



TAMPENSIS

Central Florida Orchid Society

September 2007 - Issue 9

FALL AUCTION
SEPTEMBER 22
LEU GARDENS

Vanda

VAN-dah

The *Vanda* Alliance is made up mostly of warm- and full-sun-growing orchids with colorful flowers. Originating in tropical Asia, they are easily grown in warm climates, where plants are cultivated outside in light shade, such as in a lath house. In climates where winters are cold, they are often summered outside, and grown inside during the winter in a sunny window, or year round in a greenhouse. Smaller growing ascocendas are best outside tropical conditions.

LIGHT is a crucial factor in blooming most vandaceous plants. There are three types of vandas: strap-leaved, semi-terete and terete. The first type has broader, flat leaves, while terete types have round, pencil-shaped leaves. The semi-teretes are hybrids between the two, with an intermediate leaf shape. Terete types need full sun, and are best grown in high-light climates. In a greenhouse, give the plants about 25 to 35 percent shade, less in winter if overcast. Leaves should be a medium green, not dark green. In warm, bright climates, you can grow any type of vanda outside (if warm) with partial shade for strap-leaved types and semi-teretes (especially in midday in summer) or inside (when cold) in a bright, south window. In climates where winters are overcast, try ascocendas. Grow them outside in summer and in full sun inside during the winter. Be careful to acclimatize plants to avoid burn.

TEMPERATURES for most vandas should be warm; a minimum winter night temperature of 55 F is recommended.

Colder spells can be tolerated for a short time if it is not windy. Optimum temperatures are 60 to 70 F at night, and a maximum of 95 F during the day. Warmer temperatures mean faster growth, which must be balanced with higher humidity, air movement, and increased water and fertilizer. Days should be warm and humid for optimum plant growth.

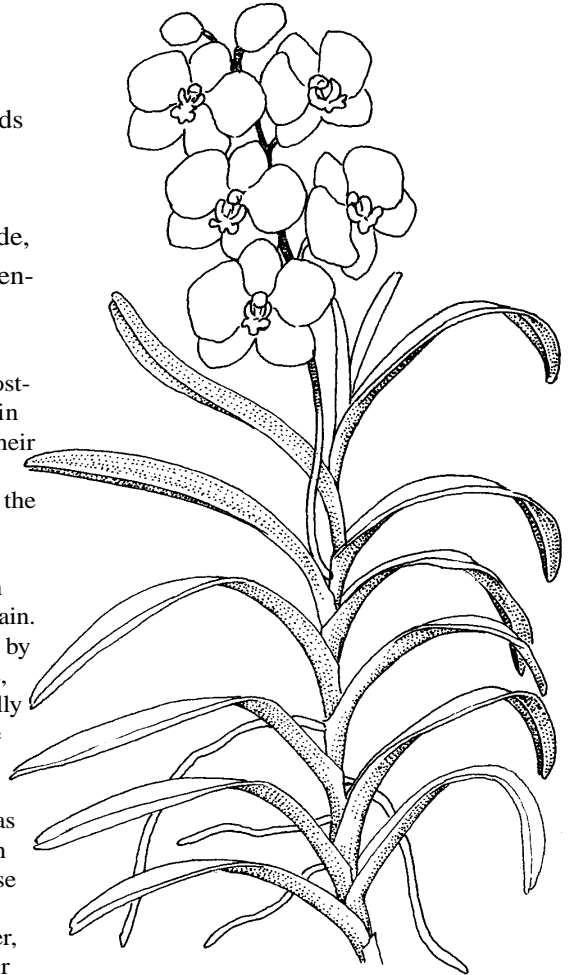
WATER should be applied copiously when the plants are growing, but the roots must dry quickly. Because of this, and

their extensive root system, they are mostly grown in slatted-wood baskets, or in pots with a coarse potting medium. If their situation is warm and sunny, they may need daily watering. Water sparingly in the winter or during cloudy weather.

HUMIDITY of 80 percent is ideal. In tropical climates this may be easy to obtain. In a greenhouse, this is easier to provide by using an evaporative cooler. In the home, place the plants on trays of gravel partially filled with water. Air movement must be strong.

FERTILIZE with a balanced (such as 20-20-20) fertilizer applied full strength once a week during warm weather or use a one-quarter-strength solution at every watering. During cool or cloudy weather, apply fertilizer once every two to four weeks. Use a high-phosphorus fertilizer (such as 10-30-20) every third application to promote flowering.

POTTING should be done in the spring. Plants in baskets do not need to be repotted often. Leave them unless the potting medium breaks down. Set the plant, with the old basket intact, into a container of water to make the aerial roots more pliable, and then set plant and basket into a larger basket. For plants in pots, repot in a slightly larger pot, positioning the plant in the center. Use a coarse medium, whether fir bark, tree fern or charcoal, and work it around the roots. Keep shaded, humid, but drier at the roots until new root tips grow. Do not overpot.



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President's Message - Frank Smith

This President's message deals with Fall Orchid Growing Tips Excerpted from Susan Taylor, BellaOnline's Orchids Editor.

Phalaenopsis or Moth Orchids - As nights start to cool off it's time to put your Phals outside or in a cool place in order to initiate flowering. The temperature needed to induce flowering is around 60 degrees F, or 15 degrees C, at night. After about three weeks in these cooler night temperatures you should start to see the inflorescences developing at the bottom of the plant near the medium. Applications of bloom boosting fertilizer will also encourage blooming. As it reaches about six inches or 15 centimeters start staking the inflorescence to produce the best display of flowers.

Paphiopedilum or Slipper Orchids - Standard Paphs will be starting to show inflorescences now. Be sure to watch for hot days since bud blast can result. They need cool temperatures to bloom successfully. Fertilize with low nitrogen, high phosphorous and potassium will encourage blooming.

Cattleyas - Winter and spring blooming Cattleyas will be putting out sheaths and inflorescences at this time. Be sure to fertilize with bloom booster instead of high nitrogen to encourage them. Stake up the inflorescences for best presentation. Start reducing the watering and fertilizing for spring and summer bloomers to allow for their fall resting period. Any seriously overgrown plants can be repotted, but it is better to wait for spring if possible.

Watch your watering schedule - The advent of cooler weather will cause your plants to start growing more slowly thus needing less water. Be sure that you check your plants carefully to make sure that your watering schedule from the summer months is not giving them too much moisture now. The tried and true method of picking up the pots to see if they're light works well. If they don't seem dry, don't water. Wait a day or two.

Get plants ready for moving inside - If you are lucky enough to be able to move your plants outside for the summer, it's time to start getting ready to bring them in when the weather cools off. Do this a few plants at a time while enjoying the cooler outside temperatures. Clean them up, remove old sheaths, treat for insects so that you will be all ready when the first cold front arrives.

Fungus, Insects and Air Circulation - The beginning of cooler weather will bring on fungal and insect infections. Check your plants each week and make sure that you have maintained adequate air circulation and humidity for your plants. Spider mites particularly are a problem in the early fall months as the temperatures fall -- check for tiny reddish insects and webbing on the back of leaves.

Be careful of water temperature - When the weather gets cooler the temperature of your water will also get cooler. Remember that your plants appreciate water around the same temperature as the air when watered. You can use a thermometer or your hand to determine whether it is right or not. Keeping a container with water near your plants will ensure that it will not damage leaves. Cold water will make spots on your leaves that will never go away.

Happy Growing Frank....

**AUGUST
REFRESHMENTS**

THANKS!!!

**SEPTEMBER
REFRESHMENTS**

**INFORMATION NOT
AVAILABLE AT PRESS
TIME**

REFRESHMENT HOSTS: Aug., Sept., Oct.

Tina Self, Sandi Shoaf, Mike Cimato, Leroy Stone

Goodies are always a Good Thing - Bring yours to the next meeting.

WE NEED VOLUNTEERS FOR REFRESHMENTS!

THERE ARE MANY OF YOU WHO HAVE NEVER BROUGHT IN REFRESHMENTS, AND VOLUNTEERED FOR ANY OF OUR FUNCTIONS. Remember what a very famous man once said, "Ask not what your country can do for you but rather, ask what you can do for your country!!!"

TAKE A RISK, VOLUNTEER!

INSIDE THIS ISSUE:

Raising Healthy Orchids	Cover
Presidents Message	Pg 2
May Plant Table	Pg 4
Membership News	Pg 6
About CFOS	Pg 7
Calendar	Back Page

Next Meeting September 10, 2007

Our Speaker will be Mr. Wesley Higgins of Selby Gardens. He will be giving us a presentation on the Teopical Orchids of Australia.

**Bob Clifford's Memorial
Service (All Are Welcome)**

Sept. 10th at 10 a.m.

**Ashbury United Methodist Church
220 West Horatio Ave.
Maitland, Florida**

Oncidium

on-SID-ee-um

This is an extraordinarily large and diverse New World genus with an equally diverse number of habitats. Oncidiums may originate anywhere from sea level in the tropics to the high elevations of the Andes. This obviously makes cultural generalizations difficult. More specific instructions may be available from the grower. Some genera included are *Aspasia*, *Brassia*, warm-growing miltonias (often called the Brazilian type) and many of their hybrids.

LIGHT needs can vary from bright to nearly full direct sun depending on the species. Most will thrive with one to several hours of sun a day. Generally, thicker-leaved plants, such as “mule-ear” and “equitant” oncidiums, can stand more light. In a greenhouse, 20 to 60 percent shade is required, or about 2,000 to 6,000 foot-candles, depending on the plants. In the home, east, south or west windows are ideal. Many types of oncidiums will grow under artificial light: Four fluorescent tubes supplemented with incandescent bulbs and placed 6 to 12 inches over the plants are necessary for proper growth. Metal-halide and sodium-vapor bulbs also provide sufficient light without needing to be so close to the plants.

TEMPERATURES for this group are generally considered intermediate to warm: 55 to 60 F at night, and 80 to 85 F during the day. Temperatures up to 95 to 100 F are tolerated if humidity and air movement are increased as the temperatures rise, a good general rule in any case.

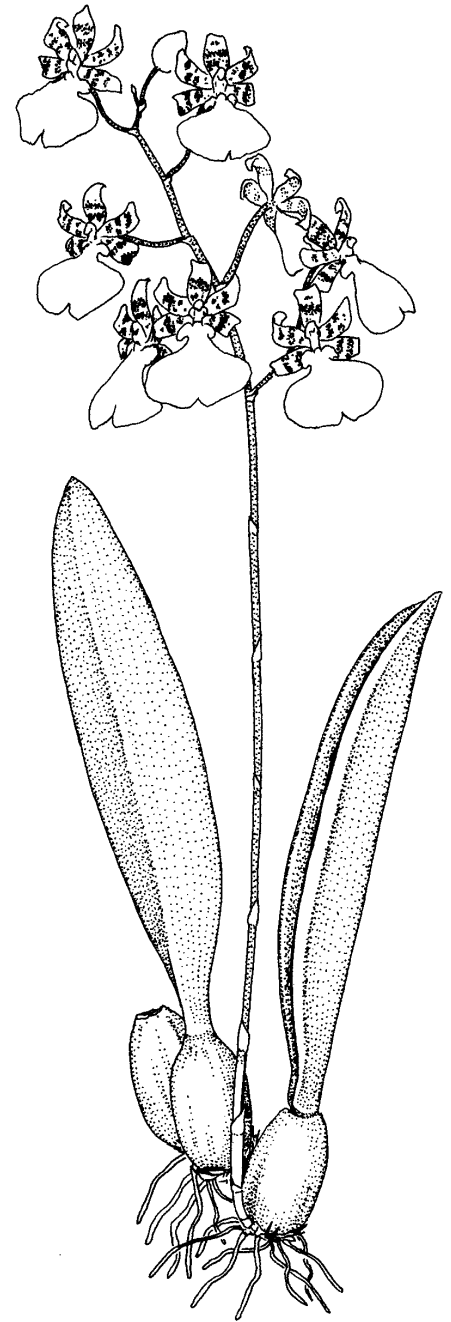
WATER requirements vary with the type of plant. Generally, plants with large fleshy roots or leaves need less-frequent watering than thin-leaved or thin-rooted plants. Watering should be thorough, and the medium should dry at least halfway through the pot before watering again. This may be every two to 10 days depending on weather, pot size and material, type of orchid and type of potting medium. Plants not actively growing should be watered less; many species have winter rest periods.

HUMIDITY should be between 30 and 60 percent. Many oncidiums require less humidity than other orchids. Most greenhouses have adequate humidity. In the home, placing the plants above moist pebbles in trays is ideal.

FERTILIZE regularly while plants are actively growing. Applications of 30-10-10 formulations twice a month are ideal for plants in a bark-based potting medium. A 20-20-20 formulation should be used on plants in other media or on slabs. If skies are cloudy, applications once a month are sufficient.

POTTING should be done when new growth is about one-half mature, which is usually in the spring. Fine-grade potting media are usually used with fine-rooted plants and coarser mixes with large-rooted plants; the standard size is medium grade. The plant should be positioned in the pot so that the newest growth is farthest away from the edge of the pot, allowing the maximum number of new growths before crowding the pot. Spread the roots over a cone of potting medium and fill in around the roots. Firm the medium around the roots. Keep humidity high and the potting medium dry until new roots form.

Equitant and mule-ear oncidiums, as well as other fleshy-leaved or large-rooted plants, can be grown on slabs of cork bark or tree fern or in pots filled with a coarse, well-drained medium such as charcoal. This allows the drying between waterings that these types need.



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**August
PLANT
TABLE
AWARDS**

*Thanks to the August Judging Team, the time and effort you all put in to the judging table is greatly appreciated. The August Team included:
Judges: Don Sarles-Wanda Sarles-Joselito Tolentino-Shirley Robinson-
Mark Robinson-Pete Thompson-Ed Gilliland-Colleen Wold*

THANKS!!!

CATEGORIES/WINNERS

1. Vanda
V Dr. Margaret Kayo - David Kayo

2. Ascocenda
Ascda. Mem.Tien Chai - Leroy Stone

3. Other Vandaceous Alliance Species/
Hybrids
Rhv. Vinita Blue - Marg Fantozzi

4. Large Flowered Cattleya Alliance
Hybrids
Pot. Susan Fender - Irv & Connie Fox

5. Small Flowered Cattleya Alliance
Hybrid
Stlmza. Red Thompson -
Joselito Tolentino

6. Cattleya Alliance Species
Enc. Orchid Jungle - Viola Edwards
6a. C.intermedia-aquinii -Joselito
Tolentino

7. Deciduous Dendrobiums
None

8. Evergreen Dendrobium Species and
Hybrids
Den.Bangkok Fancy - Joselito Tolentino

9. Equitants
None

10. Oncidium Species and Hybrids Other
Than Equitant
Onc. Gold Medal - Doug and Victor

11. Phalaenopsis Species and Hybrids of
Phalaenopsis and Doritis
Phal. Josh Stewart - Irv & Connie Fox

12. Paphiopedium and Phragmipedium
Species and Hybrids
Paph. Prime Child - Irv & Connie Fox

13. Miscellaneous Species and Hybrids
(Includes Catasetums, Masdevallias,
Pleurothallids, other Species/Hybrids
Cyc. Jean E. Monnier - Priscilla Debles
13A. Cirr. tingabarinum - Amy Dawson

14. Culture/Specimen
None



1



2



3



4



5



6



6A



8



9



10



11



12



13

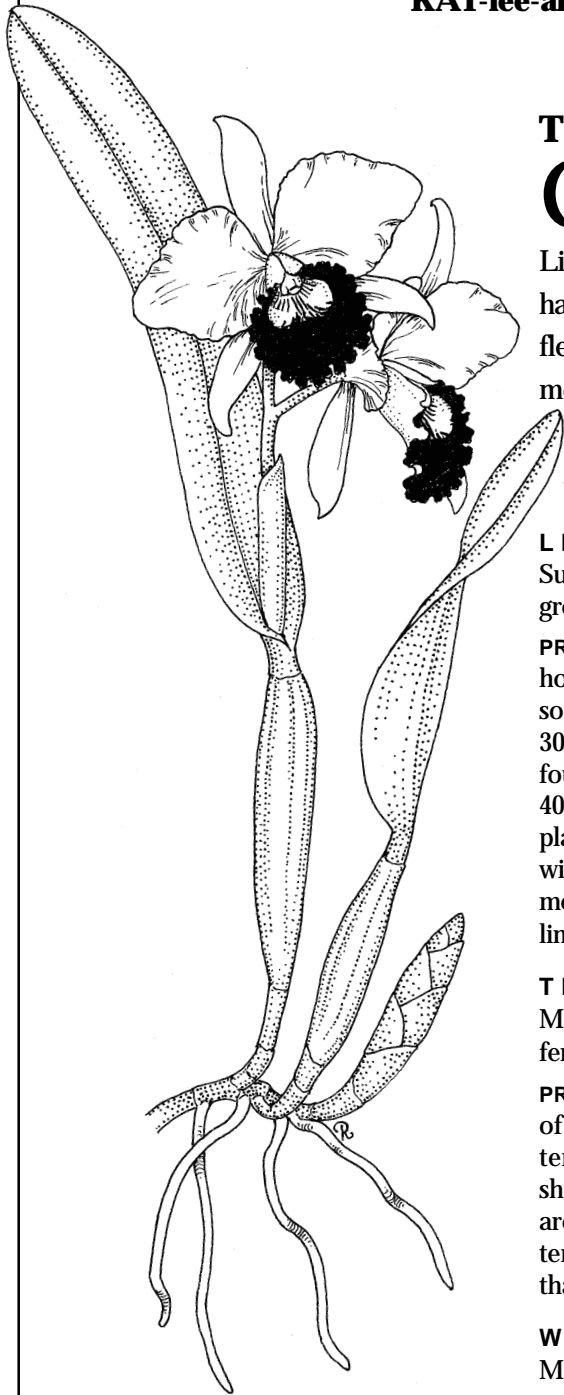
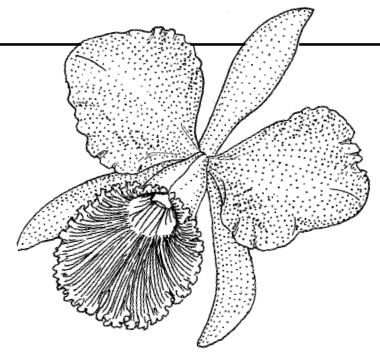


13A

**Photos by
Tim Bailey**

Cattleya

KAT-lee-ah



The Corsage Orchid

Cattleyas are among the most commonly grown orchids, and their culture is often used as the basis for comparison with other types of orchids.

Like most other cultivated orchids, cattleyas are epiphytes, or air plants. They have well-developed water-storage organs (called pseudobulbs) and large, fleshy roots. They should be potted in a porous, free-draining medium. The most commonly used are fir bark, shredded tree-fern fiber, various types of rock, processed coconut fiber and, lately, mixes based on peat moss and perlite. Keep out of cold, dry air while in bloom.

LIGHT

Sufficient light is important for healthy growth and flower production.

PROVIDE Bright light, some sun. In the home, an east, west or lightly shaded south window. In a greenhouse, about 30 to 50 percent full sun. Under lights, four 40 watt fluorescent tubes and two 40 watt incandescent bulbs directly over plants. Plants should be naturally erect, without need of much staking, and of a medium olive-green color. Dark green, limp foliage indicates too little light.

TEMPERATURE

Mature plants need a 15 to 20 F difference between night and day.

PROVIDE Nights of 55 to 60 F; days of 70 to 85 F. Cattleyas can tolerate temperatures up to 95 to 100 F if shading, humidity and air circulation are increased. Seedling cattleyas need temperatures five to 10 degrees higher than mature plants.

WATER

Mature plants must dry out between

waterings. Seedlings need more-constant moisture.

HUMIDITY

Cattleyas need 50 to 60 percent. In the home, place on trays over moistened pebbles. In greenhouse, use a humidifier if conditions are too dry.

FERTILIZER

Must be provided on a regular basis because most potting media have little.

PROVIDE The exact fertilizer you use will depend on the mix in which your plant is growing. A good general rule is to use a balanced (10-10-10, 12-12-12 or similar ratio) fertilizer "weakly, weekly." That is, fertilize every week at one quarter to one half of the recommended dilution.

POTTING

Should be done every two to three years in spring before mix loses consistency (breaks down). Pot firmly in media that have good aeration and ample drainage, allowing enough room for two years' growth.

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MEMBERSHIP PAGE

Visit the Central Florida Orchid Society Web Site at www.cflorchidsociety.org

Note: We have implemented a "Sunshine" program, to report any deaths or illnesses that we, as an organization, may not be aware of. Please contact our "Sunshine Girl" Ms. Connie Fox at (407) 275-7056 or Nancy Hoffman at (407) 889-5421 should you have any information about our members that we should be aware of.

If we have missed your anniversary or birthday in the newsletter, it is because your information in our data base is not up to date. Please contact Nancy Hoffman to ensure we have your correct information.

MEMBERSHIP RENEWALS

See Nancy at the General Meeting, or call
(407) 889-5421

Single \$15 - Couple \$25 - Juniors \$8.00

Make Check Payable to CFOS

Mail to: CFOS - Nancy Hoffman

560 N. Thompson Rd., Apopka, FL 32712

MEMBER NEWS

August MEETING

ATTENDANCE: 85

NEW MEMBERS -

HAPPY BIRTHDAY

(SEPTEMBER 2007)

- 1- Henry Whittier
- 3- Kelvin Kittrell
- 3- Charles Yang
- 5- Pete Thompson
- 6- Norma Loepp
- 11- Doris Bishop
- 11- Fran Dworkin
- 13- Andrea Stermer
- 14- Ashleigh Self
- 17- Carmen Zayas
- 18- Kevin Johnson
- 21- Robert Billy
- 22- Richard Lane
- 23- Linda Donnellon
- 25- Pam Flesher
- 27- Lisa Ferrar
- 28- Tim Bailey
- 29- Howard Bronstein
- 29- Gloria Petti
- 29- Barry Reese
- 30- Scott Taylor



HAPPY ANNIVERSARY (SEPTEMBER 2007)

- 7- Anne & Jim Pullin
- 14- Marlene & Frank Cupo
- 16- Elaine & Scott Taylor
- 23- Mike & Sylvia Wells
- 25- Hank & Yoshiko Malenofski



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This area is reserved
for our **Sunshine
Program**. Should
you have anyone
you would like to
have mentioned
here, please contact
**Connie Fox at (407)
275-1056**



The Central Florida Orchid Society

Established in 1948, the Central Florida Orchid Society is one of the oldest organizations of its type in the United States. Our members are mostly from Orange, Osceola and Seminole counties, but we also have active members throughout Central Florida. Our members come from all walks of life and several nationalities. This diverse group is made up of doctors, lawyers, housewives, retired couples, and professional growers alike. We all have the common bond of our love and enjoyment for the beautiful plants called orchids!

Whether you have one orchid or a thousand, there are many benefits and rewards you can reap by becoming a member. Upon joining the Society, you will begin to receive the monthly newsletter, which will keep you informed as to the activities of the Society and the study groups within the Society. You also will receive news ahead of the general public announcing special sales held by our member growers. The monthly meetings are a time when all the members have a chance to get together and share experiences of growing orchids. Meetings are held on the second Monday night of the month at 7 p.m. at Leu Botanical Gardens. The monthly programs are presented by local, national and world-renown speakers and cover a wide variety of orchid topics. Books and videos may also be checked out from the Society's well-stocked library. We host two extravagant orchid shows, one in the fall and the other in the spring. Also, in the fall, we host a large orchid auction. This gives members a great opportunity to purchase beautiful plants at bargain prices. There are several groups within the Society:

Cultural Study Group For those interested in learning about the care and culture of various genera, the Cultural Study Group meets the first Thursday of the month at 7 p.m. at Leu Botanical Gardens. Meetings stress the basics of orchid growing and maintenance, and members are urged to bring their "problem plants" in for discussion. The group is also very active at area shows and may take occasional field trips.

Artistic Study Group Members of the Artistic Study Group gain "hands-on" experience in making orchid corsages and arrangements, which may also be displayed at area shows.

Evaluation and Awards Group The Evaluation and Awards Group is the plant judging arm of the Society. Membership is by invitation, and members learn how to evaluate and score orchids. They also judge plants at the monthly meetings.

Orchid Species and Conservation Group This is the newest official group of the Society and deals with the latest conservation issues.

CENTRAL FLORIDA ORCHID SOCIETY <http://www.cflorchidsociety.org>

OFFICERS

President - Frank Smith
407-886-4134

Vice President - Colleen Wold
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Treasurer - Shirley Robinson
407-855-7893

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407-249-1731

ralphfvma@bellsouth.net

Recording Secretary - Mary Zubrod-Pinkham
407-696-2165

Membership - Nancy Hoffman
407-889-5421

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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Tina Self, 407-299-0228

Ron Cosner, 407-721-5216

Ed Gililand, 407-295-7667

PAST PRESIDENT

Jerry Steele, 407-760-7388

COMMITTEE/CHAIRPERSON

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Budget 2006	Officers & Directors
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Hospitality	Lori Rice
	Amie Dawson
	Barbara Lea
Library	Sue Cosner
	Kristine Cross
Silent Auction	Doug Sinning
Wheel of Fortune	Bill Baker
Photography	Dan Backhaus
	Bob Popp
	Tim Bailey
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Properties	Irv Fox
Publicity	Jerry Steele
	Frank Dasse
Publications	Doug Sinning
	Alice Gilmore
Standing Show	Ensamble Cast
Ways & Means	
Webmaster	Doug Sinning

GROUPS

Artistic Arrangement	Shirley Smith
	Jean Gilliland
Cultural Study	Rodney Atkinson
	Jerry Steele
	Charlie Chapman
Evaluation	Ed Gilliland
	Colleen Wold
Species and Conservation	

CFOS Calendar of Events

SEPTEMBER 2007

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
						1
2	3	4 Artistic Arrangement Group <i>Leu Gardens 7pm</i>	5	6 Cultural Study Group, <i>Leu Gardens 7pm</i>	7	8 AOS Judging 1pm Leu Gardens
9	10 Bob Clifford's Memorial Service 10AM Ashbury Methodist Church CFOS <i>General Meeting</i> <i>Leu Gardens 7pm</i>	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27 Species & Conservation, <i>Edgewater Library</i> <i>7pm</i>	28	29
30	31					

(Time Sensitive Material)



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