

Central Ohio Orchid Society
Reporter



Newsletter Editor: Katrina Heap

March 2016

March Meeting

Speaker Ivan Portilla of Ecuagenera "Orchids of Ecuador"

**Monday, March 14th at Education Pavilion on the
Scotts Miracle Gro Community Campus at Franklin Park**

Beginners Corner 7:30pm // Meeting starts at 8pm

Please note the change of location for our March meeting! The directions, map and picture of building are on the last page of the newsletter.

Our speaker this month is Ivan Portilla of Ecuagenera. Ivan is the owner of Ecuagenera, grower and exporter of South American orchids. Located in Cuenca, Ecuador at 8,200 feet above sea level, their growing operation includes one of the largest selections of orchids available - including many cool-growing species. Their reserves consist of two huge tracts of high mountain jungle, one somewhat lower in elevation than the other - offering two distinctly different growing habitats. Their efforts with in-situ orchid conservation has also blossomed into an eco-tourist business.

The Pre-meeting 'meet and greet' dinner will be at 6pm at the Aab Indian restaurant in Bexley.



Copied from the Ecuagenera website – the history and founding of the company:

Orchids from Ecuador – Ecuagenera - The origin dates back to the 50s when the Salesian Father Angel Andretta, came to the area in canton Gualaquiza Bomboiza in the eastern province of Morona Santiago. In Bomboiza, a place favored by the abundance of gold deposits and, in some species of orchids, Andretta begin the research process, selection and collection of some species of orchids, becoming the pioneer of this activity in the region. Product of this

effort was possible to participate for the first time for Ecuador in a World of Orchids exhibition held in Colombia in 1968.

Hoping that this activity continues, Andreetta find the help of a young man who discovers a great love of nature: Mario Portilla, who would become his main ally for many years. Later Andreetta continue its activities with its collection of orchids in the hacienda in Paute Yumacay Salesian. Meanwhile as the need arose to create a company that is dedicated to the preservation and marketing of orchid plants.



In 1991 José Portilla, younger brother of Mario, who shows a keen interest in this activity, is invited to participate.

February 1992 marks the beginning of the new company by May of that year and was legally incorporated under the name of Ecuadorian Genres Ecuagenera Cia. Ltd., which Portilla brothers were its founders and Andreetta your advisor. It was to this company that was responsible for the preservation of Andreetta orchid collection, until today it is carefully preserved to ensure the maintenance and reproduction of some species.

In 1993 was the first company Ecuagenera Ecuadorian who obtained legal permission for export of plants from the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES).

2014/2015 COOS Board Members

Term of Officers – January 1, 2014 through December 31, 2015

President:	Dave Markley
1st VP / Program Chair	Justin Pepperney
2nd VP/ Home Show Chair	Screll Jones
3rd VP / Away Show Chair	Ken Mettler
Secretary	Suzanne Cavazos
Asst Secretary/Newsletter	Katrina Heap
Treasurer	Edna Markley
Asst Treasurer/Membership Chair	Tom Bell-Games
Immediate Past President	Tennis Maynard



COOS Trustees

Term of Office Expires December 31st of year shown

Elly Campbell	2017
Don Weber	2017
Bill cavanaugh	2017
Susan Allison	2017



2016 COOS Calendar

General Meetings and Events:

Mar-14	Ecuagenera - <i>pls note change of location - the Education Pavilion at FPC and change of date</i>	Topic –Orchids of Ecuador
Apr 2 & 3	COOS Spring Show	

Apr-16	Repotting clinic	
May-16	Steven Frowine	Mexican Orchids
Jun-16	Jim Rose of Cal Orchids	Topic - TBD
July	COOS Picnic - date and location TBD	
Aug	No Meeting	
Sep-16	Wayne Roberts	Topic - TBD
Oct-16	Holger Perner of Hengduan Biotech in China	Topic - TBD
Nov-16	Annual Potluck and Awards Dinner	
Dec	No Meeting	

Board Meetings:

2nd Tues of Odd Months @ 7pm

May 10, July 12, Sept 13, and Nov 15



Show Table Results

January results:

Cattleya – species & Hybrids

Tennis Maynard	L anceps v veitchiana 'Fort Cardin	1st
Tennis Maynard	Pot. Edith North 'Danny Adams'	2nd
Tom Bell-Games	Lc Trick or Treat x Blc Wainae King	3rd

Oncidium

Dave and Edna Markley	Onc Chaculatum 'Golden Pacific'	1st
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Tennis Maynard	Oda Yellow Parade 'Alpine'	2nd
Justin Pepperney	Onc Sweet Sugar	3rd

Paphiopedilum species

Justin Pepperney	Paph fairieanum	1st
Justin Pepperney	Paph rothschildianum	2nd
Justin Pepperney	Paph delenatii	3rd

Paphiopedilum Hybrids

Justin Pepperney	Paph Michael Koopowitz	1st
Dave and Edna Markley	Paph Winston Churchill 'Pisgah'	1st
Justin Pepperney	Paph Jack Tonkin 'Val's Choice' AM/ AOS	2nd
Dave and Edna Markley	Paph fairieanum x Paph Wall Crest 'Charm'	2nd
Dave and Edna Markley	Paph (Diana Bird x Luther Pass) x Winston Churchhill 'Pisgah'	3rd
Dave and Edna Markley	Paph fairieanum album x (Pacific Shamrock x Yerba Buena)	3rd

Dendrobium

Dave and Edna Markley	Den nobile	1st
Tennis Maynard	Den moniliforme Raizan	2nd
Elly Campbell	Den Little Pam	3rd

Others

Ken Mettler	Cym Tranquility [Plant of the Month]	1st
Tom Bell-Games	Clowesia Grace Dunn x Morm buccinator v aurea	1st
Tennis Maynard	Amesellia v monticola	2nd
Justin Pepperney	Phal Unknown	2nd
Tennis Maynard	Masd towarensis	3rd
Tom Bell-Games	Coelogyne graminifolia	3rd

February results:

Cattleya – species & Hybrids

Katrina Heap	C Valda (c harpophylla x C coccinea)	1st
Tessie Steelman	Eplc Volcano Trick 'Fireball'	2nd
Dave and Edna Markley	Epi Green Hornet	3rd

Brassavola

Katrina Heap	Brassavola Little Stars	1st
Katrina Heap	Brassavola retusa	2nd
Tennis Maynard	Brassavola cordata	3rd

Oncidium

Tom and Pat Stinson	Colm Massi Red [Plant of the Month]	1st
Tom and Pat Stinson	Wils Tigersette 'Wild Court' AM/AOS	2nd
Terry and Sandra Stohr	Oncdm Burgundian #2	3rd

Paphiopedilum

Dave and Edna Markley	Paph Hybrid Complex	1st
Tennis Maynard	Paph (Dazzling World x Ambassador) x Kimberly Szabo	2nd
Tom and Pat Stinson	Paph Mem Larry Heuer 'Wonderland' x mircanthum 'Joe's Red'	2nd
Dave and Edna Markley	Paph King of Sweden 'Crown' x Stone Lovely 'Lucky Pick'	3rd

Phalaenopsis

Tom and Pat Stinson	Phal Hybrid (Pink)	1st
Tom and Pat Stinson	Phal Hybrid (Harlequin)	2nd
Tennis Maynard	Dtps I-Hsin Panda 'MP-0534'	3rd
Tennis Maynard	Phal (unknown purple)	3rd

Phragmipedium

Tom and Pat Stinson	Phrag St Quen	1st
Tom and Pat Stinson	Phrag St Quen	2nd

Cymbidium

Tennis Maynard	Cym England's Rose 'Spring Green'	1st
Tennis Maynard	Cym Uncle Everett	2nd
Ken Mettler	Cym Ming 'Emperor'	3rd

Others

Diane Faridad	Phcal Krptonite 'Charriots of Fire'	1st
Tom and Pat Stinson	Masd Peach Allure	1st
Scott Bever	Fdk Afterdark 'SVO Black Pearl'	2nd
Tom and Pat Stinson	Masd Redwing 'Hartford' AM/AOS	2nd
Gary and Deb Walker	Den Mini Snowflake	3rd
Tom and Pat Stinson	Den Himezakura 'Sanskki'	3rd

Dayton Show Results- Ribbon/award winners

Tom and Pat Stinson	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Colm Massi Red - 1st place ribbon• Masd Redwing 'Hartford' AM/AOS - 2nd place ribbon• Wils Tigersette 'Wild Court' AM/AOS - 3rd place ribbon• Den Himezakura 'Sanskki' - 3rd place ribbon
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- Phal Hybrid - 3rd place ribbon

Dave and Edna
Markley

- Paph Complex Hybrid - 2nd place ribbon



Culture Corner

Home Remedies

By Susan Jones

Reprinted from the JANUARY 2005 issue of Orchids -- The Bulletin of the American Orchid Society. Copyright American Orchid Society -- www.aos.org

Hand Picking The first line of defense, if a plant is not heavily affected by pests, is to pick bugs, slugs and snails from the plant and squash them. Pests have yet to develop a resistance to this type of control.

Water Pests like mites are usually most severe on plants in heated homes during the winter, when the air is dry and there are no natural enemies to keep them under control. Raising the ambient humidity through humidity trays, saucers of damp pebbles placed under each plant, or even a room humidifier can help.

For mites, aphids, mealybugs and other insects, a gentle brush or jet of water can kill and dislodge them from plants. Regularly washing the foliage thoroughly with soapy water, wiping every leaf and rinsing with a sink sprayer is one way to bring populations down.

Soaking is a third way water can be used to combat insects. Completely immerse the pot and potting medium of the affected plant in a bucket of water overnight to evict ants, roaches, sow bugs and pill bugs from the medium.

Rubbing Alcohol Soak a cotton swab in 70 percent isopropyl (rubbing) alcohol and dab scale, mealybugs, mites and aphids off orchids. The alcohol dissolves the insect's waxy covering, and is a good tool to reach the pests hidden down in the sheaths and leaf crevices. Pay particular attention to the midrib, other veins and leaf edges. Repeat the treatment at seven to 10 day intervals to remove successive generations.

Another method is to spray alcohol, mixed with a few drops of mild liquid soap, from a misting bottle or small pump sprayer. Avoid strong or excessive amounts of detergent, as this may damage your plants, particularly buds and flowers.

Alcohol can be combined with insecticidal soaps, but not with oil, and should never be used near fire. One of the advantages to using alcohol is that insects do not develop resistance to the treatments.

Oils, Soaps and Sterilants Horticultural, neem and mineral oils, and insecticidal soaps are generally considered safer for humans, pets and plants than insecticides, and do not generate a resistance in pests. None provide absolute pest control, but frequent applications reduce insect populations to below self-sustainable levels in small orchid collections. They are more effective as early treatment — before a few pests have become an infestation. Environmentally gentle, these solutions are only effective while they are still wet, and must contact pests.

Horticultural oil solutions (such as SunSpray and neem) smother insects' breathing pores and eggs, so complete coverage of all sprayed plants is essential. These oils are mixed with water and a plant-safe detergent for enhancing spreading and sticking, and can be used to control mites, scale, aphids, mealybugs, sow bugs and pill bugs.

Insecticidal soaps (Safer) smother pests and dissolve their cuticle (outer covering). For a heavy infestation, the affected plant(s) must be completely covered. They are most effective against soft-bodied pests such as aphids and mealybugs. While considered safe, these soaps may still damage some plants, particularly tender new tissues, especially when mixed with hard water. They can also cause allergies and respiratory problems for users.

Growth regulators and chitin inhibitors offer other options. Growth

Because mealybugs' waxy coating repels water-based insecticides, it is necessary to mix a wetting agent in with the insecticide when spraying.



regulators, such as Enstar, kill eggs and prevent insect maturation in scale, mealybugs, aphids and whitefly. It needs a spreader-sticker (silicon works best) to be effective.

Yet another choice is Orange Guard, a 100-percent biodegradable and water-soluble insecticide made from orange peel extract that is considered safe for use around humans, pets and food. Orange Guard kills and repels ants and roaches.

Baits Organic mollusk baits such as Sluggo, EscarGo and Worry Free are biodegradable and safe to use around pets and people. Once the baits are eaten, snails and slugs stop feeding and die within a few days.

Pill bugs and sow bugs may be trapped using a half of a cantaloupe or a hollowed-out potato placed upside down as close as possible to where the bugs have been spotted.


When dealing with ants, remember they are attracted to the sugary honeydew excretion of other pest insects, commercially prepared sugar-based ant baits, or homemade syrup of boric acid powder, sugar and water placed throughout the growing area will draw ants. They will eat the poison and take it back to the queen. This should remove the ant colony within a few days. This option is not safe for use in an area accessible to children or pets.

Repotting Replacing the potting medium can eliminate pests' eggs and crawlers. Mollusks, ants, sow and pill bugs and even roaches hide in pots, and media that is breaking down not only attracts pests like sow and pill bugs, but is a danger to the overall health of the plant's root system as well.

When repotting, a close inspection, and if necessary, a very gentle cleaning and spraying of the roots is essential to remove pests such as scale and mealy bugs that can hide on and among roots. To control a severe infestation, it may be necessary to decant the plant, clean the pests from all roots, treat with an appropriate insecticide and repot using a clean pot and mix.

Fiberglass window screening placed over drainage holes inside orchid pots will not only help keep pill bugs, sow bugs and roaches out, but also keeps potting material in the pot. Roots can grow through it without difficulty, it's nontoxic and it does not affect drainage

Insecticides If you decide you must use an insecticide, always check to see that the product has been approved for use on orchids, and strictly adhere to label directions for dosage and safe use. Orchids are tough, but sensitive to many chemicals — advance testing is advised. Move the plants outdoors for pesticide application whenever possible. Growers who must apply insecticides during inclement weather need special care for applications. If outdoor spraying is not an option, spray plant(s) inside a large plastic bag, remove the bag after the spray has settled, and let



Spider mites are so small they may go unnoticed until their numbers have reached infestation level. Regular inspection of your orchids can catch such problems when they are still easily controlled.

the plant(s) ventilate where fumes will not travel around the home or work area.

To prepare a homemade insecticide, mix one pint of 409 household cleaner and a pint of rubbing alcohol with water to make 1 gallon of spray. It is especially effective as a preventative or to control light infestations of mites, mealybugs and aphids.

Pyrethrum, an ingredient in many commercial insect sprays, is a natural insecticide derived from plant sources that attacks insects' nervous systems. Although it is labeled for use against many orchid pests, it is especially effective against ants when used in conjunction with baits.

When faced with serious infestations, commercial insecticides may be necessary. Among those recommended is malathion or Sevin. Be sure to read the label carefully and follow the manufacturer's instructions. If the plants are growing in the home, move them to an area where they can be sprayed without harming pets or family members.

Pest Control Prevention is better than cure; good cultural practices and purchasing healthy plants reduce the chance of disease. The most common way of acquiring pests is purchasing an infested plant. Quarantining any new plant or cutting to enter the growing area for a minimum of two weeks can help curtail the introduction of new pests and diseases.

Meeting the plants' cultural needs is the best line of defense. Healthy plants are more resistant to pest and disease than their weaker cousins. Maintain a healthy collection by attending to the basic cultural needs of your orchids — water, temperature, light, fertilizer and humidity; keep the bark media fresh or use an inorganic potting mix, and get to know the specific cultural requirements of the orchids in your collection.

A clean greenhouse or growing area will help minimize any potential insect pest problem. Remove all damaged, molding or dropped buds, faded flowers, dead leaves and leaf sheaths from plants, and plant debris, old orchid medium, weeds and any debris that could provide shelter for pests from their surrounding area.

Orchidists tend to be acquisitive in nature, but overcrowded plants allow pests and disease to spread through a collection much more quickly than those given adequate growing space.

Check each plant (for smaller collections) or spot-check plants or groups of plants (in larger collections) and the growing area at least once a week for signs of pests and disease. This way, an invading insect can be detected and treated before it becomes an infestation. Inspect around growing leads, check leaf edges, undersides and crevices, and examine visible roots and root tips. If pests are found, immediately isolate the affected plant or plants to prevent spread.

To minimize risks of developing a treatment-resistant pest population, change methods and chemicals occasionally; do not use the same chemical mix more than three to four times sequentially. For example, if an insecticide was used for previous treatments, switch to an oil, soap or different insecticide. Regardless of the method or chemical used, remain vigilant and expect to make three to four applications at seven- to 10-day intervals to kill successive generations.

When using any new pest control product, try it on a small area of the plant first, to make sure that there will be no harmful side effects, and test any treatment on a small population of plants before widespread use.

To prevent burning of tissues, never apply any liquid pest-treatment in direct sunlight or high heat (over 85 F [29 C]), and always shade plants until the solution dries.

Non-insecticidal treatments may not be highly effective for eliminating pests, and should be used as controls, not eradicators. Also, many common home chemicals are extremely toxic to humans, pets, and plants even in diluted forms, some more so than insecticides.

For a plant showing signs of serious decline from pest or disease, consider whether the low likelihood of rejuvenating the plant justifies the expense and effort of continued treatments. Destruction of a sick plant can be used to justify the purchase of a new and healthier one.

Susan Jones was the editor of Awards Quarterly and assistant editor of Orchids. American Orchid Society, 16700 AOS Lane, Delray Beach, Florida 33446

Spring Orchid Shows

Greater Cincinnati Orchid Society is hosting the Spring MAOC March 19th and 20th at the historic Netherland Hilton Hotel in downtown Cincy. [More details.](#) [Schedule of Events.](#) [Registration.](#) [Vendors list.](#) [Directions.](#)

West Shore Orchid Society March 12-13, 2016 at the Strongsville Recreation Center in Strongsville, Ohio. [More info and directions.](#)

COOS Spring Show April 2nd and 3rd at Franklin Park Conservatory – more details and requests for volunteers at the March meeting.



Membership

Time to renew your COOS membership! Our membership runs January through December so anyone who hasn't already taken care of this little task...please do so soon as possible.

Please print off the form ([HERE](#)), fill it in, make out a check...and being the kind and generous guy that he is...Tom will gladly save you a stamp by taking it at the February meeting.

Thank you to everyone who has already done this and thank you - In Advance - to those of you who will be doing so – soon. 😊



Location change info for the March meeting:

First – it's not our usual third Thursday...this month it will be on Monday the 14th. And, instead of the basement classroom...we'll be The Education Pavillion on the Scotts Miracle Gro Community Garden Campus at Franklin Park. * From the Conservatory entrance, continue along the southeast side of the Conservatory. The Education Pavillion is south of the Wells Barn, before you reach Franklin Park South Ave.

Map:



WOLFE
PARK

I CAMPUS

D AEP EDUCATION PAVILION

**The Education Pavilion is
'D' on the map**

Picture of the building:



Last, but not least, our very own Justin Pepperney had a big part in helping to create an article in the Columbus Dispatch. The article is on [Edible Orchids](#). Check it out...he did a great job!

Hope to see LOTS of you there!! 😊