



Connecticut
Orchid
Society

Newsletter

Affiliated with the American Orchid Society and Orchid Digest

March 2014

55 Years & Growing

Next Meeting



Photo Credit: "Repotting Orchids" www.orchidmagic.com

Wednesday, Mar. 12 2014

Cheshire Senior Center

240 Maple Ave., Cheshire, CT

Repotting Clinic

Presented by

Connecticut Orchid Society members,

"The Repotting Pros"

(For notice of last-minute or inclement weather cancellation, visit our website www.ctorchids.org.)

Contact us

Write Connecticut Orchid Society, Inc.
Editorial Office
P.O. Box 198, Farmington, CT 06034-0198

E-mail President Cheryl Mizak president@ctorchids.org
Web Master — Position currently vacant
Editor Sharon SmithDelisle editor@ctorchids.org

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Connecticut Orchid Society (COS) is an incorporated non-profit 501 (c) (3) organization founded in 1959. Please consider making a charitable contribution to COS. Most donations made to COS are tax deductible.

**COS Membership Information : \$20/yr. Individual \$25/yr. Family \$200 Individual or \$250 Family Lifetime Membership (never pay dues again!)
Contact Membership Chairperson Mary Rampone at (203) 263-2831 for more details.
A membership application is located on pg. 30 for your convenience.**

Connecticut Orchid Society Mission Statement

The Connecticut Orchid Society is an incorporated, non-profit association for the preservation and extension of knowledge concerning the conservation, ecology, science, cultivation, hybridization, appreciation and uses of orchids; and to carry on such activities as may be necessary or desirable to effectuate such purposes.



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Connecticut Orchid Society Officers and Posts -- 2014

PRESIDENT	<i>Cheryl Mizak</i>	(203) 264-6096
VICE-PRESIDENT	<i>Vacant</i>	
TREASURER	<i>Judy Arth</i>	(860) 633-2876
DIRECTOR -AT- LARGE	<i>Ben Esselink</i>	(203) 222-1694
DIRECTOR -AT- LARGE	<i>William Pendleton</i>	(203) 272-3498
RECORDING SECRETARY	<i>Carla Koch</i>	(203) 272-8121
MEMBERSHIP CHAIRPERSON	<i>Mary Rampone</i>	(203) 263-2831
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY	<i>Sharon SmithDelisle</i>	(203) 744-1849
EDITOR, LIBRARIAN/HISTORIAN	<i>Sharon SmithDelisle</i>	
AOS REPRESENTATIVE	<i>Sam Hinckley</i>	(860) 688-0943
CONSERVATION CHAIRPERSON	<i>Vacant</i>	—
SPECIAL EVENTS COORDINATOR	<i>Cheryl Mizak</i>	(203) 264-6096
REFRESHMENT COMMITTEE	<i>Judy Becker & Dottie Kern</i>	(860) 435-2263
WEB MASTER	<i>Vacant</i>	

Mentor List

The following COS members are available to answer your culture questions and help you with any orchid growing problems you may have:



Judy Becker judybecker40@att.net (860) 435-2263 (8:00-8:00 pm) Greenhouse growing methods: Wide variety of species & hybrids

Sam Hinckley samuelhinckley@comcast.net (860) 688-0943 (After 7:30 pm) Windowsill growing methods: Species & hybrids

Jeffrey Richards Jeffrey.richards@snet.net (Contact anytime).
Greenhouse growing methods: Specializing in Paphiopedilums.

Sharon SmithDelisle editor@ctorchids.org (203) 744-1849 (Contact anytime) Under lights & windowsill growing methods: Bulbophylums, Cymbidiums, Dendrobiums, Paphiopedilums, Miltoniopsis & mixed genera.

David Tognalli dtog54@sbcglobal.net (860) 521-7249 (Contact evenings & weekends) Windowsill & outdoor growing methods: Warm growers, Cattleyas, Dendrobiums & mixed genera.

Membership Policy Membership is open to anyone interested in orchids. Members join the Society by payment of annual dues. Memberships may be individual, student, family, life or honorary. Honorary membership is for life and is made by nomination of the Board of Directors and majority vote of the membership present at a regular meeting. The newsletter is published each month except July and August. Annual membership includes subscription to the newsletter — electronic or paper copy as determined by member preference.

Content Acknowledgement All information, opinions, reporting and recommendations that appear in this newsletter are those of the editor, unless otherwise noted.

Upcoming Events



Mar. 12 Connecticut Orchid Society Monthly Meeting, Cheshire Senior Center, 240 Maple Ave., Cheshire, CT 7:00 pm, Potting Party

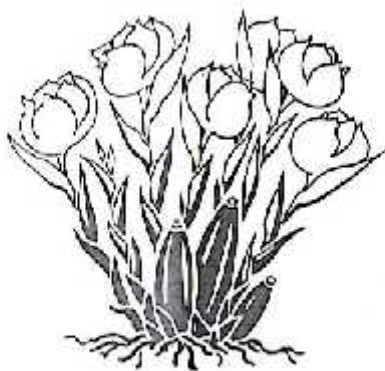
Mar. 15 AOS Judging: Northeast Judging Center, Tower Hill Botanic Garden, Boylston, MA. Contact Robert Winkley for details (617) 282-7351 www.towerhillbg.org

Apr. 5 AOS Judging: Northeast Judging Center, Tower Hill Botanic Garden, Boylston, MA. Contact Robert Winkley for details (617) 282-7351 www.towerhillbg.org

Apr. 9 Connecticut Orchid Society Monthly Meeting, Farmington Senior Center, 321 New Britain Ave., Unionville, CT, 7:00 pm, TBA

Apr. 19 AOS Judging: Northeast Judging Center, Tower Hill Botanic Garden, Boylston, MA. Contact Robert Winkley for details (617) 282-7351 www.towerhillbg.org

Also: AOS Judging Northeast Judging Center, Bartlett Arboretum, Stamford ,CT



Marion R. Sheehan



Around the Greenhouse -- Editor's keikis

Letters to the editor are always welcome. Your feedback about any issue that is on your mind will help us improve our Society, as well as the newsletter. Please write to me at editor@ctorchids.org ..

The deadline for submissions to the April issue of the newsletter is Mar. 21st.

Newsletter goes to 100% electronic format —

This month marks the end of an era. The COS newsletter goes 100% electronic this month. Due to unfortunate circumstances the arrangement COS has had for publishing a hard copy of the newsletter is no longer available. All members with an e-mail address will now receive the newsletter electronically. Any member who does not have a computer or an e-mail address will need to make arrangements with Membership Chair Mary Rampone to pay the additional cost for Staples or office Max to print a hard copy of the newsletter. For members who already paid the additional \$10 this year to receive a paper copy of the newsletter, please contact Mary to make arrangements to receive a refund or to apply that money towards next year's dues.



New Member Welcome— This month we roll out

the red carpet of welcome to the following new members:

Robert Fields of New Canaan
Anne Maier & Tim of Plainville

So glad you joined us! Please let us know how we may help you excel at orchid growing !!

March's Featured Event



Potting Party

Bring your orchids for repotting by COS experts!

Watch, learn, ask questions, have fun!

\$5.00/5" or smaller pot.

Please bring your own clean replacement pot.

COS will supply all other needed materials.

Presidents' Message



Cheryl Mizak
President

Hello

Well, February was the Orchid Olympics! COS took 5 out of 6 gold (rosettes) awards at the Amherst Orchid Show. Many thanks to members for lending their blooming plants; combined with Dave Tognalli's and Sam Hinckley's sharp display talents we were awarded the Orchid Digest Trophy. Our display plants also collected many ribbons.

The COS informational booth placed third at the Connecticut Flower show. Thank you to everyone who volunteered to represent COS at our booth.

Coming soon: Keep your eye on our website. Mary Rampone is hard at work preparing a new updated look for the COS website. I am sure everyone will be delighted when we go live.

Member news: congrats to Sue Kennedy's photo gallery show at the Oliver Wolcott Library in Litchfield, which runs March 3 through April 25. We are expecting some great orchid pics in our show this fall

Coming Friday, March 14 thru Sunday, March 16 Van Wilgen's Garden Center in North Branford will be holding their annual *Escape to Spring* Event. As usual, COS will have a booth at this event. We will have plants for sale and of course will be educating folks about orchids. We need volunteers all three days 9 -1 or 1 -5. Let me know when you can help out.

This month we will be holding our famous repotting workshop at The Cheshire Senior Center. If you're not sure whether your plants need to be repotted or how to repot, we will have a group of experts to help. Great place to pick up repotting tips and tricks. Just bring a clean pot and we will provide the rest. There is a material fee of \$5.00 for pots 5 inches or smaller. Bring a friend with an orchid, it is open (like all of our activities) to the public.

Cheryl Mizak
President

February's Meeting Minutes



Carla Koch
Recording Secretary

COS MEETING 2-12-14

Our talk by Marc Hachadourian of the New York Botanical Garden was on the *Pescatorea-Huntleya* alliance. This varied group of orchids includes *Chondroschaphe*, *Chaubardia*, *Huntleya*, *Cochleanthes*, *Bollea*, and *Pescatorea*. These plants have soft leaves, and basal, single flowers, ranging from minis to 3 feet tall; most are epiphytic and some terrestrial. All have a fan-shaped growth of leaves. Like papahs, they have no pseudobulbs, and so enjoy more moisture. Most should be grown intermediate to warm in moss or medium bark, with high humidity. This requires good air movement to prevent fungus problems. Prompt treatment of mites, aphids and mealybugs may be needed, as well. He pots them high, "cupcake" style, to prevent crown rot.

He showed several examples of different species, such as *Cochleanthes aromatica*, *Chondrorhyncha hirtzii*, and *Pescatorea lehmannii*. The dramatic *Huntleya melagris* has bumpy, reddish-brown flowers on a large plant, contrasting with the small *Kerfersteinia lactea*, a small-growing, white flowered plant. One of the most impressive of all is the rarely seen *Bollea coelestis*, a 24-inch plant with blue-violet flowers and yellow lip. It favors low light and cool temperatures, although it tolerates some heat. More common today is *Cochleanthes amazonica*, a medium-sized white-flowered plant that likes it warmer.

This was truly an unusual and varied lecture, and it was clear that these orchids should be more widely grown and appreciated.

Carla Koch

Recording Secretary

February Show Table



<u>Genus/Parentage</u>	<u>Owner</u>	<u>Culture</u>
<i>Cattleya</i> Purple Cascade (Interglossa X Tokyo Magic) Syn. <i>Lc.</i>	T. Zamojski	l, l
<i>Coelogyne nitida</i>	T. Zamojski	l, w
<i>Cymbidium</i> Fairy Rouge (<i>pumilum</i> X Clyde Landers)	S. Hinckley	l,w
<i>Dendrobium kingianum</i>	M. Rampone	l, g
<i>Gastrochilus bellinus</i>	R. Schwartz	l, w
<i>Masdevallia grossa</i>	M. Rampone	l, g
<i>Masdevallia mendozae</i>	M. Rampone	l,g
<i>Paphiopedilum venustum</i>	T. Zamojski	l, l
<i>Pleurothallis megalops</i>	M. Rampone	l, g

Culture is as noted:

c – cool
w – warm
ws – windowsill

i – intermediate
g – greenhouse
l – lights

News, Notes & Happenings

Announcement!

Bus Trip to New York Botanical Gardens – Sat., April 12th – Bus will leave Waterbury @ 9:00 a.m.

Join us for a private tour of, and special lecture about, the New York Botanical Garden's Orchid Show with Head Curator for the Gardens, Fran Coello. This is a rare opportunity and special treat for COS members and their friends.

Spend the day at the Gardens and enjoy lunch at one of their cafeterias or visit Arthur Ave. (known as Little Italy) after the tour. You are welcome to join the group for lunch — reservations will be made for us at one of the popular restaurants on the ave. — or browse the avenue on your own. The bus will drop us off and pick us up from Arthur Ave.

Cost = \$85 total for the bus and tour. Lunch and any purchases are your own responsibility. DEADLINE TO RESERVE A SEAT IS WED., MARCH 15TH. Contact Cheryl Mizak immediately. (203) 264-6096. Don't miss out on this opportunity.

Journey to a Magical Cloud Forest – Photography Exhibit



In addition to growing outstanding orchids, COS Life member Sue Kennedy is also an accomplished photographer. Sue's photography exhibit *Journey to a Magical Cloud Forest* is currently on display at the Oliver Wilcott Library Gallery through April 25th. Take a drive up into the Connecticut foothills soon and visit the library to enjoy Sue's wonderful art in film.

33rd Annual Connecticut Flower & Garden Show: COS participated at this show as usual, which was held over the Feb. 20-23 wknd at Hartford, CT. Our informational booth was visited by many folks interested in orchids. Susan Bombassei of Bristol, CT was the winner of the raffle plant. Many thanks to all of our members who volunteered their time to man our booth and field orchid growing questions. These events are an excellent opportunity to reach out to the public and let it know who we are and about all the great advantages of joining COS.



Federated Garden Clubs of Connecticut “Backyard Paradise” Standard Flower Show: COS participated at this event on the same wknd as the Connecticut Flower & Garden Show, Feb. 20-23. with an unmanned display in the Division III — Special Exhibits section. We received a 3rd Place National Garden Club Award ribbon in the Class 2 Shady Canopy section.

Amherst Orchid Show Feb. 26 & 27:



Many thanks to creating an out-Orchid Show. Our Award, which beat displays. In addition won ribbon *drobium sanderae* Best Windowsill/Plant in Show. Way *toglossum pulchel*-Show and Ben Es-Best Vanda Alliance in Show. There were also numerous second place and third place ribbons given to plants in our display. Congratulations to everyone!

Dave Tognalli and Sam Hinckley for standing display at the Amherst display earned the *Orchid Digest* out seven other non commercial tion, several member's orchids also awards: Dave Tognalli's *Den-*won Best Dendrobium in Show, Flourescent Light in Show and Best to go, Dave!!! Cheryl Mizak's *Odon-*lulum won Best Oncidium Alliance in selink's *Ascocentrum miniatum* won

Cattleya Culture

By Ned Nash



Dissatisfied with the way your *cattleyas* are growing? Not sure what to do? You are not alone. From a high point of popularity that has recently ended, the fine art of growing *cattleyas* well seems to have become almost a lost art. Maybe all of those claims that *cattleyas* are easy to grow have had the wrong effect. Yes, they are easy to grow, but *cattleyas* demand the same attention to their needs on a seasonal basis that almost any container-grown plant will.

There is no better time to improve the culture of any plants than spring. With the lengthening days and warming temperatures, growth begins to quicken and the plants are naturally more forgiving. This is the best time to avoid the number-one mistake made with *cattleyas* — potting when the plant is not actively rooting. Years ago, before hybrids became so complex, growers were acutely aware of the rooting behavior of their plants, which were mostly species and near-primary hybrids. They had to be. If potted at the wrong time, the plants would simply languish and die. Has this ever happened to one of your plants? **Most cattleyas, hybrids and species, tend to root at a specific stage during their growth cycle.** With good observation — the first attribute of the successful orchid grower — you will know whether the particular plant initiates rooting with the new growth, when the new growth is partially mature or when it is mature. **Pot the plant just before it normally initiates rooting.** This will prevent damage to emerging root tips — if a new root tip is damaged before it reaches a certain length, it will never grow or branch, and that potential support for the plant will have been lost.

Another common misconception is that the bulk of the old roots can be preserved if enough care is taken during the potting process. However, this is rarely the case, as they are damaged by the removal of old mix and almost any handling. Better to concede that they are mainly good for anchorage and allow the plant its best chance to grow an entirely new root system from the emerging growth(s).

Pot orchids firmly in their containers. Several media are available. If a *cattleya* wobbles, this will cause the tender root tips to be damaged, significantly setting back its establishment. The loose and uneven packing of the mix will allow water to “channel” through the mix without evenly wetting the root mass. Therefore, firmly pack the medium into the container and secure the plant with pot clips and stakes that clip onto the edge of the container.



Orchid growing is a relaxing hobby. Strive to maximize the relaxation and enjoyment. If all you are interested in is the flowers, you are throwing away 90 percent of the potential pleasure you can gain by tending your plants year round. Watch and learn from your plant's cycles of growth and rest. A properly grown plants is pleasure enough to the savvy orchid grower, if only because he or she knows of the full potential of the flowering that will be attained.

(This article reprinted from the March 1994 edition of the American Orchid Society Bulletin, *Cultural calendar*, pg. 290-291)



Members visit the manmade Epi Tree at Torrey Life Sciences Greenhouses at UCONN.

COS members Joyce and Morgan Daniels (above) recently paid a visit to the UCONN Epi Tree , which is located in the entrance room to the Torrey Life Sciences Greenhouses on the UCONN campus at Storrs, CT You may recall a few years ago COS was invited to help build this artificial, manmade tree using recycled pipe for the support and wire mesh covered with pieces of virgin cork. The project took an entire summer to complete. The photo at right shows how the tree has “grown” — All of the epiphytic plants attached to the tree seem to be thriving ; the Spanish moss certainly loves it! You would be hard put to find the cork trunk through all the greenery. What a success story!



Beginner's Corner

Editor's note: These columns were written by our previous editor Larry Kuekes and were run quite regularly over the past years. Larry's perspective is refreshing and some of our new members may welcome this introductory advice.

Surgery

By Larry Kuekes



Larry Kuekes

Two different people recently asked me the same question. Each had a *cattleya* which had reached the edges of its pot and needed repotting. Each had been repotting the plant into larger and larger pots and had reached the limit on pot size. The question: is it OK to cut off some of the pseudobulbs, and how should you go about it? Coincidentally, in last month's meeting, John Passander gave a demonstration of dividing and repotting a *cattleya*. So this month, let me review how to perform surgery on your orchid.

To get back to the original question, yes it's OK to cut off pseudobulbs. In fact, it's mandatory. It has been said that, with proper care, an orchid will never die of old age. There are orchid plants in England that are over 100 years old. Assuming a *cattleya* rhizome grows about one inch between the pseudobulbs each year, then these ancient plants should be more than eight feet wide. Of course they aren't, because the plants have been divided repeatedly over the years.

The way a *cattleya* grows is by making a new growth from a bud at the base of the previous year's pseudobulb. This new growth is horizontal at first, called a rhizome. Then it turns upward and makes a pseudobulb topped with one or two leaves. The roots grow out of the rhizome into the potting medium. The rhizome should grow along the surface of the medium. (Sometimes, an orchid will climb out of the pot, with each growth higher than the last, which is awkward because the new roots end up in thin air.)

If a *cattleya* continues to make one new growth each year from last year's growth, you end up with a plant that has all the pseudobulbs growing in a line. John Passander divided such a plant for his demonstration. When one of these plants outgrows its pot, dividing it is pretty straightforward. Note that the newest growth is at one end, and the other growths are progressively older. After removing the plant from its pot and pulling off all of the old potting material, cut the plant between two pseudobulbs, leaving four growths at the "new" end, which will become the new plant. The reason for leaving four growths is so that the plant will be big enough to flower. If you leave fewer than four growths, the plant will live, but may take a year or two to grow back to flowering size. If there are also three or four growths at the "old" end, you can choose to repot that piece, too. It will make a growth from the base of the pseudobulb closest to the cut. Or, if you don't really need another orchid taking up



space, you can “old” end. When oldest pseudobulb edge of the pot. big enough to leave growths from the

A note on cutting viruses are, unfortunately, so you should time you cut an or-be virus on the knife (this applies to cut-too). This is why all izing cutting tools on another plant. dividing orchids is a ize it, hold the blade pane torch. Lacking the blade in another a candle, or soak the saturated solution phate (TSP), or heat oven for an hour (a single-edged razor

If the *cattleya* has than one new from last year’s rhizome branches and you end up with many pseudobulbs making flowers each year. This is called a “specimen” plant. In such a case, you may want to let the plant continue growing into a larger specimen and delay dividing the plant by potting into a larger pot. However, you can only do this for so many years until the plant becomes too big to manage (remember the plants that would have grown to be eight feet wide).

At that point, you need to divide the plant, and determining where to cut apart the pseudobulbs is harder than in the simple straight-line case. Again, remove the pot and all the potting medium. If some of the oldest pseudobulbs have lost their leaves and have shriveled, they can certainly be cut off. Try to trace how the pseudobulbs are connected by rhizomes, and cut the rhizome so that you end up with two or three connected pieces with at least four pseudobulbs on each piece you plan to save.

Don’t feel guilty about throwing out some of the pseudobulbs. If you divided every *cattleya* in two every four years, in 20 years you would have 32 times as



The red pointer shows where to cut through the rhizome.
(Photo credit: Charles Marden Fitch
“How Cattleya Backbulbs Become Front Leads”,
The American Orchid Society Bulletin, Nov. 1982,
pg. 1138)

throw away the you repot, place the right up against the The pot should be room for two new newest pseudobulb.

the orchid: orchid nately, very com-assume that every chid plant, there may or cutting implement ting flower stems, experts advise steril-before using them The best tool for stout knife. To steril-in the flame of a pro-that, you can hold kind of flame such as tool in bleach or in a of trisodium phos-the tool in a 450° good technique for blades).

been making more growth each year growth, then the



many *cattleyas* as you do now! Or you can dispose of surplus plants by giving them away, selling them on the sales table, or donating them to the auction.

(This article first appeared in the Dec. 1996 newsletter)



Notes for Spring


By James Rose

Spring is the most glorious season. Of course, March is the beginning of spring only on the west coast, but those growing orchids in the east should not despair. It is right around the corner for you too. After months of gloomy winter weather, who isn't ready for it to arrive? Certainly, spring is the season for regrowth, but growers will encounter climatic changes that must be dealt with.

It is often said that plants grown strong throughout the spring and summer will be able to withstand hardships of winter. Though this is probably an oversimplification, there is a certain amount of truth.

The most noticeable difference that spring brings us is the amount of available light. Day length is progressively on the increase, which is nature's way of telling plants to begin the growth process for the year. Another change is the intensity of the light. As the sun rises above the horizon, the light will become stronger and thus be potentially harmful to foliage. If growing under greenhouse conditions, apply some shading compound in the form of paint (whitewash) or shade cloth. Whereas we sought all the light we could get in the winter, soon there will be too much. Be cautious if you have grown your plants indoors and are moving them outdoors now. They will be tender and susceptible to sunburn if this process is not exercised gradually.

This is also the season to orient oneself toward pest control. Often, this part of growing has been ignored during the short days and cool temperatures of winter. Now populations will increase if left unmonitored. For those growing indoors, it is the first opportunity to move plants outside and apply pesticides if needed. Also, there is less chance of damage due to the milder temperatures than in summer.

As we ease into spring, no sight is more wonderful than the appearance of new growth. Remember that from this new growth will emerge flowers, so good culture at this point is essential. There are three basic areas to consider. The first is watering. Potting media dry out faster as the temperatures increase. Remembering 

that the new growth is composed primarily of water, do not allow plants to dry out. If you've been watering your plants every five to eight days, now you may have to water every four to six. Second, and closely related to watering practices, is fertilizing. Though plants have been dormant for months and have not required much nutrition, feeding now becomes essential. Most fertilizers are composed of the same general compounds, so it is best to choose one that has a balanced formula and will complement your media of choice. Fertilizing at a mild dosage every other watering is recommended for most growers. Remember to water thoroughly when feeding. Finally, new growth and especially new root action indicate that now is a good time to repot. Though some plants respond better being processed later in the season, most will benefit from being worked on prior to the arrival of summer's stressful hot days.

Groom flower spikes for proper display. This is the show season and if you are planning to enter plants for judging, have them looking their best. Nothing can sabotage a grower's efforts faster than slugs and snails, and these two pests will be on the move for outdoor growers. Regular applications of an appropriate and preferably long-lasting bait is important.


(Reprinted from the March 1994 edition of the *American Orchid Society Bulletin*, pg. 292-292. James Rose is a member of the AOS Conservation Committee and co-owner of Cal-Orchid, Inc.)

March Checklist

Calanthe The deciduous varieties that bloom during the winter show new growth now. Divide into plants with one or two bulbs and repot. Usually the third, or oldest, bulb will not perform, so smaller divisions are recommended. Use an organic mix to which has been added some humus.

Dendrobium March is the peak of flowering for the Australian hybrids. These can easily be grown into large specimens and so make ideal orchid-show candidates. Being quite cold hardy, they are recommended for most growers. This is the time for *Dendrobium nobile* hybrids to bloom after having set buds during the dormant winter months. Most deciduous *Dendrobium* species, like *Dendrobium parishii* with its raspberry fragrance, will be blooming now.

Miltoniopsis The flowering season approaches. Do not let plants dry out now. Once the bulbs mature, expect a flush of flower spikes. Stake them for best display. Try to keep plants in bright light, yet where they will receive cool temperatures. As buds form, watch for aphids. These can usually be wiped with a wet paper towel.

Odontoglossum and ***Masdevallia*** These cool growers do best when repotted during the cool spring months. This allows them to establish a vigorous new root system before the heat of summer arrives. Do not overpot. Allow for one year's growth when choosing the size of a container. If a plant is suffering, relocate it to where it will receive more shade. 

Paphiopedilum Now is a good time to repot. The standard-type *paphiopedilums* have finished flowering and the mottled-leaved types have not gotten too far along in their bud formation to prevent reestablishing before flowering. Strap-leaved multifloras can use all the light you can give them to promote growth and spike formation.

Phalaenopsis The flowering season is winding down. Decide whether to let the spikes branch or cut the spikes and repot for best growth for next year's flowers. Remember that the more frequent watering and feeding of *phalaenopsis* causes the mix to decompose more rapidly, thereby necessitating more frequent repotting. Examine the mix and determine its condition. New roots emerging from the base of the plant indicate the plant is ready to be potted. Do not overpot. Size the pot for the root mass, not the leaf span. This will allow the more rapid drying needed by a plant with watering needs like a *phalaenopsis*.

(— Prepared by Ned Nash and James Rose. Reprinted from *American Orchid Society Bulletin*, March 1994, pg. 292.)

Home • Garden • Food • March 14, 15 & 16

Friday 12-5, Saturday and Sunday 10-5

Escape to Spring
EXPOSITION

A fun weekend in our greenhouse filled with Van Wilgen's grown plants,
30 exhibitors, 7 Gourmet food trucks and cooking demonstrations and talks from local chefs!

Van Wilgen's GARDEN CENTER

51 Valley Road, North Branford, CT • 203-488-2110 • Vanwilgens.com
"the place where people who love to garden, love to shop"

Marketplace

Need some supplies for repotting? As a service to our members, COS now offers a wide range of supplies at the Sale Table. Supplies may be ordered in advance, but must be picked up at a monthly meeting. Prices are only slightly above wholesale, no taxes and no shipping fees—what a deal!

[COS Potting Supplies Price List](#)

Basket –4” square slat w/hanger	\$3.00/ea.
Charcoal chips (4 scoops/bag)	\$2.00/bag
Coconut Husk (medium size chips) ½ cu. Ft.	\$10.00/bag
Coco Tek Coir 150 g. bag	\$5.00/bag
Dyna-grow fertilizer Grow 8 oz.	\$7.00/ea
Dyna-grow fertilizer Bloom 8 oz.	\$7.00/ea.
Grow More Orchids Food 1.25 lb.	\$6.00/ea.
Hydro rocks (one gallon bag)	\$3.00/bag
Mesquite slabs for mounting orchids	\$1.00 /ea.
Orange Guard Insect Spray 32 fl. oz.	\$9.00/bottle
Orchid Bark mix (Cattleya/Dendrobium/Oncidium) 2 gal.	\$5.00/bag
Orchid Bark mix(Cymbidium/Phalaenopsis) 2 gal.	\$6.00/bag
Orchid Bark—small 2 cu. ft.	\$25.00/bag
Orchid Bark – medium 2 cu. ft.	\$25.00/bag
Orchid Bark mix (cattleya/Dendrobium/ Oncidium) 1 cu.ft.	\$20.00/bag
Orchid Bark mix (Cymbidium/Phalaenopsis) 1 cu. ft.	\$22.00/bag
Physan 20 plant insecticide 8 fl.oz.	\$10.00/ea.
Plant labels (set of 25 yellow or white)	\$ 3.00/set
Pots – round, green, plastic 4 ½ “ (set of 10)	\$ 4.00/ set
Pro-Teckt plant fertilizer 8 oz.	\$ 7.00/ea.
Rhizome clips—large	\$ 0.50/ea.
Rhizome clips – small	\$ 0. 25/ea
Shagnum moss – ¼ lb. block	\$ 8.00/ea.
Superthrive Vitamins-hormones ½ fl. oz.bottle	\$ 3.00/ea.
Thermometer – digital min/max.	\$22.00/ea.
Tree Fern (medium) ½ cu. ft.	\$ 3.00/bag
Water breakers	\$ 5.00/ ea.

How we measured quantities:

¼ cubic foot mix or bark will fill approximately:

(15) 4” pots

(8) 5” pots

(5) 6” pots

(3) 7” pots

(2) 8” pots

Contact Cheryl Mizak at (203) 264-6096 to preorder.

Directions to Cheshire Senior Center 240 Maple Avenue, Cheshire, CT 06410

From New Haven, CT:

- Take I-91 North to exit 10 (Route 40)
- Follow Rt. 40 to the end (last exit—for Mount Carmel/Cheshire)
- Turn right onto Route 10 North (Whitney Ave.)

At the traffic light for the intersection of Rt. 10 and Routes 68/70 West

Turn left onto Main St. —which runs into Maple Ave. at the next traffic light.

Proceed straight ahead on Maple Ave. Cheshire Senior Center is # 240 on the right after the Victorian House Restaurant.

From Waterbury:

- Take I-84 East to Exit 26 (Cheshire/Route 70)
- The Exit ramp automatically forces you to go right and follow Rt. 70.
- At the end of Rt. 70 (facing the Cheshire Post Office) turn left at the light onto Maple Ave.

The Cheshire Senior Center is # 240 on the right after The Victorian House Restaurant.

From Hartford via I-91:

- Take I-91 South to Exit 18 onto Route 691 (Meriden/Waterbury)
- Take Exit 3 off Rt. 691 and turn left at the traffic light onto Rout 10 South.
- Continue through seven traffic lights. At the 8th traffic light bear right onto Maple Avenue.

The Cheshire Senior Center is # 240 on the left after the Cheshire Fire Department.

From Hartford via I-84:

- Take I-84 West to Exit 27 onto Route 691 (Meriden)
- Take Exit 3 off Rt. 691 and turn right at the traffic light onto Route 10 South.
- Proceed through six traffic lights.
- At the 7th traffic light bear right onto Maple Ave.

The Cheshire Senior Center is # 240 on the left after the Cheshire Fire Department.

Connecticut Orchid Society Membership Application

Name: _____

Address: _____

Tel. # _____ E-mail: _____

(Information provided to the Connecticut Orchid Society is not sold, shared or given out)

Membership choice: Single \$20/yr. Family \$25/yr.

Single Lifetime Membership \$200

Family Lifetime Membership \$250

Newsletter delivery preference: The newsletter is delivered via e-mail.
Should you desire a hard copy of the newsletter, please contact Mary Rampono to discuss the additional charge for this service.

At this time I would only like to receive the next three newsletters & directions to the meetings.

-----Fold Here -----

- Complete the information required above.
- Tear this form out of the newsletter.
- Fold in half.
- Insert your check payable to : “Connecticut Orchid Society”, for membership amount.
- Tape on three sides.
- Mail to COS (Address is printed on the back of this form) .



Membership includes the monthly COS newsletter, monthly meetings Sept. through June with a featured speaker or educational activity, a vote at the annual election of the Board of Directors, opportunities to volunteer for many exciting orchid related activities, and COS sponsored field trips, clinics & shows. Join us!! You’ll be glad you did.

First
Class
Stamp
Here

Connecticut Orchid Society, Inc.
c/o Mary Rampone, Membership Chair
53 Barbara Lane
Woodbury, CT 06798

