



TRIAD ORCHID SOCIETY NEWSLETTER

April 2008 edition



Preview April 2008 Speaker: Norito Hasegawa

On Sunday Sunday April 13th we will have a seminar by renown orchid grower and breeder Norito Hasegawa. Dr. Hasegawa is a dentist, an overextended hobbyist (considered commercial for tax purposes), is a 3 million miler having traveled to many foreign countries talking and/or judging in places such as Japan, South Africa, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Germany, New Zealand, Taiwan, England, France, Switzerland and many many cities in the USA.

He is married to Joyce and has three children Lisa, Todd and Mark, each with paphiopedilums named after each of them. He is owner of Paphanatics, unLimited and is a judge in both the American Orchid Society and the Cymbidium Society of America for over 35 years. He will have plants for sale and it should be an exciting and interesting meeting. Hope to see everyone there.

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Triad Orchid Society

Meetings the Second Sunday of Every Month

Location: The Greensboro Council of Garden Clubs, Inc., 4301 Lawndale Drive, Greensboro, NC. , 27455

Setup at noon / Potluck Lunch at 1:00 pm / Meeting at 2:00pm.

New members always welcome!

Officers of Triad Orchid Society:

President: Dr. Donald Richman, (276) 632-5728

bogierichman@earthlink.net

Vice President: Dr. Kenneth Karb, kskarb@msn.com

Secretary: Dennis LaJeunesse, PhD (336) 540-8150, drlajeun@uncg.edu

Treasurer: Shirley Anglin,



RECAP of March's Speaker Mac Rivenbark of Mac's Orchids

Mac became interested in orchids through his Philippine wife, and when visiting there with her. At his day job, he works as a heating & air conditioning technician. However, it is in his second job, as an orchid grower, that he really shines. He brought with him a wealth of practical information – little hints that can make the difference between being successful with a particular species or having it die.

Mac prefaced his talk on Orchids of the Philippine's by reminding us that the Philippines are a conglomeration of 7,000 islands, many of which remain remote and isolated today. Many have extremely rough terrain and remain unexplored. A number of the islands have active volcanoes, and many are so mountainous that the peaks remain shrouded in cloud cover most of the day. The area is hot and humid, the perfect environment for many orchids. He believes that because of the difficulty of accessing many of these isolated areas, many orchids remain to be found.

Mac stated that there are 1,200 known orchid species native to the Philippines. Specific plants Mac talked about included *Aerides quinquevulnera* and *Aerides odorata*. Both of these, he said, are easy to grow. *Aerides quinquevulnera* likes bright light, and requires good quality water. It has the widest geographic distribution, is fragrant, and requires a dry rest period after flowering. *Aerides odorata* also has a widespread distribution, and is fragrant. *Aerides lawrenciae* is the largest *Aerides*. It is fragrant, easy to grow, and has long spikes with multiple flowers. Mac stated that the hotter the weather, the pinker the color of *Aerides lawrenciae*.

Amesiella philippinnensis is moth pollinated, and has large flowers that measure 2" across. *Coelogne asperata*, which is extremely variable in its color forms, looks very much like *Coelogne pandurata*. They can only be distinguished by counting the lines on the lip. *Coelogne usitana* is a relatively recent discovery. It is a pendant, sequential bloomer, white with a red lip, and has been known to remain in bloom for up to 9 months. (continued on next page)

Mac Rivenbark and the Orchids of the Phillipines, continued from previous page

Cymbidium ensifolium has been used extensively in hybridizing, particularly by Milton Carpenter, who has done so much work on developing Cymbidiums that are more warmth tolerant. *Cym dayanum* is so common in the Phillipines that it is used as a house plant. It has pendant, long lasting flowers.

The Phillipines has a number of Dendrobiums. *Den rhodostictum* flowers on the bare cane, as does *Den anosmum*, noted for the length of its canes. It is pendant and must be grown on a mount so that the canes can hang down. The natural hybrid between these two is *Den hotoonii*, which Mac currently has in flask. *Den. bullenianum* (also called *Den topazicum*) a delightful plant that flowers with small yellow or orange clusters, also on bare canes. *Den crumenatum* is the quickest blooming plant because it will reliably bloom exactly 9 days after exposure to colder temperatures. White with red stripes is the preferred form, and the most difficult to find. Unfortunately, its flowers last only one day. *Den heterocarpum* smells like primroses or old fashioned roses. There are short and long varieties available, but Mac feels that the shorter variety is easier to bring to bloom. *Den papillio* is another variety that blooms on a bare stem. It has a large white flower with lavender marking, and is very fragile and short lived. A widely available Dendrobium is *D. secundum*. It has several color forms, with the dark red form being the most coveted. It too blooms on bare canes, and is pollinated by ants. *Dendrochilum cobbianum* and *tenellum* are the most commonly grown of this genus. Their foliage looks like grass, and when in bloom they have long spikes with multiple miniature flowers. *Dendrochilum magnum* has the largest flowers in this genus, however it is irresistible to ants. *Tenellum* comes in several color forms, as does *Dendrochilum wenzelii*. It can be red, rust, yellow, or green.

Eria ornata has orange flowers. It is best grown in an open basket with no medium around the roots. It must be watered frequently. It has long, thick, hair like roots and grows like a vanda. *Vanda sanderiana*'s labellum is markedly different from other vandas. It is flat and round and has multiple flower spikes. As such it has been used extensively by hybridizers. It requires high humidity, and cannot tolerate night temperatures below 50 degrees.

Flickingeria scopas's flowers last only 10 hours. At the end of that time the flower closes and is done. *Grammatophyllum scriptum* on the other hand has long arching inflorescences covered with star shaped flowers that can last several months in the greenhouse. It sends up multiple aerial roots that serve to trap rainwater. It is a very large plant, with very large pseudobulbs. Mac believes it grows best if given a fertilizer that is high in nitrogen, such as a 30-10-40.

There are a number of phalaenopsis endemic to the Phillipines. One of these is *Phal lindenii*, which is cooler grower than many other phals. It has a small white flower with pink stripes. This plant has been utilized extensively in hybridizing due to the striping that it passes to its progeny. *Phal amabilis* is also a small white flower, extensively used in hybridizing. *Phal cornu cervi* flowers on old stems, and has been known to remain in bloom for up to 6 months. It is notable for its heavy substance and long lasting flowers. *Phal hieroglyphica* can be grown either in a pot or mounted. It is very adaptable, and also blooms on the old stems. *Phal stuartiana* has been used in hybridizing to encourage multiple branching.. It can be recognized by the dark color in the bottom half of the flower.

Renanthera monachia and *R. phillipense* are so prolific in the Phillipines that one has only to cut the top of a spike, and stick it into the dirt. These are sequential bloomers, and in their native environment can grow to be 6 feet tall. *Trichoglottis philippinensis* is variable in color, and like *D. wenzelii* is an easy epiphyte. It sends out sucker roots and is easy to establish. *Trichoglottis bataanensis* is green with bars and blotches. It needs to be kept dry to encourage root development.

Vanda luzonica is a species that was wiped out by volcanic ash in a recent eruption of Mount Timatubo. Fortunately, it has been grown in numerous private collections so the species is not lost to us. Another wide spread native Vandas is *V. lamellata* which can bloom up to 5 times a year.

Vanopsis lissochiloids is a vanda like plant with foot long spikes. It grows on limestone cliffs near the ocean, and requires high humidity. It is generally found on trees in cliffside forests. – Joy Lemieux

February 2008 Show Table awards

Cattleya Alliance Species

- 1st Schwoeppe *Epi. polybulbon* 'Golden Gate'
******Best Species******
 2nd Wilkins *L. flava*
 3rd Schwoeppe *Epi. parksonianum*

Cattleya Alliance Hybrids, Small

- 1st Anglin *L. lilliputana* x *Epi. Longipetulum*
***** Best Flower*****
 2nd Anglin *Epic* (Lc Summer Rose
 'Woodlands' x *Enc. tampensis*)
 3. Davis Pot. Winner's Circle

Cattleya Alliance Hybrids, Large

- 1st Davis Pot. Mem Mario Lanza '#15'
 2nd Davis Blc. Hobcaw 'Lenette #1' AM/AOS
 3rd Davis Blc. Skylar Rayne
 'April's Touch' HCC/AOS

Phalaenopsis

- 1st Goldberg *Phal. celebensis*
 2nd Wilkins *Phal. Leucadia* Sun
 3rd Karb *Phal. Fantasy* Musik

Paphiopedilum

- 1st Brogdon *Paph. laeuigalum*
 2nd Karb *Paph. primulinum*
 3rd Karb *Paph. Beriniea*

Phragmidium

- 1st Karb *Phrag. nitidissimum* x Mem Dick
 Clemints
 2nd Brogdon *Phrag. China Dragon*
 'Carol' AM/AOS
 3rd Schwoeppe *Phrag. China Dragon*



by Annette Hastie

Cymbidium Show girl

Dendrobium

- 1st Belton *Den. delicatum*
 2nd Schwoeppe *Den. nobile*
 3rd Schwoeppe *Den. Hashimwsumw* 'Homing'

Oncidium

- 1st Anglin *Ionocidium* Popcorn
 2nd Doby *Onc. cheirophorum*
 3rd Karb *Onc. maculatum* x self

Vandaceous

- 1st Goldberg *Asco christensonianum*
 2nd Doby *Aerangis citrata*
 3rd Anglin *Asoc. Yoshiroise* x
Asoc. Truman Motes

Cymbidium

- 1st Brogdon *Cym. Showgirl* 'Lily Langtry' x
Sweethart Alexanderii HCC/AOS
****** Best Specimen******
 2nd Karb *Cym. Sleeping Dawn* x
 self

Miscellaneous

- 1st Schwoeppe *Masd. Snowbird*
 2nd Anglin *Bulb. grobyii*
 3rd Karb *Cyclopogon lindeyanus*



by Ben Belton



Sarcophilus cherie

by Annette Hastie

Triad Orchid Society Meeting Schedule, 2008

TRIANGLE ORCHID SOCIETY 2008 SPEAKERS						
Month	Name	Company	Address	e-mail	Phone	Subject
January	Alfredo Manrique	Peru Orchids		cimgard@terra.com.pe		Orchids of Peru/Phrags, Stanhopeas, Cattleyas
February	Alex Challis	New World Orchids	4104 Thornoaks Ann Arbor MI 48104	icepengwyn@aol.com	734/971-6186	Miniature Orchid Gems
March	Mac Riverbank	Mac's Orchids	1400 South West 32nd Court Fort Lauderdale FL 33315		954/410-8580	Orchids of the Philippines
April	Mario Blanco	University of Florida Department of Botany	220 Bartram Hall Gainesville FL 32611-8526	mblanco@fmrh.ufl.edu	352/392-1721 x 210	Orchids and their pollinators
May	Ron Parsons	Photography	104 Claremont Avenue, South San Francisco, CA 94080	flowershots@hotmail.com	650/873-2495	Rarities and Oddities
June	Steve Frowine	Orchids for Dummies		stevefrow@aol.com	011 52 376 766 5270	Orchids for Dummies
July	Norito Hasegawa	Multiflora Paphs		norito1@hotmail.com	714/826-8432 714/639-1387(H)	What's new in Paphs
August	Max Thompson			maxt@cox.net	620/221-1856	Angraceums and other Madagascar Species
September (not Triad)	Joseph Arditi			arditi@uci.edu		How orchids survive in nature
October	Carson Whitlow	Cypripedium Heaven	22957 280th Street Adel IA	slippguy@aol.com	515/390-2302	The World of Cypripediums
November	Glen Decker	Piping Rock Orchids		pipingrock@aol.com		Phragmepediums
December	No Speaker to be scheduled for this month					

Treasurer's Report for March 2008

Beginning balance: \$10,776.54

Deposits: \$1,549.00

Debits: \$1,615.41

Year to date:

Deposits: \$4,710.00

Debits: \$6,632.37

