in the low to mid 70s and nights in the low 60s. The plant usually starts to grow in January-February, and I begin watering and feeding after I see the new shoots. Each shoot is a single leaf that grows to 18-20 inches long, and blooms as the leaf is beginning to emerge. It gets bright, diffuse light (no direct sun) until the leaves whither. Then it's time to repot and sit dormant until it tells me it's ready to wake up.

# JANUARY 2021 VIRTUAL SHOW TABLE

## Cattleya Species

1 <sup>st</sup>	<i>Laelia jongheana</i>	Grown by Ken Mettler
2 <sup>nd</sup>	<i>Brassavola nodosa</i>	Grown by Nancy Shapiro
3 <sup>rd</sup>	<i>Cattleya lueddemanniana</i>	Grown by Troy Timbrook

## Cattleya Hybrids

1 <sup>st</sup>	Blc. Pisgah Raspberry	Grown by Edna & Dave Markley
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Lc. Tanya Duncan 'Seattle Blues'	Grown by Tom & Pat Stinson
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Blc. Aloha Mermaid 'NN'	Grown by Troy Timbrook
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Ctna. Ethel's Paradise 'Kalapana'	Grown by Nancy Shapiro

## Paphiopedilum

1 <sup>st</sup>	<i>Paph. armeniacum</i>	Grown by Tennis Maynard
2 <sup>nd</sup>	<i>Paph. Egret's Charm</i>	Grown by Jessica Badger
3 <sup>rd</sup>	<i>Paph. Maudiae</i> 'Napa Valley' HCC/AOS	Grown by Dennis Steinbeck

## Phragmipedium

1 <sup>st</sup>	<i>Phrag. bessae</i>	Grown by Tennis Maynard
2 <sup>nd</sup>	<i>Phrag. longifolium album</i>	Grown by Tennis Maynard
3 <sup>rd</sup>	<i>Phrag. Jason Fischer</i>	Grown by Sandra & Terry Stohr

## Phalaenopsis

1 <sup>st</sup>	Phal. NoID	Grown by Kat Vogel
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Phal. Mini NoID	Grown by Nancy Shapiro
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Phal. NoID	Grown by Ken Mettler

## Oncidium

1 <sup>st</sup>	<i>Ada aurantiaca</i>	Grown by Tom & Pat Stinson
2 <sup>nd</sup>	<i>Ionopsis utricularioides</i>	Grown by Tennis Maynard
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Odtna. Irene 'Big Momma'	Grown by Tracy Strombotne

## Dendrobium

1 <sup>st</sup>	Den. Nestor	Grown by Edna & Dave Markley
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Den. Star King	Grown by Paul L'Herrou
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Den. Violet Fizz 'Luna'	Grown by Tom Hart

## Cymbidium

1 <sup>st</sup>	Cym. Lady Bug 'Drumm' x Tapestry 'New Horizon'	Grown by Troy Timbrook
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Cym. Ming 'Emperor'	Grown by Ken Mettler
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Cym. Pepperpuss 'Roberts' AM/AOS	Grown by Wayne Roberts

## Masdevallia

1 <sup>st</sup>	Masd. Redwing	Grown by Tom & Pat Stinson
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Masd. Midnight Ruby	Grown by David Evans
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Masd. Matriarch	Grown by David Evans

## Others

1 <sup>st</sup>	Cynorkis angustipetala	Grown by Ken Mettler
1 <sup>st</sup>	Angraecum sesquipedale	Grown by Wayne Roberts
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Bulbophyllum Kalimpong	Grown by David Evans
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Angraecum scottianum	Grown by David Evans
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Coelogyne Unchained Melody alba	Grown by Wayne Roberts
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Ludisia discolor	Grown by Tracy Strombotne

# CATTLEYA (Species)



**L. jongheana**  
Grown by Ken Mettler

# CATTLEYA (Species)



**B. nodosa**  
Grown by Nancy Shapiro



**Cattleya lueddemanniana**  
Grown by Troy Timbrook

# CATTLEYA (Hybrids)



**Blc. Pisgah Raspberry**  
Grown by Edna & Dave Markley

# CATTLEYA (Hybrids)



**Lc. Tanya Duncan 'Seattle Blues'**  
Grown by Tom & Pat Stinson



**Blc. Aloha Mermaid 'NN'**  
Grown by Troy Timbrook

# CATTLEYA (Hybrids)



**Ctna. Ethel's Paradise 'Kalapana'**  
Grown by Nancy Shapiro



# CATTLEYA (Hybrids)



**Pot. Shin Shanghai Diamond 'Tai Young #1'**  
Grown by Amy Thomas

# CATTLEYA (Hybrids)



**Ett. Volcano Trick 'Volcano Queen'**  
Grown by Dennis Steinbeck

# CATTLEYA (Hybrids)



**Bl. Yellow Bird**  
Grown by Amy Thomas

# CATTLEYA (Hybrids)



**Eplc. Volcano Trick 'Orange Fire'**  
Grown by Edna & Dave Markley

# PAPHIOPEDILUM



**Paphiopedilum armeniacum**  
Grown by Tennis Maynard



**Paph. Egret's Charm**  
Grown by Jessica Badger

# PAPHIOPEDILUM



**Paphiopedilum Maudiae 'Napa Valley' HCC/AOS**  
Grown by Dennis Steinbeck

# PHRAGMIPEDIUM



**Phrag. bessae**

Grown by Tennis Maynard

# PHRAGMIPEDIUM



**Phrag. Jason Fischer**

Grown by Sandra & Terry Stohr



**Phrag. longifolium album**

Grown by Tennis Maynard



# PHRAGMIPEDIUM



**Phrag. Cardinale**

Grown by Nancy Shapiro

# ONCIDIUM



**Ada aurantiaca**

Grown by Tom & Pat Stinson



**Ionopsis utricularioides**

Grown by Tennis Maynard

# ONCIDIUM



**Odn. Irene 'Big Momma'**

Gown by Tracy Strombotne

# ONCIDIUM



**Psychopsis Mariposa 'Green Valley'**  
Grown by Tom Hart

# ONCIDIUM



**Onc. Sharry Baby 'Sweet Fragrance'**  
Grown by Edna & Dave Markley

# ONCIDIUM



**Onc. NoID**

Grown by Tom & Pat Stinson

# PHALAENOPSIS



**Phal. NoID**

Grown by Kat Vogel

# PHALAENOPSIS



**Phal. Mini NoID**

Grown by Nancy Shapiro



# PHALAENOPSIS



**Phal. NOID**

Grown by Ken Mettler

# DENDROBIUM



**Den. Nestor**

Grown by Edna & Dave Markley

# DENDROBIUM



**Dendrobium Star King 'Truine'**  
Grown by Paul L'Herrou

# DENDROBIUM



**Dendrobium Violet Fizz 'Luna'**  
Grown by Tom Hart

# CYMBIDIUMS



**Cym. Lady Bug 'Drumm' x Tapestry 'New Horizon'**  
Grown by Troy Timbrook

# CYMBIDIUMS



**Cym. Ming 'Emperor'**  
Grown by Ken Mettler

# CYMBIDIUMS



**Cym. Pepperpuss 'Roberts' AM/AOS**  
Grown by Wayne Roberts

# MASDEVALLIA



**Masd. Redwing 'Harford'**  
Grown by Tom & Pat Stinson



# MASDEVALLIA



**Masdevallia Midnight Ruby**  
Grown by David Evans

# MASDEVALLIA



**Masdevallia matriarch**  
Grown by David Evans

# OTHER



**Cynorkis angustipetala  
(POTM)**

Grown by Ken Mettler



**Angraecum sesquipedale**

Grown by Wayne Roberts

# OTHER



**Bulbophyllum Kalimpong**

Grown by David Evans

# OTHER



**Angraecum scottianum**

Grown by David Evans

# OTHER



**Coelogyne Unchained Melody alba**

Grown by Wayne Roberts

# OTHER



**Ludisia discolor**

Grown by Tracy Strombotne

# OTHER



**Mini Vanda NOID**

Grown by Troy Timbrook



**Ludisia discolor**

Grown by Jessica Badger



# OTHER



**Bulbo. brevibrachiatum**  
Grown by Wayne Roberts

# Into the Wild

By Ken Mettler

## Grass Pinks *Calopogon tuberosus*



As I write this, I'm glancing out the window onto a landscape of white and grey. It's hard to imagine that in just a few months there will be a riot of color. I frequently find myself flipping through the photos on my phone or my computer, marveling at the wildlife I've been fortunate enough to see in the more vibrant times of the past few years. I start to daydream and imagine the trips that I plan to take when the weather warms.

And no summer would be complete if I didn't venture out to observe the Grass Pinks, *Calopogon tuberosus*, one of the showier orchids in Ohio. The species ranges throughout eastern North America, from southern Canada through the eastern United States, and even into some islands of the Caribbean. With such a broad range, one would think that this species would be fairly common.

**Calopogon tuberosus at Cedar Bog**  
**Photo Credit: Ken Mettler**

The limiting factor is habitat. The Grass Pinks only grows in wet habitats, usually Sphagnum bogs and fens. Unfortunately, much of this habitat has been drained or otherwise altered by human activity.

Cedar Bog (near Urbana, Ohio) and Cranberry Bog (near Buckeye Lake, Ohio) are two good places to observe this species. It usually blooms in late June and early July, allowing enthusiasts about a month of favorable viewing opportunities.



**Calopogon tuberosus at Cedar Bog  
Photo Credit: Ken Mettler**



**Calopogon tuberosus at Cranberry Bog  
Photo Credit: Ken Mettler**



**Both flowers have been visited by bees.  
With the (ever unpopular) poison sumac in the background**

Flower stems reach up to about 24 inches (60cm), presenting the flowers above the single basal leaf and most of the competing vegetation. The first thing that most orchid fans notice is that the flowers are "upside down." The lip points up, and the column and dorsal sepal point down. Actually, all orchid flower buds grow this way, but most species rotate their flowers to bring the lip downward. This is known as resupination.

The lip in many orchids act as a landing pad for pollinators, and *Calopogon* is no exception here. They are pollinated by several species of wild bees that are attracted to the hairlike projections and bright colors of the lip. This looks like anthers in the center of a flower that may offer food in the way of pollen or nectar. But, like many orchids, *Calopogons* are masters of deception. There is no food source here, but the lip has a hinge near its base. The weight of the bee pulls the lip downward, and the back of the bee comes in contact with the tip of the column, where the orchid's pollen and stigma are located. The pollen adheres to the back of the bee, which then escapes from being sandwiched between the column and lip. If the bee visits another *Calopogon* flower, this action is repeated, applying the pollen to that flower, and picking up its pollen for the next flower. It can take several hours for the lip to return to the upright position, and I see flowers in both configurations.

*Calopogon* are not difficult to grow in bog gardens, and many water garden enthusiasts have nice colonies. Several forms are found, varying in size, width of petals, and shade of purple, from light to dark. There are pristine white alba forms available as well.



**Typical color form and a very nice alba form. *Calopogon tuberosus* from the author's collection.**

Several other orchid species overlap their bloom seasons with *Calopogon* at Cedar Bog. If you go, you should also look for Showy Lady Slippers (*Cypripedium reginae*), Fen Orchids (*Liparis loeselii*) and the Lesser Fringed Orchid (*Platanthera psychodes*). Several interesting non-orchids can also be observed, including Bladderworts (*Utricularia* species), Goldenseal (*Hydrastis canadensis*) and Poke Milkweed (*Asclepias exaltata*) and many other plant, bird, and insect species.

# Some AMERICAN ORCHID SOCIETY Inspiration



## **GREENHOUSE CHAT MARCH 2, 2021**

**Ron McHatton**

Tuesday  
March 2, 2021  
Availability: Public

Grow your knowledge and join AOS Education and Science Officer, Ron McHatton, for a fun filled hour of orchid questions and answers. Send questions to [greenhousechat@aos.org](mailto:greenhousechat@aos.org) by February 7.

### **REGISTER NOW:**

<https://attendee.gotowebinar.com/register/565235149472834828>



### **American Orchid Society Members' Meeting**

**Saturday, March 13, 2021**

**Availability:** Public

### **REGISTER NOW:**

This is the American Orchid Society Semi-Annual Members' Meeting normally held in person; for now, we hope you will join us for this virtual meeting.

<https://attendee.gotowebinar.com/register/7722545674534470926>

## Some Orchids That Flower in The Winter Months

The names below are derived from the Latin and Greek languages and can, at first, be daunting to pronounce. It's easier if you remember that, with few exceptions all letters are pronounced. You will often hear names pronounced somewhat differently than indicated below as a result of regional differences. There are also pronunciations that are not technically correct but have found their way into common usage. The common pronunciation, **stan-HOPE-ee-ah** rather than the technically correct **stan-HOPE-ah** for Stanhopea is an example. This pronunciation has no doubt evolved because of the "pronounce every letter rule" although that would sound more like **stan-HOPE-AY-ah**.

C= 50F minimum, I = 55F minimum, W = 60-65F minimum

**Cattleya percivaliana** (KAT-lee-ah purr-sih-VAL-ee-an-ah) and many of its hybrids (I)

**Coelogyne cristata** (see-loh-GUY-nee KRIS-tah-tah) (C)

**Laelia superbiens** (LAY-lee-ah sue-PURR-bee-enz) [also known as **Schomburgkia superbiens**]

**Lycaste skinneri** (lye-CASS-tee SKIN-er-eye) and many of its hybrids (I)

**Trichocentrum cavendishianum** (try-koe-SENT-rum cav-en-DISH-ee-an-um) [also long known as **Oncidium - Oncidium** is pronounced as on-SID-ee-um] (C)

**Phaius tankervilleae** (FAY-us tan-ker-VILL-eye) [the Nun's Orchid] (I)

Many **Phalaenopsis** (fail-en-NOP-sis) species and their hybrids (W)

**Angraecum eburneum** (W)

**Angraecum sesquipedale** (an-GRAY-kum sess-kwih-PED-ah-lee) (W)

**Brassavola nodosa** (bra-SAH-voe-lah NOE-dose-ah) (I)

Early flowering **Cymbidium** (sim-BID-ee-um) species and hybrids (C)

**Dendrobium nobile** (den-DRO-bee-um NOE-bee-lee) and its hybrids (C winter)

**Epidendrum ciliare** (I)

**Laelia anceps** (LAY-lee-ah an-SEPS) (I-C)

Many **Masdevallia** (maz-dee-VAHL-ee-ah) species and hybrids (C-I)

**Rhynchostylis gigantea** (rink-oh-STY-liss jye-gan-TEE-ah) (W)

**Cattleya coccinea** (KAT-lee-ah COCK-sinn-ee-ah) (C) and many of the miniature cattleyas developed from this species.



*Rhynchostylis gigantea* 'Annie', AM/AOS  
Grower: Jessie Stanley, League City, Texas



*Lycaste skinneri* 'Heatherglen', CCM/AOS  
Grower: Heather & Glen Alm  
Grimsby, Ontario, Canada



*Epidendrum ciliare* 'Puddle Jumper' FCC/AOS  
Grower: Ken & Judy Russ

# 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. [Click here](#) to learn how to water your orchids.
- 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 covering or moving plants should cold weather be heading your way. Florida has inflorescence 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!!!



# COOS BOARD MEMBERS 2020 – 2021

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**SECRETARY**

TOM HART

**AOS REPRESENTATIVE**

TOM HART

**VICE PRESIDENT**

DENNIS EIFEL

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**NEWSLETTER**

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CHERYL EARLY

**WEBSITE +****SOCIAL MEDIA**

WENDY CHRISMAN

**PROGRAM CHAIR**

TRACY STROMBOTNE

TROY TIMBROOK

## COOS CALENDAR 2021

January 21, 2021

**CLAUDE HAMILTON** on *Broughtonias*

February 18th, 2021

**ROGER FRAMPTON** of Roger's Orchids (YouTube channel in the UK)

March 18th, 2021

**FRANCISCO MIRANDA** on *Brazilian Orchids*

April 15th, 2021

**WAYNE TURVILLE** on *Australian Orchids*

May 20th, 2021

**CHALLEN WILLEMSEN** (Guatemalan ecologist at Santuario Natural El Tular Reserve)

June through November

– TBD