



Manitoba Orchid Society

For the Love of Orchids Newsletter

**Next Meeting: 18 November 2007
Salle Académique, Rm. 1531
St-Boniface College,
196 De La Cathedrale Av.**

Novice Programme

“General Paphiopedilum Culture”

Starts at 1:00PM

Both by Terry Groszeibl of Forest View Gardens

Regular Programme

**“Orchidaceae, Pest and Disease
Prevention”**

Starts at 2:00PM

Bring Plants for Show & Tell

No selling of plants by members at the November meeting.

Website: <http://www.manitobaorchidsociety.ca>

Executive email: president@manitobaorchidsociety.ca

Newsletter email: newsletter@manitobaorchidsociety.ca

Submission deadline 22 November 2007 for December 2007 Issue



The Manitoba Orchid Society extends a warm welcome to Joy Manishen, Odile Philips & Maureen Plews.



November 18

Novice Meeting: General Paphiopedilum culture.

General Meeting: "Orchidaceae, Pest and Disease Prevention".

Both by Terry Groszeibl of Forest View Gardens (www.fvgardens.com).

December 9

Christmas Potluck: Note this is the **second** Sunday in December. Please sign up with your donation at the November meeting, if you haven't already done so.

January 20

General Meeting: Semi-hydroponic culture of orchids.

January 23-27

World Orchid Congress Miami, Florida

<http://www.19WOC.com/>

April 26-27

C.O.C. Meeting & Show (Ottawa)

<http://www.ottawaorchidsociety.com/>

Stay of Execution

This will be the last newsletter you will receive if you haven't renewed your membership. This is one more month than you normally get. Please renew your membership **now**.

Hearts & Flowers

If you hear of any good/bad news regarding members or their families, please call Morganne Jerome and let her know.



To Garnet Ward, Jerry Lenover, Ed Maza, Roberta Verch, Lorne Heshka & Dave Moran for conducting a successful auction.



The Executive encourages all members to provide feedback, comments, suggestions by filling out a comment sheet available from the Secretary at all General Meetings.

All signed comment sheets should be returned to any member of the Executive. They will be reviewed at the next Executive Meeting and you will be informed of follow-up action taken.

2007/2008 Executive

Elected

President Dave Moran
Past President Joyce Jaworski
1st V.P. Kyle Lucyk
2nd V.P./Show Chair Lorne Heshka
Treasurer Garnet Ward
Secretary Morganne Jerome

Appointed

Membership Gary Jaworski
Social
Public Relations
Special Orders
AOS/COC Rep Kevin Duerksen
Library
Newsletter Robert Parsons
Website Robert Kato



Laeliocattleya Dorset Gold. From the Finnish Orchid Society Website:

<http://www.suomenorkideayhdistys.fi/index.php?x=gallery&id=65>

AOS calendars

If anyone is interested in ordering a 2008 calendar from the A.O.S., contact Kevin Duerksen at 633-0314 or aoscocrep@manitobaorchidsociety.ca. The price this year is \$10 per calendar. The focus of the calendar this year is conservation, and a part of the proceeds from each calendar will go to the A.O.S.'s conservation efforts around the world. The deadline will be the end of the November general meeting. The calendars will not arrive in time for the Christmas potluck, but will be available at the January meeting.

Free Orchid Plants!

The Assiniboine Park Conservatory is downsizing their orchid collection and is looking for a good home for over 100 orchid plants. As a thank-you to the Manitoba Orchid Society for their generous contribution to the Conservatory over the past years, these plants will be available free to **MOS members only**.

In order to be fair and equitable - the process for distributing these plants to members will be as follows:

The plants will be distributed on **Saturday, November 24, 2007** at the Assiniboine Park Conservatory. Plants will be in the green house (potting area) for **viewing from 9:30 A.M. to 10:30 A.M. At 10:30 A.M. A number draw - for selection order - will be made by members present.** One plant will be selected by each member in order of their drawn number - eg., #1 will select one plant first and each member will follow in consecutive order. Once all members have selected one plant - a 2nd round of selection shall begin and selection rounds will continue until all plants are distributed. Members can remove themselves from the selection process at any time by handing in their number

Latecomers will be given consecutive numbers as they arrive and will take their place in the draw according to their number.

Important notes:

1.) Please note that the "Festival of Lights and Craft Sale" is on at the Conservatory the same day - **Use the back entrance only** -by the trailers - but **do not park in the employee parking lot.**

2.) It is suggested that you arrive at 9:30 to view the plants - there are a large number of plants to be distributed and you will be expected to make your selections rapidly when your number is called.

3.) Some plants may be in poor condition and will need some TLC. You are advised to keep all plants obtained separate from your regular collection until you ensure they are disease and insect free. **The Manitoba Orchid Society will not accept responsibility for any problems as a result of these plants.**

4.) **Be sure to have your MOS membership card with you as Conservatory staff may be regulating the entrance.**

Any questions - call Dave Moran or Lorne Heshka

Read The Tag: A Name Is Not Just A Name

When you buy your first orchid, one of the first things you are told is never lose the tag that comes with your plant. When I first started growing my orchids, one of the main problems I had was precisely what to do with these so-called nametags. These names are not tags that read 'Orchid Plant-purple'. That's for other plants, but not orchids. Orchid tags seemed to have long, alien, sometimes unpronounceable names with letter codes. Then as my collection grew, I was told once again to be careful with the tags, and don't get them mixed up. What's up with these tags? Since orchid tags are considered so important, I have tried to figure out what all of this 'name calling' is all about.

So why all the excitement over the tag? Because losing an orchid tag is like losing a pedigree. This puts your orchid's breeding in a questionable state; a low category, reducing the status of your plant from an expensive purebred to something on the level of an unidentifiable run of the mill mutt. Blunt, I know, but true nonetheless.

Orchid names use a binomial naming system. This is a system with two names. Each orchid has a first name and a last name, much as most people. Except that the LAST name is written first and this is always the name of the orchid's genus. The genus is the grouping of orchids that are closely related. The second part of the name is either the species name or a hybrid name. This allows us to always identify at least the orchid genus and species or if it is a hybrid, allowing us to know who the parents were.

The tag will usually be found at the edge of the pot about half to two thirds buried.

Cattleya intermedia

Tag #1 (First name is the genus)

This is a simple tag. It is for a species *Cattleya* called *intermedia*. The words *Cattleya* and 'intermedia' are of Latin origin and are in italics- so it is a species. The genus is always capitalized and a capital C may be used instead and is the official abbreviation for *Cattleya*. Note table 1. The second name is in all lower case and is either in italics or underlined for a species. The genus abbreviation starts with a capital letter even if it has several letters in sequence. Note that the single letter abbreviation is a normal capital in this example.

C. intermedia var. *alba*

Tag #2 (Second name is intermedia)

This next label is building upon the last label. If the species name is followed by a name without quotation marks, this represents a variation in the way the species looks. This is called a varietal name. This is abbreviated 'var' and may precede the name. The varietal name refers to a variety or a sub-group within a species that is uniquely different from the others, but not so much as to warrant a classification as a separate species.

C. intermedia var. *alba* 'Show White'

Tag #3 (Varietal name alba)

Tag #3 shows that the plant has been cloned from the *alba* variety and named 'Show White'. Clonal names always appear with single quotation marks. This name can only be used on plant divisions or clones and are essentially all the same plant. And now we have an official name, the varietal name and a clonal name—all for one species plant.

C. intermedia x B. nodosa

Tag #4 ('x' means crossed with)

The same kind of nomenclature is applied to hybrids. Hybrids are the result of human intervention (mostly). Hybrid names are not italicized or underlined. Like species the genus name always starts with a capital or can be abbreviated with a capital letter. In many cases, hybrids are produced by using two or more genera. For example a Cattleya and Laelia cross is called Laeliocattleya and has an official abbreviation of Lc.

This tag indicates that two species have been crossed from different genera (Cattleya and Brassavola). It shows that this plant has not been named yet, as only the parents are shown. This is sometimes called a grex and a good cross is usually named by the cultivator.

The offspring from seeds will be similar, but not identical. The capsule parent is listed first, followed by the pollen parent.

Bc. Noname (C. intermedia x B. nodosa)

Tag #5

In the register of hybrids we find that a name has been given, and it is called Noname. Note the hybrid name is first and that it is capitalized. The names of the parents are in the parentheses. The name Noname is the grex name and will follow the plant from here on.

Slc. Valentine 'June' HCC/AOS

Tag #6

Here I see a hybrid using three genera (Slc.) and that it has been registered since it has a hybrid or grex name (Valentine). It was a good cross because I see that it is a clone ('June') and it has been awarded a HCC from the AOS. Note table 1 for award designations.

Pot. Yellow Glory 'Peach Surprise' (Blc. Oconto x Slc. George Hausermann)

Tag #7

I recently had to look up the abbreviation Pot. which turned out to be C.+B.+L.+S. In other words Cattleya, Brassavola, Laelia, and Sophronitis are all in the breeding with the abbreviation Pot. Although with different concentrations of each (can I say that?) Note that the parents are also listed, a nice touch if a little complicated.

Slc. Bright Angel x Slc. Tangerine Jewel 'Southern Cross'

Tag #8

This shows the tag for a seedling plant, meaning that the plant was the result of crossing two different parent plants. The x stands for "crossed with". So Tag # 8 would read, Slc. Bright Angel "crossed with" Slc. Tangerine Jewel 'Southern Cross'. (Slc. stands for Sophronitis-laelio-cattleya.; we see that there are three genera used in this breeding, by both parents. The varietal names are Bright Angel and Tangerine Jewel and that one has been cloned with a Clonal name of Southern Cross.

These are some of the letters you may find on your tags at the end of the orchid name. As each award is won, the awarding society, such as the American Orchid Society (AOS) is noted after the award, preceded by a slash (note tag # 6).

Glossary

Clone

An individual plant raised from a single seed, with all its subsequent vegetative propagations.

Genus

A subdivision of a family, consisting of one or more species showing similar characteristics and appearing to have a common ancestry.

Genera

Plural of genus.

Grex

A flock or group, applied collectively to the offspring of a given cross.

Hybrid

The offspring resulting from the union of a species or hybrid with another species or hybrid.

Species

A kind of plant distinct from other kinds.

QUALITY AWARDS**Table 1**

HCC: Highly Commended Certificate (75-79 pts)

AM: Award of Merit (80-89 pts)

FCC: First Class Certificate (90-100 pts)

GM: Gold Medal

SM: Silver Medal

OTHER AWARDS

JC: Judges Commendation

CCM: Certificate of Cultural Merit

CBR: Certificate of Botanical Recognition

Reprinted with the permission of Susann Patton, South Bay Orchid Society; taken from the February 2007 issue of the Central Ontario Orchid Society Newsletter, with editorial changes.

Top Ten Reasons Why Loving Orchids is the Ultimate Relationship

(Adapted from an article of the same name by Madame Sarah in the Orchid Digest, Vol. 69, #1)

10. When you enter the greenhouse no one asks, "And where have you been?"
9. When you see a really good orchid, you don't have to feel guilty about thinking about taking it home.
8. Nobody will ever tell you that you will go blind if you repot by yourself.
7. You don't have to go to a sleazy shop in a seedy neighborhood to buy orchid supplies.
6. You don't have to hide your Orchid Digest magazines.
5. There are no known orchid-human transmitted diseases.
4. Nobody expects you to grow the same orchid your whole life.
3. Your orchid will not get upset about orchids you repotted a long time ago.
2. You will always be able to enjoy orchids no matter how old you are.
1. You can enjoy several orchids at the same time without anyone raising an eyebrow.

Taken from the Newsletter of the Saskatchewan Orchid Society, Vol. 24, # 6 (March 2007)

Basic Guidelines In Repotting Cattleya Orchids

By Ernest Hetherington

Because of the complex breeding of many modern Cattleya hybrids many influences show in their growth. For repotting, certain basic guide rules only can be given. The basic guides are: if the plant is over the edge of the pot (one or two growths), has flowered and is starting to root from the new growths, the optimum condition is found. If the plant does not meet these requirements, but appears to be doing poorly even though it is well in the pot, repotting is also advisable. Loss of roots through over-watering, over-feeding or breakdown of the potting mix, will result in poor or no growth.



Plant at left has grown over the side of the pot with aerial roots coming from the growths. Close inspection shows new roots starting from lead growths. Remove plant from pot, as shown - examine the roots and remove all of potting mix which shows signs of decomposition.

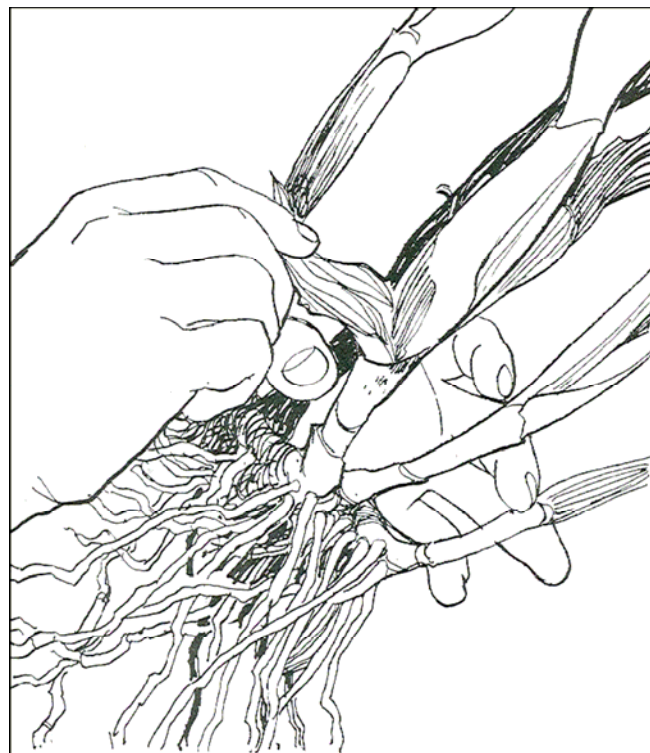
RIGHT: Examine plant to see how it can be divided. Make sure that the shears or knife, whichever you use for cutting, are sterilized by flame or chemical to avoid spread of disease. Try to divide the plant in flowering size divisions of from three to six pseudobulbs each, on the average. Number of bulbs to a division will be determined by the plant's growth habit. Some plants are of compact growth and grow in many directions. Others will grow straight across the pot. Remember, the larger the plant the better the flowers. Small divisions seldom flower well, until they have again grown to a good size and are well established.





Cut off dead and broken roots or excessively long live roots. Roots which have developed outside and over the edge of the pot should be cut to approximately the height of the pot into which they are going to be put. Make sure your cutting tools are sterilized. It is advisable when repotting (especially with very valuable plants), to spread newspaper on the potting bench, wash your hands and be sure all tools you use are flame or chemical-sterilized.

Strip all dead sheathing off the pseudo bulbs and rhizomes so plant can be thoroughly examined for scale and other pests. Examine eyes and other portions of the plant for disease. When the plant is bare-rooted is the best time to thoroughly examine and treat for disease or cut off damaged portions.





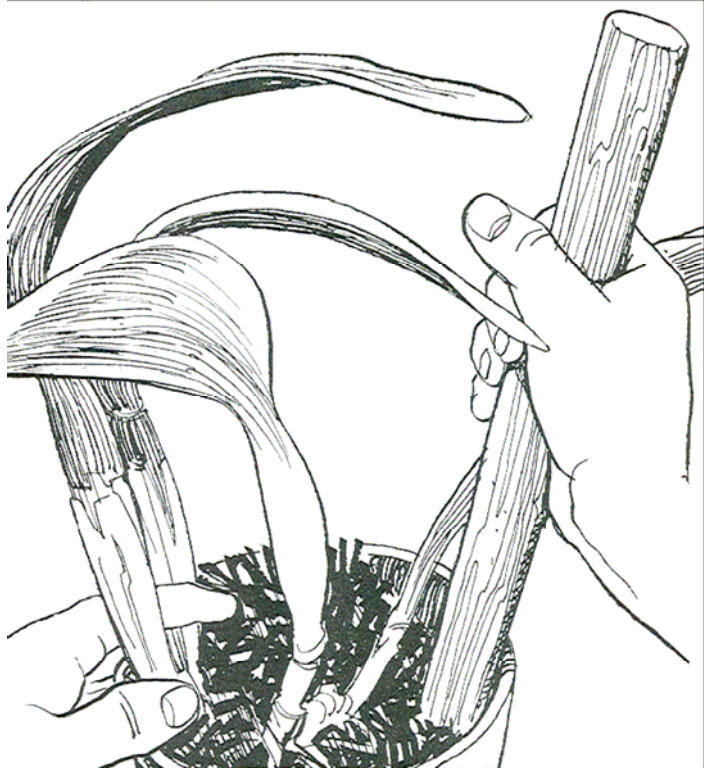
Now select the pot in which you will place the plant. A good rule is, allow approximately as much room for the plant to grow into as it will take in the pot. With a simple single rhizome plant the front should be close to the center if the rear is placed against the edge of the pot. What type of container should you use? This will be determined by your preferences and general growing conditions. More growers are switching to plastic containers; however, if you use these, care must be taken to see that plants do not remain wet too long. An open mix is best used on 5" pots and up. Clay pots dry out more quickly than plastic, and provide better aeration, if this is important for your

particular area. Do not over-pot. If you choose too large a pot, and do it with the anticipation of being labor-free for a number of years, your mix is apt to breakdown before the plant has grown over the edge of the pot.

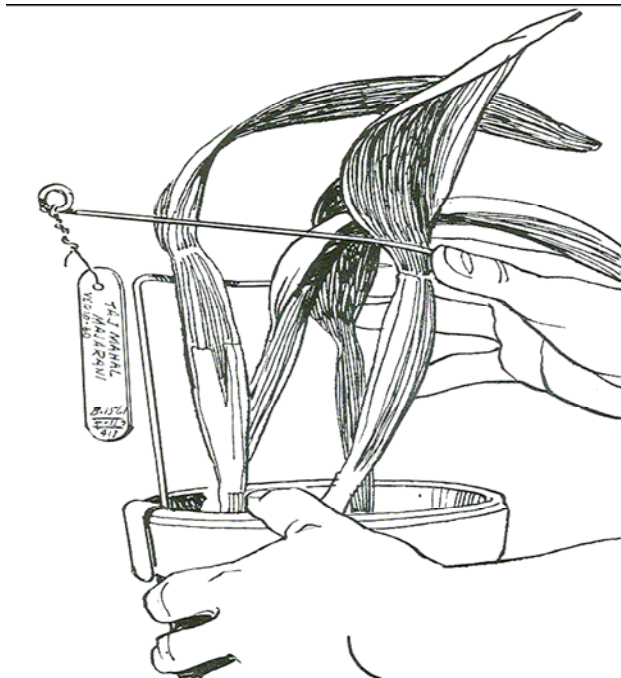


The most commonly used potting mix is fir bark, either California or Pacific Northwest mixed with chopped California Redwood bark. The commonest ratio is 2/3 fir bark to 1/3 redwood bark. Hold the plant where you want it and ladle the mix in around the roots. Take care to make sure the mix is worked well in through the roots and under the plant. The plant can be slightly higher than where you want it, as when mix is pounded in, it will be lowered somewhat.

With a firm grip on the pseudo bulbs of the plant, tamp the potting material tightly in the pot. Make sure there are no soft areas anywhere in the mass. Take care that it is worked especially well around the back of the plant and in toward the center of the pot, also. When placing plant in pot, be sure the rhizome (stem which joins the pseudobulbs together) is either level or sloping slightly downward. Cattleya plants have a tendency to grow a little higher with each growth. This must be compensated for, at time of repotting. Be sure, also, that potting material is low enough to leave a reservoir to catch water when plant is watered.



Use support of some kind, such as the Hecker Pot Clip, Holliday Clip, or other stake to support newly-potted plant. A Cattleya plant must be firmly in the pot, otherwise it will wobble and not do well.



Originally printed in Orchid Digest, January-February 1969, and taken from the October 2007 issue of the Central Vancouver Island Orchid Society Newsletter.

Minutes - Manitoba Orchid Society General Meeting October 21, 2007

Recorder: Morganne Jerome

1. Call to order:

Dave Moran called the meeting to order at 1:15 pm
Dave welcomed all members to the October auction.

2. Minutes of the last meeting:

Motion to accept minutes as published forwarded by Robert Kato, seconded by Harvey Keselman, carried.

3. Financial report: Garnet Ward

Garnet could not provide a formal report due to technical issues, but provided a brief verbal report.

4. Programs: Kyle Lucyk

November: Forest View Gardens will speak at both the Novice and General Meetings
December: Annual Xmas party

5. Show Chairperson Report: Lorne Heshka

The annual MOS show will be held the last week in March 2008.

The Show theme will be native orchids to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the Manitoba Native Orchid Society.

6. AOS/COC Representative: Kevin Duerksen

AOS calendar order is being placed. There is a sign up sheet available. The deadline for orders is the November meeting. The calendars will not be in on time for the December meeting.

7. Hospitality:

There is a sign up sheet available for the potluck dinner in December.

This position is still vacant. Joan and Lorne Heshka have volunteered to set up coffee for the November and December meetings. Members will be asked to volunteer to set up coffee on a meeting to meeting basis.

Whoever agrees to set up coffee in January will have to take the urns home at the December meeting. If there are no volunteers, there will be no coffee.

8. Library:

This position is still vacant.

If you are interested in filling this position, please contact Dave or any Executive member.

9. Public Relations:

Please let any Executive members know if you can fill this position.

10. Membership: Gary Jaworski

100 members signed up so far.

2 new members signed up at the October meeting.

Dave welcomed new members Odile Phillips and Maureen Plews.

11. Newsletter: Robert Parsons

Nothing to report.

12. Website: Robert Kato

Nothing to report.

There was no Show & Tell, or Raffle at the October Auction.

Dave thanked Ed Maza, and Jerry Lenover for doing the auction.

Dave thanked all members for attending the annual MOS auction.

13. Adjournment:

Motion for adjournment - Robert Parsons

Note: Minutes of the Executive Meetings are available to be picked up at General Meetings on request from the Secretary.