



Central Ohio Orchid Society
Reporter



Newsletter Editor: Katrina Heap

January 2016

January Meeting – Speaker - Eric Sauer
~ *Maxillaria- There's More than Tenuifolia* ~
Thursday, January 21, 2016 at Franklin Park Conservatory
Beginners Corner 7:30pm – 8pm and Meeting starts at 8pm

Eric has been growing orchids for more than 25 years and specializes in South American Species. He has spoken internationally and across the eastern United States. Eric recently had a culture chapter published with Guido Braem in his new book on Paphiopedilums and has several of his Maxillaria photos published in Eric Christenson's book on Maxillaria.



Eric has received over 75 awards from the American Orchid Society and has three orchids named after him including two species from Ecuador.

He regularly works with other Maxillaria aficionados around the world to better understand the genus



President's Message

Greetings to all of our members and wishing you a bright new year of blooming orchids.

In order for our society to thrive as an organization, we need to continue to grow our membership. To accomplish this, we need to foster a supportive and friendly social atmosphere. Really, that's the most important thing our society has to offer new members - the social interaction of our membership. I would like to challenge you to make an effort to meet new members and visitors. When you see someone at a meeting that you don't know, introduce yourself and ask their name. Make them feel welcome. Introduce them to one or two other people. Find out what kind of orchids they grow, how they grow them, and what kinds of orchid challenges they've run into. Ask if they have any questions about our society, how it works, and what it does. We have a wonderful group of people in our society and once a newcomer feels welcome and gets to know us, they'll want to come back.

Thanks,
Dave Markley

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



2015 COOS Calendar

General Meetings and Events:

Jan-16	Eric Sauer	Maxillaria
Feb-16	Open – TBD	
Mar-16	Ecuagenera - tent. - <i>pls note change of location - the Education Pavillion at FPC</i>	Topic -TBD
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 Bioteck in China	Topic - TBD
Nov-16	Annual Potluck and Awards Dinner	
Dec	No Meeting	

Board Meetings:

2nd Tues of Odd Months @ 7pm

Jan 12, Mar 8, May 10, July 12, Sept 13, and Nov 15



Show Table Results

November show table results:

Cattleya – species & Hybrids

<p>Katrina Heap Tessie Steelman Katrina Heap Dave and Edna Markley Dave and Edna Markley Dave and Edna Markley</p>	<p>C labiata rubra 'Shuller' x 'Ching Hue' -Plant of the month Lc Dinard 'Blue Heaven' AM/AOS C labiata coerulea 'Natural World' AM/AOS Blc Golden Chieftan 'Akukii' Unknown LC hybrid Lc Tropical Pointer</p>	<p>1st 1st 2nd 2nd 3rd 3rd</p>
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Oncidium

<p>Gary Walker Dave and Edna Markley Dave and Edna Markley Tennis Maynard Sandra and Terry Stohr</p>	<p>Onc Wildcat Bobcat Alcra Pacific Nova 'Pacific Heights' Colm Wild Cat Onc onustum Unknown Onc</p>	<p>1st 2nd 2nd 3rd 3rd</p>
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Phalaenopsis

Tom and Pat Stinson	Phal hybrid	1st
Gary Walker	Phal hybrid	2nd
Jessica Johnson	Phal hybrid	3rd

Paphiopedilum

Dave and Edna Markley	Paph delenatii 'Pink Elephant'	1st
Dave and Edna Markley	Paph Charlesworthii	2nd
Dave and Edna Markley	Paph Windrush	3rd

Dendrobium

LaRioja Vannoy	Den Microchip	1st
Tessie Steelman	Den Country Girl 'Warabeauta'	2nd

Catasetum

Katrina Heap	Cycnoches pentadactylon	1st
Tessie Steelman	Cycnodes Jumbo Puff	2nd
Dave and Edna Markley	Cyc warscewizii Petals x Cyc Kevin Clark	3rd

Others

Tom and Pat Stinson	Ascda Kultana Gem	1st
Tessie Steelman	Cym Everglades Gold	2nd
Dave and Edna Markley	B nodosa Remar x B nodosa 'Masme Jor'	3rd



Culture Corner

The Ecological Habitat of Cattleyas

Photo copyright Eric Hunt - Erichunt.com
Laelia (Schomburgkia) species in situ
in Peru. Photo © E. Hunt.



The orchid family is composed of approximately 25,000 different species and is sometimes thought of as the largest plant family in the world. In addition, from the viewpoint of distribution, the orchid family is represented from the near sub-arctic regions to the tropics with edaphic and climatic ranges that almost reach the apex of extremes. Due to the tremendous physiographic diversity of the orchid family, one genus has been chosen for this study. In this paper, the author will attempt to describe the habitat of the Cattleya orchid (an endemic tropical genus) in relation to the community where it is found.

By definition, "a habitat of an organism is the place where it lives or the place where one would go to find it." In regards to the cattleyas, the region would be the tropical rainforests of South America.

Rainforests occur in the Amazon and Orinoco basins of South America and on the Central American isthmus. Rainfall exceeds 80-90 inches a year and is distributed over the year, usually with one or more relatively "dry" seasons. This variation in temperature between winter and summer is less than that between night and day. Therefore, seasonal periodicities in activities of plants are largely related to variation in rainfall. The profusion of

epiphytes (orchids, ferns and bromeliads) perhaps reaches its culmination in the tropical rainforests.

Ecological competition is great in "jungle" growth. The competitive interaction involves common space, nutrients, light, moisture, and other types of mutual interactions. Light- and air-loving orchids would have been pushed out of existence if they had not "moved" up and away from the stifling mass of undergrowth.

The whole top of a rainforest is an aerial garden. Cattleyas and other species of plants have adapted to clinging to tree trunks, in crotches, and along the branches, literally creating a "second story" of vegetation in terms of stratification. Plants that live thus up on other plants are called "epiphytes", "epi" meaning above or upon and "phyte" meaning plant. These epiphytes are not parasitic (the term "commensalisms" is more applicable), but merely grow where they can find support and a collection of nutrient material. They obtain mineral requirements from decaying vegetable matter and manufacture their own food via photosynthesis.

The cattleyas have cleverly adapted their structure to their needs as air-dwellers. Clinging as they do to space deposits of decaying debris, they do not have access to the continuous water supply that terrestrial dwellers have on the ground. Therefore, the plant has become dependent on catching rain and dew, and on living only in a region of high humidity.

Photo copyright
Eric Hunt -
Erichunt.com
Epiphytic colony -
Ecuadorian
Rainforest.
Photo © E. Hunt.



Most cattleyas have developed reservoirs in the form of thickened stems (pseudobulbs) and fleshy leaves, which store both food and water, and keep the plants from drying out between rains.

In the aerial vegetation layer of the jungle, the plants that can resist drying most efficiently inhabit the topmost branches. Those that do not have as large a water reservoir live on

branches lower down where they are less exposed. It is in the airiest and highest regions of the canopy that the cattleyas thrive.

In terms of geographic location, cattleyas come from the tropical regions of Central and South America, largely from Venezuela, Brazil, and Colombia. Panama is the northern limit of these South American species.

In America, one of the most active collectors of South American orchids was the late John E. Lager of Summit, New Jersey, who stated that the Republic of Colombia is one of the richest in Cattleyas, many different species being spread over its entire territory. The greatest numbers are to be found on the eastern foothills of the Central Cordillera, which is a continuation of the Peruvian and Ecuadorian Andes. The river valleys of Cauca, Magdalena and Los Llanos de St. Juan, or the Cazanare are the more specific regions of the Central Cordillera.

In this area, cattleyas are found from 2,000 to nearly 5,000 feet above sea level, almost invariably growing in the branches or on the trunks of living trees. Mr. Lager stated that the best specimen plants were found growing in almost full sunlight (a further indication of escape from the "jungle" floor). In regions where the plants are found growing along narrow streams, the forest shade is so dense that the plants received little sunlight, and in such locations did not flower, but developed long, thin pseudobulbs. In their native habitat, the more exposed the plants are to sunlight, the more profuse they are in flowering.

At lower elevations, cattleyas invariably grow along the courses of streams. On higher elevations they are found growing in deep hollows or gullies. The explanation is quite simple, because the atmospheric moisture (humidity) in river valleys and elevated gullies is high.

Most Colombian cattleyas have no well-defined resting period (evergreen), but seasonal periods of two rainy and two dry seasons during the year do occur. Variations in elevation and climate, however, seem to influence their period of flowering.

Thus, though cattleyas (and all epiphytes in general) are a very characteristic element in the structure of the rainforest, their role in its economy is small. Their chief interest lies in the clearness with which their distribution is correlated with the ecological factors of microclimate, illumination, etc., and in their extraordinary structural specializations, which more perhaps than those of any other group of plants, truly deserve to be called adaptations.

If stratification at different levels in a rain forest is controlled by light, air movement, water supply and microclimatic factors, then epiphytic succession should be evident and cattleyas may well be termed the climax of the epiphytic layer.



Cattleya mossiae growing on the limb of a tall Bucare tree near Guanare, Venezuela. Photo © G. Allikas.

And last but not least...orchid gear and plants for sale...

Listing #1

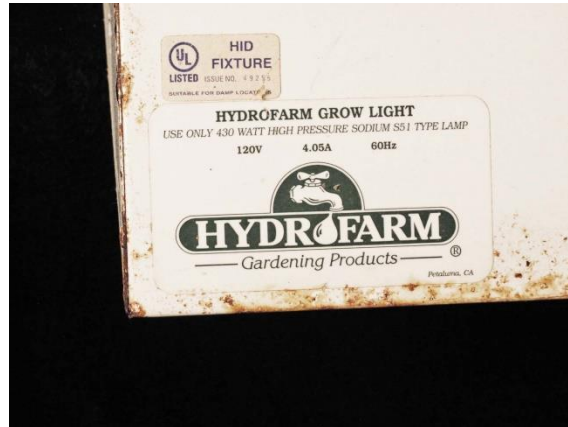
Dave Evans has some used grow lights and a light mover that are looking to find a new home. Dave descriptions and pics....

I have a couple of grow lights I would like to find a home for. I have a 430 watt high pressure sodium lamp and a 400 watt metal halide lamp. Both are 120V units. They are both in good working condition but there is some surface rust. No light bulbs.

Also on offer is a “light mover” part of a travel system for the lights and just in case any of you are not sure what that is (like me) here is his description...

There is an I shaped rail that mounts to the ceiling. You hang the lamp off of the mover and the mover travels back and forth along the rail. So in effect you can light a larger area. I loved it. I am still using the rail but they can be purchased at the indoor gardening store at Indianola and Morse.

Photos:



Best offer takes them home!! All interested parties please email Dave directly at evansdseven@gmail.com

Listing #2

Cincinnati Orchid society has roughly 7 *Coelogyne Unchained Melody* and 3 *Coelogyne cristata* for sale for \$20. Some have 3 spikes and are in roughly 6 inch pots!

All interested parties please contact the Cincy president directly at president@cincinattiorchids.org

