

SOUTHERN ONTARIO ORCHID SOCIETY

October 2019, Volume 54, Issue 9 Meeting since 1965

Next Meeting Sunday, October 6, Floral Hall of the Toronto Botanical Garden.

- ★ **Vendor sales noon to 1pm.**
- ★ **Noon, Culture talks on the stage by Alexsi Antanaitis. Topic ?**
- ★ **Program at 1pm Our guest speaker Dr. Kristen Uthus of New World Orchids, Manchester, Michigan will speak on miniatures.**
- ★ **Monthly show table. Bring your flowering plants for show and tell and points towards our annual awards.**
- ★ **Raffle**

President's Remarks Welcome Orchid Enthusiasts. Fall is around the corner, although as I write this mid-month, warmer temperatures are returning. Inevitably however our temperatures will start cooling off rapidly, and if your plants are still enjoying the outdoor conditions like mine are, it will be time to prepare for their return indoors.

I usually don't have issues with outdoor bugs, however this year I've had grasshoppers chewing on the kale in my veggie garden, and they appear to have developed an appetite for Cattleya buds (although I've not caught them in the act). I have had a number of Cattleyas with buds preparing to open, destroyed in a day. Now, as a precaution, when buds start to appear, I'm bringing my plants indoors. I'll be vigilant to make sure they don't come into the house when my plants return indoors in October.

By the time that you receive this newsletter, Don Wyatt will have travelled to Cambridge to put on our Society's display for the Central Ontario Orchid Society Show on Sep.28-29. Hopefully some of you were able to attend the show. I always do, as my sister lives relatively close to Cambridge, and we make a day out of it.

There are still more shows this fall, and Don, Laura Liebgott and other volunteers will once again be representing SOOS with beautiful award winning displays. They will be on the lookout for plants, so

please help them out by sending some of your plants with them to one of the Fall shows. They may even come back with some awards.

If you are interested in helping out with any of these displays, please contact Don and Laura, as I'm sure that they would appreciate any help. The next show will be the

- **Windsor Orchid Society Show "Orchid Spooktacular" October 26 - 27, 2019**
 - **St. Cyril's Slovak Centre, 1520 Chandler Road, Windsor**
 - **Laura Liebgott will be designing the SOOS display.**

Thank you in advance for those members who generously lend their precious plants. The SOOS displays could not happen without you

Our future speakers are as follows:

- ★ Oct.6 [Dr. Kristen Uthus, New World Orchids, Manchester, Michigan](#)
- ★ Nov.3 George Hatfield, [Hatfield Orchids](#) , Oxnard, CA Cymbidiums
- ★ Dec.1 Annual Auction and Potluck Celebration

Cultural snapshots will continue to take place on the stage at 12:15 pm, with Alexsi Antanaitis running these sessions. Everyone is welcome to participate. Remember, if there is a topic you would like us to cover, please let us know.

Now is the time to get your 2020 SOOS memberships, and to qualify for the Early Bird draw. The earlier you purchase or renew a membership, the more opportunities you will have to win the draw for a blooming orchid at the November, December and January meetings. You must be in attendance to win the orchid draw, so if your name is chosen and you are not in attendance, we will draw again until a winner is chosen. All names go back into the draw for the following month, **so purchase your membership early to increase your odds of winning.**

Thank you also to those members whose names begin with the letter **N through R**, that supplied treats for the September meeting.

The members whose names start with the letters **S through Ta** are scheduled for the October's treats.

As you know, SOOS is a volunteer run organization, so please consider donating some of your precious time to your orchid society to assist in its operations. We will be electing a Board of Directors for the 2020-2021 term at our December meeting, and this is your chance to help shape the future of SOOS. Please see or contact John Vermeer for details, if you may be available.

Our show committee can also always use more help, please see or contact Cathy Dunn at any time.

We will see you soon. John Vermeer.

We are on facebook at:

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/298874747302722/>

And www.facebook.com/SOOSOrchid/
on Instagram at
[instagram.com/soosorchid/](https://www.instagram.com/soosorchid/)

2020 SOOS Annual Show Committee

Elegance

I have the pleasure of inviting all orchid aficionados to contribute to our 40th Orchid Show and Sale to be held February 8th and 9th, 2020 at the TBG. In 2019, we had

almost 3,000 visitors and we are hopeful to have as many in 2020.

As you can imagine, there is lots to be done to have such a wonderful show; tasks both large and small. In particular, we are looking for orchid lovers willing to take on one of the following:

- Volunteer Coordinator – communicate with volunteers both before and during the show
- Publicity Coordinator – select our media options for advertising the show
- Youth Program Coordinator – design and implement a program to introduce children to orchids

There is lots of experience on the Show Committee which can be drawn upon and you will not be working on your own. Come be part of the fun in creating a wonderful Orchid Show and Sale.

Our poster and coupons for the Show look awesome. Printed copies are available at our regular meetings. Please feel free to send out the digital version to publicize the Show and Sale. Cathy Dunn, Show Chair.

Conservation News. On the recommendations of the SOOS Conservation Committee, SOOS is supporting the Nature Conservancy of Canada (NCC) Stewardship in the Minesing Wetlands with a \$15000 donation.

The Minesing wetlands are located 15 km West of Barrie and comprise over 10,000 hectares of wetlands, fields and forests that support more than 30 at risk species including native terrestrial orchids.

Plant of the month for September 1, 2019



David Bryan brought in a lovely Cattleya Mem. Robert Strait 'Blues' that was chosen as the plant of the month. It had eight flowers on one inflorescence. The flowers were white with a bluish blush and a red-tipped lip.

He fertilizes the plant

3 waterings out of 4 and spaces his waterings 7-9 days apart. He uses 2 tablespoons of dry fertilizer plus a bit of liquid fertilizer (liquid Kelp at the rate of 2 tsp per 40 gallons) per 40 gallons of water. He pots it in a mix of medium bark, charcoal and expanded clay.

The plant gets sun until noon. In the summer it is grown with a minimum temperature of 20C which rises to 28 C when the sun shines. In the winter the thermostat is set for 18C nights and 24C days. Great Culture David!

Coming Events 2019.

September

28-29, COOS Show, Cambridge, Ontario.

October

5, TJC Monthly AOS Judging at TBG.

6, SOOS meeting, Toronto Botanical Garden, sales
12 noon, program 1 pm,

16-20, AOS Members meeting, Homestead, Florida
19, Monthly Montreal AOS judging, Jardin botanique de
Montreal

26-27, Windsor Orchid Society Show, Windsor,
Ontario.

November

2, TJC Monthly AOS Judging and semi annual business
meeting at TBG.

3, SOOS meeting, Toronto Botanical Garden, sales
12 noon, program 1 pm,

9-10, Niagara Frontier O.S. show, Buffalo, NY.

16-17, Essex County OS show

16, Monthly Montreal AOS judging, Jardin botanique de
Montreal

December

1, SOOS meeting, Toronto Botanical Garden, sales
12 noon, program 1 pm,

7, TJC Monthly AOS Judging at TBG.

14, Monthly Montreal AOS judging, Jardin botanique de
Montreal

AOS Judging Results

Toronto Judging Centre, September 7:

Paphiopedilum superbians var *curtisii* 'Big Boy' AM/AOS
80 points, Leslie Ee

Paphiopedilum Fred's Style 'CAD's Peppered Jewel'
HCC/AOS 79points, David Bryan

Paphiopedilum Rollie Wilson 'CAD's Freakin Beast'
AM/AOS 80 points, David Bryan

Next judging October 5, 2019, 10 am at the



TBG. Education at 10, AOS judging at 1 pm.

AOS Judging is a service of the American Orchid Society
and is open to all! Bring us your flowering orchids.



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Phragmipediums and their Hybrids

By Glen Decker, transcribed by Inge Poot
 (Many thanks to Glen for the use of his programme for the transcription. All photos taken from the programme unless stated otherwise)

This talk represents Glen's swan song since he has sold the business of Piping Rock Orchids and is retiring with a private collection of about 500 plants to New Hampshire.

- The genus *Phragmipedium* is divided into 5 sections:
 Section.....***Himantopetalum***
 Section.....***Platypetalum***
 Section.....***Lorifolia***
 Section.....***Micropetalum***
 Section.....***Schluckebiera***



Phragmipedium pearcei

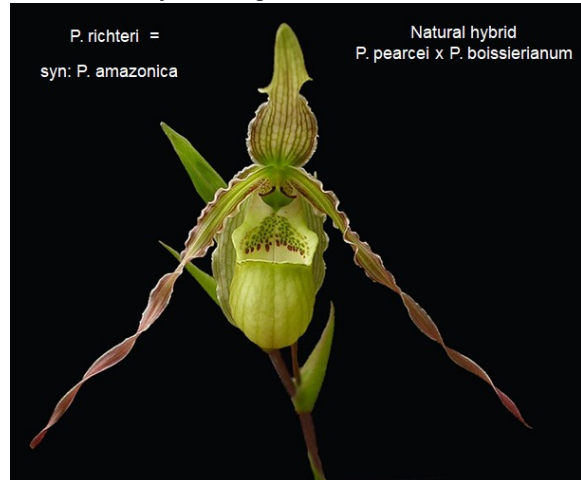
Section *Himantopetalum* contains the species:
Phragmipedium caricinum (Bolivia)
Phragmipedium pearcei (Colombia/ Ecuador/ Peru)



Phragmipedium klotzscheanum
 (Venezuela / Guyana / Brazil)

Phragmipedium klotzscheanum (Venezuela / Guyana / Brazil)

These three species have grassy foliage and green and brown flowers. They are used in hybridizing to bring down plant size. They grow along rivers and streams on rocks and are sometimes submerged in water for weeks. Their wiry roots seem unaffected by this submersion into at least slowly running water.



P. richteri =
 syn. *P. amazonica*

Natural hybrid
P. pearcei x *P. boissierianum*

Section *Platypetalum* contains the species:
Phragmipedium lindleyanum (Guyana / Venezuela)
Phragmipedium sargentianum (Brazil)
 These two species are very similar, but *sargentianum* has a somewhat rectangular staminode while *lindleyanum* has a more triangular one and usually has less red petal edges. Until the discovery of *Phrag besseae* these two species were some of the good sources of red in hybrids. With *besseae* wonderful hybrids such as Jason Fischer were created using mostly *sargentianum* as the other source of red.

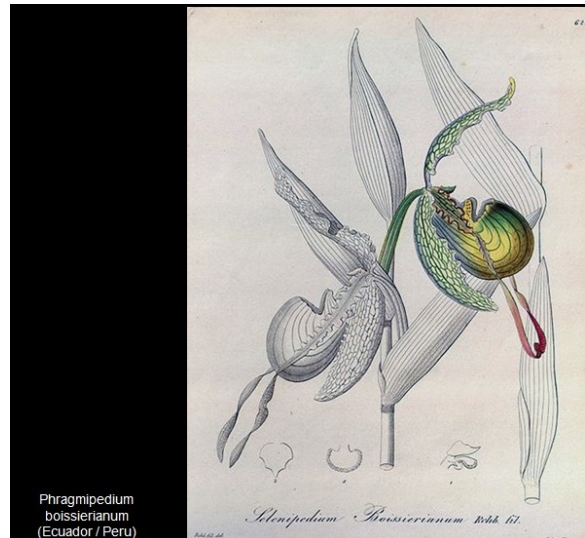


Phragmipedium sargentianum
 (Brazil)

Section *Lorifolia* contains the species:

- Phragmipedium longifolium*** (Costa Rica to Peru)
 longifolium f. album
 longifolium var. hartwegii
Phragmipedium boissierianum (Ecuador/ Peru)
Phragmipedium hirtzii (Colombia / Ecuador)
Phragmipedium vittatum (Brazil / Bolivia)

Phragmipedium longifolium is not fussy about water quality, a good trait to use in hybrids. The staminode has black hairs along the top edge of the heart-shaped staminode. The variety *hartwegii* is smaller growing.



Phragmipedium boissierianum
 (Ecuador / Peru)

Phragmipedium Boissierianum Robt. Sit.

Phragmipedium boisserianum grows like dandelion in its native habitat, but is hard to keep alive at our latitudes. It grows on the solid side of roads and even if the ambient temperature is 90F the roots will be cooled by the constant trickle of cool water trickling down from the constant rains on the mountain tops above it. When the water at the roots was tested it had less than 10ppm of solutes in it – the second important clue to its successful cultivation.



Phrag boisserianum along a road side

Phragmipedium hirtzii has chartreuse flowers with a pouch that is blushed red. Its long petals have a crinkly edge.

Phragmipedium vittatum was the first Phrag species to be identified. Its foliage has yellow margins. It has yellow flowers with a soft red pouch and soft red petals. The petals have crinkly edges.



Phragmipedium vittatum
(Brazil / Bolivia)

Section *Phragmipedium* contains:

- Phragmipedium caudatum* (Ecuador/ Peru)
- Phragmipedium warszewiczianum* (Colombia to Peru)
- Phragmipedium humboldtii* (Guatemala to Panama)
- Phragmipedium humboldtii* var. *exstaminodium* (Mexico)
- Phragmipedium lindenii* (Venezuela/ Colombia/ Ecuador)



Phragmipedium caudatum
(Ecuador / Peru)

The taxonomy of this group is very confusing. However they all breed like *caudatum*!

Phrag caudatum is a true epiphyte, but grows on trees, rocks as well as on the ground. It needs to dry out between waterings. Glen grows it in 2.5 inch pots and it therefore dries out quickly enough that he can water it frequently just like the rest of the wet growing Phrags in larger pots

In hybrids, *caudatum* X wet growing species gives a wet growing hybrid. A dry growing plant X dry growing plant gives a dry growing plant.

Phrag humboldtii is a dark form of *caudatum*.

Phrag exstaminodium is a *caudatum* that lacks a staminode.

Phrag lindenii is a *caudatum* where the pouch has transformed into a petal. It probably is an adaptation to the loss of its pollinator and it now self-pollinates.

Section *Micropetalum* contains:

- Phragmipedium schlimii* (Colombia)
- schlimii* var. *manzurii* (Colombia)
- Phragmipedium besseae* (Ecuador / Peru)
- besseae* f. *flavum* (Peru)
- Phragmipedium dalessandroi* (Ecuador)
- Phragmipedium fischeri* (Columbia / Ecuador)
- Phragmipedium andreettae* (Columbia / Ecuador)



Phragmipedium schlimii
(Colombia)

As the name of the section indicates all species in this section have short petals. *Phrag schlimii*, *fischeri* and *andreettae* are small flowered and pink, while *besseae* and *dalessandroi* are bright orange red.



Phragmipedium andreettae
(Colombia / Ecuador)

Phrag andreettae seems to be a species only its mother could love.....



Phragmipedium besseae

size seedling instead. He subsequently resold the yellow clone for \$50,000.....

The *flava* or yellow form of *Phrag. besseae* has an amusing history. Glen sold a plant of *besseae* to a lady who eventually returned it because it flowered yellow and she wanted a red flower. Glen happily took it back and gave her another flowering



Phragmipedium dalessandroi

hybrids are misnamed!

Phrag dalessandroi has a branched inflorescence and can therefore hold several flowers at a time on one stem. In general the petals of this species are narrower and more downturned. Since it took a while for taxonomists to separate this species from *besseae* many

Section *Schluckebieria* *Phragmipedium kovachii* (Peru)

A warning about native estimates of time it takes to hike to a certain destination must be taken with a huge grain of salt. For instance when a landslide blocked the road to Pepi's daughter of Ecuagenera their guide told them it



This is the original site of *Phrag kovachii* in the wild. It was never seen like this again due to illegal collecting.

would take 20 minutes to hike up the mountain to get above and beyond the slide. It actually took an exhausting, muddy 2 hours! Terry Kennedy can attest to the same optimism during her quest to see *Phragmipedium kovachii* in the wild. The promised 2 hour hike stretched to at least 4 hours and was a squishy,



A good *Phragmipedium kovachii* just after opening

exhausting hike from hell on dangerous cliffs with lots of water!

Phragmipedium kovachii likes lots of light. It is very slow to grow. Baby plants need less light because in situ they grow in rock cracks. After 18 months out of flask the biggest seedlings are maybe 9.5 inches across in leaf span, the average is 7.5 to 8 inches across. An FCC flower was 5 inches across when first opened and was dark, and round, but that shape does not last!



A good *Phragmipedium kovachii* seven days after opening, after the flowers have matured

The short distance between successive flowers comes through in hybrids.

Phragmipedium hybrids before 1980 contained no reds, just pinks. A good example is Prag Sedenii:



Phrag. Sedenii
(longifolium x schlimii)

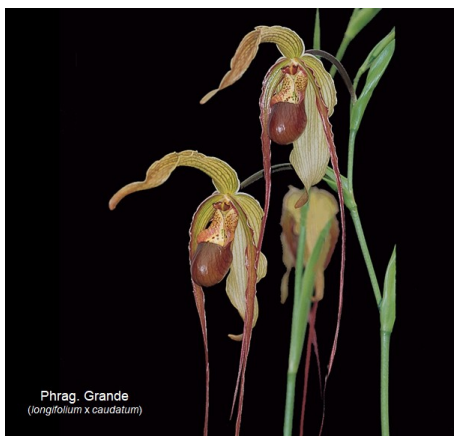
Another hybrid the pink **Phrag Cardinale** (Sedenii X *schlimii*) was long passed off as a superior form of *schlimii* and even got an FCC under that erroneous name!



Phrag. Cardinale
(Sedenii x schlimii)

The flowers of Phrag. Cardinale last 2 weeks and since they open in succession you will have a handsome specimen for a long time.

Phrag. Albopurpureum (Dominianum x *schlimii*) looks like a Sedenii on steroids!



Phrag. Grande
(longifolium x caudatum)

Phrag. Grande (*longifolium* X *caudatum*) can be very handsome when a dark form of *caudatum* is used.

The photo of **Phrag. Sorcerer's Apprentice** shows how much more massive flowers of

this cross are when you double their number of chromosomes. The leaf-span can be 4 feet though!



Phrag. Sorcerer's Apprentice
(longifolium x sargentianum)

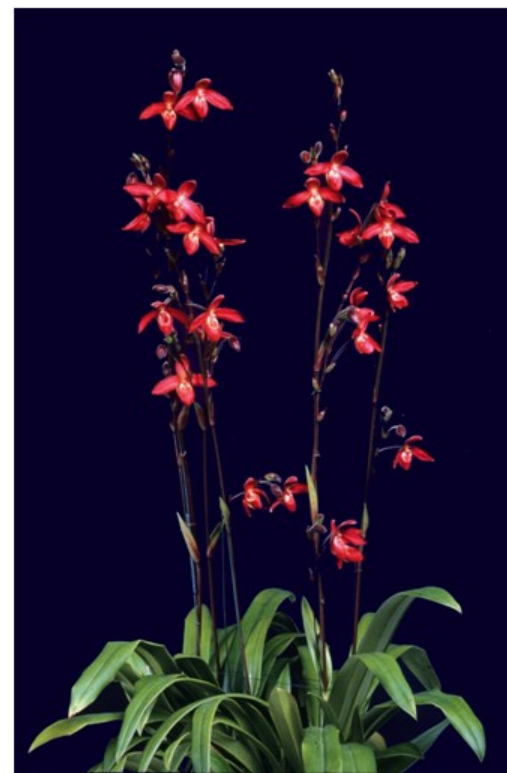
Phragmipedium Hybrids after 1980 start to be much more exciting since there was now *Phragmipedium besseae* available to add bright colour.

The small flowered

Phrag Hanne Popow is a good example. Most flowers will be somewhat Ho-Hum in pale colour and so-so shape but some have good colour like the LH example below and the exceptional clone 'WHOA' will have both colour and shape as seen on the right.



Larger flowers were achieved in **Phrag. Memoria Dick Clements** (*sargentianum* x *besseae*), but the colour was mostly pale orange with a darker lip. When grown to specimen size they were handsome indeed especially when the *besseae* was really at least partly *dalessandroi* and the progeny had well-branched inflorescences! Darker red forms are often found in the cross Phrag. Memoria Dick Clements and a well-grown specimen of that cross is very showy!



Phragmipedium Dick Clements

Phrag. Olaf Gruss (*pearcei* x *besseae*) is an interesting cross with soft red and yellow flowers whose wide petal ends are twisted.

Phrag. Elizabeth March (*Sedenii* x *besseae*) looks like a Hanne Popow with petals raised up a little higher.

The picture of the **Phrag China Dragon** does not really do the real plant justice. The clone your transcriber saw at the Eric Young Foundation in Jersey was breath-taking! It was redder than the example shown below, but then not everyone can have as choice plants as the Eric Young Foundation!!!



Phrag. Living Fire (*Sorcerer's Apprentice* x *besseae*)
The example shown by Glen, had handsome bright red flowers with a yellow, red-spotted infold of the pouch. Most clones have small flowers.

Phrag. Bouley Bay 4N (Eric Young x Grande) The example shown had soft yellow flowers densely reticulated in pale brown on the sepals and overlaid red on pouch and petal tips and edges. The pouch infold and interior were spotted red.

Phrag. Noirmont (Mem. Dick Clements x *longifolium*) had red flowers much like Living Fire, but whose petals were somewhat turned down.

Phrag. Longueville (Hanne Popow x *longifolium*) looks like Noirmont, but with the red replaced by pink.

Phrag. Hot Lips (Living Fire x Hanne Popow). The example shown looked like the deep red Hanne Popow shown above, but with the petals a bit narrower and glossier.

Phrag. Twilight 4N (Eric Young x Living Fire) had elegant flowers of a smooth light red, with slightly down-turned fairly wide, pointy petals and a darker red pouch.

It had a "toothy" edge to the pouch, a common side-effect of doubling the number of chromosomes with colchicine.

Phrag Don Wimber is popular for a very good reason. Its

flowers are consistently red, with a yellow centre and it tends to be well-shaped with rather distinctive, wide

slightly down-turned pointy petals. The 3N form is sterile, but has the best flowers and they are produced freely.



And last but definitely not the least of the *besseae* hybrids is **Phrag. Jason Fischer**. The flowers

are usually not all that large, but are usually a good red and exceptional clones are breath-taking!



Next a few *dalessandroi* crosses were shown.

Phrag. Nicholle Tower 4N (*longifolium* x *dalessandroi*) has pale pink flowers and a light yellow overlay on the lip, making it

light orange. It had a branched inflorescence and 5 flowers out at once! It has been in bloom for 13 years non-stop!

Phrag. Jersey 4N (*dalessandroi* x *besseae*) had lovely flowers with wide flat petals, all in a deep orange.



Phrag. Samares 4N

(Jersey x *dalessandroi*) had very similar flowers to the above Jersey, except that the petals were a trace wider and less down-curved:



Lastly three *Phrag kovachii* crosses were shown.

The clone of **Phrag. Haley Decker** (*kovachii* x Saint Ouen) shown, looked very much like its *kovachii* parent, but grew far faster and was less fussy!

Phrag. Suzanne Decker

(*kovachii* x Cape Sunset) was illustrated by a feminine light pink clone, but the picture cannot convey the wow factor given it by its size.



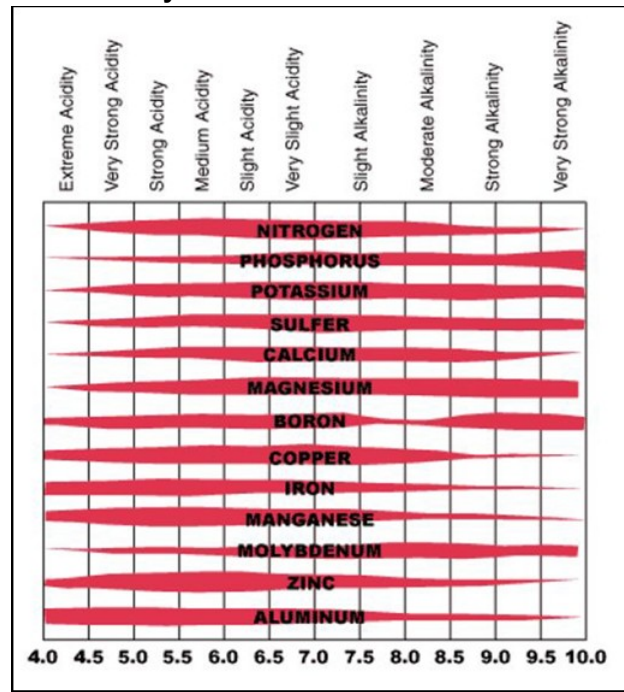
The hybrid section was finished off by a bright orange red clone of **Phrag. Alfredo Manrique** (*kovachii* x Walter Schomburg). Since this cross is 3/4 *Phragmipedium kovachii* it undoubtedly was stunningly large!



This clone appears to be a Phrag. Don Wimber on steroids! In the next generation size tends to be lost, so huge size and good shape will be hard to have together.

Culture:

Water Quality & Fertilizer:



This graph shows the availability of the different nutrients at an ascending list of water pHs. It is noticeable that all nutrients are at least partially available from about pH 6 to 7.5.

Municipal water supplies tend to be pH 7 to 8. When fertilizer is added the acids in it quickly bring the pH down to about 4. Phosphate at this pH is quite insignificant, but Calcium (Ca) and Magnesium (Mg) are far more important in orchid culture and they are not soluble at pH 4. So the aim is to have the pH at 5.5 to 6.5 with the latter being preferable.

Glen showed us three of the fertilizers he uses on his Phrags. One ("VER GROW" Fertilizer 5-10-5) contains only the three macro-nutrients and is labeled with the percentages present of Nitrogen(N), Phosphate(P₂O₅) and Potash(K₂O) – in this order.

The next was Jack's Professional Water Soluble fertilizer for Continuous Liquid Feed Programs, was labeled as containing 12-3-15-7(Ca)-2(Mg) where the first three numbers represent the percentages of Nitrogen, Phosphate and Potash present and 7% Calcium as well as 2% Magnesium.

The third was another Jack's fertilizer with slightly different percentages of some of the components: 15-5-15 4Ca 2Mg

But even a **20-20-20** fertilizer is OK, just more wasteful because what the plant does not take up has to be flushed out.

MSU fertilizer is good because it is formulated specifically for orchids.

Organic fertilizer is great too, but if you collect your own, make sure it is well cured, not fresh!

Glen uses well-cured organic fertilizer as a top dressing for Cymbidiums and Dendrobiums in addition to the regular liquid fertilizing.

Glen likes fish emulsion and kelp extract as organic fertilizers. But the fish emulsion stinks even in the so-called deodorized form. It is best used when the plants are out-of-doors in the summer! Neighbors cats and racoons may come in droves too!!! An example is **Neptune's Harvest**, a Fish and Seaweed fertilizer labeled as being 2-3-1 for the macronutrients.

Milorganite is a good choice too. It is a by-product of human waste treatment plants. It smells a bit, but if used as a top dressing repels deer – very useful in deer over-run areas.

Another tool for your fertilizing routine are products that lower or raise the pH of your water or fertilizer solution. Some good ones are **pH+** and **pH-**

Glen has not fertilized his Phrags for 5 months and they still look pretty good. He is therefore going to rethink his fertilizer programme!

Pests and Diseases:

Phragmipediums don't have many pests, but mealy bugs and aphids may attack the flowers.

Scale very rarely attack these plants, but

Phragmipedium pearcii may succumb to scale.

Do get rid of ants because they spread the above three pests and farm them for the nectar they release.

Phragmipediums hate everything so be careful what sprays you use. Try everything out on a few plants first to make sure the spray does not kill the plants as well as the pests under your conditions.

Never dip a plant into a pesticide spray!!!

Use once per week at most and only on cool, cloudy days,

Some of the safer things to use on Phrags are:

Dr Bronner's Magic Soap Peppermint Hemp Oil Soap may be used at the rate of 4 tablespoons per one quart(one liter) spray bottle.

SuffOil-X Spray Oil Emulsion, Fungicide, Insecticide and Miticide may be used at the rate of 1 to 1-1/2 tablespoons per US gallon(4l) of water. Never use on New Guinea Dendrobiums or Masdevallias!!!

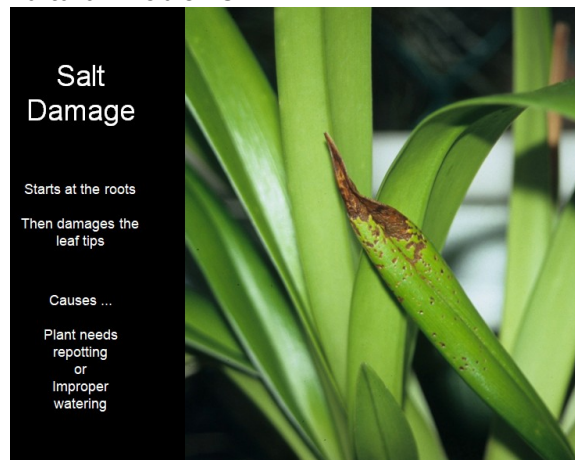
Slugs and Snails are a problem, because the plants are grown wet. Do not put the pots on slate patios, because it is like ringing the slug dinner bell!!!

Slugs are territorial so they will be found near the plants they chomped on.

Glen's recommendation for snail control is to turn them into an appetizer with lots of butter and garlic....

Slugs and snails are treated with a bait such as **Natria**

Cultural Problems:



Salt build-up in the medium damages root tips and once they are gone the plant cannot take up nutrients and water. So heed the first signs of it! Change the medium as a remedy!

Bacterial and fungal rots have no cure. Throw the plant out! You can try 100% original Listerine , 50% isopropyl alcohol or 3-5% peroxide solution (denatures quickly after opening bottle) but it is probably futile. *Paphiopedilum lowii* is just as bad as Phrags and usually cannot be saved if it gets a rot.

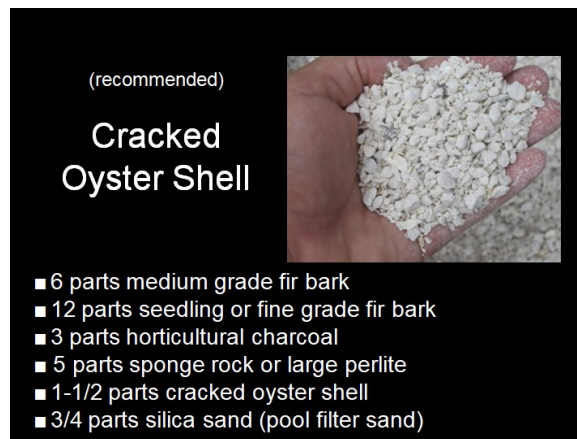
Potting Mixes



This is what Glen's mix looks like. It contains: 6 parts medium grade fir bark 12 parts seedling or fine grade fir bark

bark
3 parts horticultural charcoal
5 parts sponge rock or large Perlite

Cracked oyster shell is highly recommended as an ingredient in Phragmipedium mixes:



- 6 parts medium grade fir bark
- 12 parts seedling or fine grade fir bark
- 3 parts horticultural charcoal
- 5 parts sponge rock or large perlite
- 1-1/2 parts cracked oyster shell
- 3/4 parts silica sand (pool filter sand)

Repotting is recommended every 2-3 years and some species need it every year. Wear a respirator when mixing the ingredients. Then add water, mix in and then you can take off the respirator.

Cattleyas can be potted in 100% medium bark and the seedlings in seedling bark.

In a coarse mix leave out the sand because it just gets washed out anyway.

Remember a plant is only **as healthy as its roots**. If on repotting 5% of the roots are dead, something is wrong with your culture or there is disease.

There should be no dead roots. Cut off the roots to about 6 inches (15cm). Place in pot and tap in the mix. Tamp in the end.

If the plant has no live roots, tie wire around the base to make a couple of fake roots and use them to anchor the plant in the mix.



This is what healthy roots look like:

Glen showed us some **genetic problems** in plants. His recommendation: Garbage! Twisted deformed flowers formed consistently are not due to an insect bite,

etc but due to genetic incompatibility and just give you repeated grief!



Some plants may be climbers. You will have to bury the old part of the plant on re-potting.

When repotting rip root ball from the bottom with one rip and then wash the roots.

About SOOS

Web site: www.soos.ca ; SOOS Facebook group: <https://www.facebook.com/groups/298874747302722/> Member of the Canadian Orchid Congress; Affiliated with the American Orchid Society, the Orchid Digest and the International Phalaenopsis Alliance.

Membership: Annual Dues \$30 per calendar year (January 1 to December 31). Surcharge \$15 for newsletter by postal service Membership secretary: Liz Mc Alpine, 189 Soudan Avenue, Toronto, ON M4S 1V5, phone 416-487-7832, renew or join on line at soos.ca/members.

Executive: President John Vermeer,; 905-823-2516 Vice-President ? Treasurer, Cathy Dunn, Secretary, Sue Loftus 905-839-8281; Past President Laura Liebgott, 905-883-5290

Other Positions of Responsibility: Program, Terry Kennedy; Plant Doctor, Doug Kennedy; Meeting Set up, Yvonne Schreiber; Vendor and Sales table coordinator, Lynda Satchwell; Library, Liz Mc Alpine; Web Master, Max Wilson; Newsletter, Peter and Inge Poot; Annual Show, Cathy Dunn; Refreshments, Joe O'Regan. Conservation Committee, Show table, Synea Tan, Cultural snapshots, Alexsi Antanaitis, Directors at large Marion Curry, Jay Norris, Sherry Xie, Eric Tai, Anne Antanaitis.

Honorary Life Members: Terry Kennedy, Doug Kennedy, Inge Poot, Peter Poot, Joe O'Regan, Diane Ryley, Wayne Hingston.

Next Annual Show: February 8 and 9 , 2020

Sept 1, 2019 Show Table Ribbons

Class	First	Second	Third
Class 1 Cattleya Alliance	C. Mem Robert Strait 'Blues' David Bryan	C.no name Inge Poot Epi.Pacific Sunsplash 'Clivia' X Pacific Glory 'Big Bertha' Synea Tan Bc.Yellow Bird 'DiCiommo' Joe DiCiommo	Cattleya Purple Doll 'Midnight Velvet' AM/AOS X C. (Pot) Rubescence 'SVO' AM/AOS John Vermeer Rth. (Blc) Kaboom 'SVO' X Rlc (Pot) Golden Circle 'OPRL' John Vermeer C. Poseidon Lake David Bryan
Class 2 Paphiopedilium	Paph St. Swithin Synea Tan	Paph. Woessner Black Wings Yvan Richard	Paph. St. Swithin Yvan Richard Paph. Hangshen Eagle Yvan Richard
Class 3 Phalaenopsis and Vanda Alliance	<i>Phal. bellina "Nikki"</i> Drew Goddard	<i>Phal. cornu-cervi f. chattaladae</i> Synea Tan <i>Phal. bellina</i> Drew Goddard Phal. Kingfisher's Dragon Wing Drew Goddard	<i>Phal. pulcherrima</i> Drew Goddard <i>Phal. bellina</i> var <i>hookeriana</i> Drew Goddard
Class 4 Oncidium and related	<i>Onc forbesii</i> Synea Tan		
Class 6 Dendrobium		<i>Den. leavifolium</i> Drew Goddard	
Class 7 All Others	<i>Catasetum lanciferum</i> Carolyn Bishop		