



# TRIAD ORCHID SOCIETY NEWSLETTER

May 2008 edition



## May 2008 Farmer market

This month the Triad Orchid Society will have a farmer's market, show table and a general discussion of orchid growing tips. NOTE: DUE TO MOTHER'S DAY BEING ON THE SECOND SUNDAY, this upcoming Sunday (MAY 11<sup>TH</sup>), rather THIS MONTH'S MEETING WILL BE ON THE THIRD SUNDAY, MAY 18<sup>TH</sup>. Hope to see everyone there and don't forget to visit our website:

[www.triadorchidsociety.net](http://www.triadorchidsociety.net)

Cheers,  
Dennis

### 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!

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### Officers of Triad Orchid Society:

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

[bogirichman@enbarqmail.com](mailto:bogirichman@enbarqmail.com)

**Vice President:** Dr. Kenneth Karb,  
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## RECAP of April's Speaker Norito Hasegawa, Paphanatics Unlimited

*"Man has this incredible need to change things that are natural so that they become unnatural" – Norito Hasegawa*

Norito spoke about change; about how man has changed and continues to change our environment: about the many living things that have become fundamentally unrecognizable. For example, man has bred all domesticated dogs from their common ancestor the wolf. The process has produced such extremes that dogs such as the Mexican Hairless Chihuahua and the St. Bernard can not be bred with each other. Man has created two unique species that are not only incompatible for reproductive purposes, they retain limited physical characteristics that resemble one another or their ancient ancestor.

Discussing the hybridizing of orchids, Norita showed slide after slide that demonstrated how the original species has been modified by selective breeding. Because hybridizers select plants to breed that have specific traits such as size or color, they choose the largest, or the roundest, or the darkest flowers and breed these with each other. Many of the resulting hybrids have only a limited resemblance to their species parents. For example, *Phrag bessae*, which created such excitement when it was initially discovered, has been selfed and "improved" so that its petals are wider and now are rounded rather than pointed. Or *Paph faireanum*. The alba form has been selectively bred so that the surface area of the flower is twice what used to be and the dorsal has been greatly enlarged. It still looks like *Paph faireanum*, but is changed in subtle ways that makes you question whether it is the species or a hybrid. Or *Paph bellatulum* which typically had a nodding, downward presentation. It has been modified so that the flower is held above the foliage. It is double in size, and the dorsal has been modified so that it is upright, not hooded as in the original species. Additionally, the characteristic spotting has become diffused.

Recent hybridizers have been focusing on several specific species, beginning with *Paph delantii*. They have learned that *Paph delantii* will pass on its pink and white coloring while suppressing yellow and green. Additionally, it does not pass on its fragrance. Many, many hybrids have been made with *Paph delantii* and all have retained the "fuzzy" characteristic. Norito said that this particular species is one of the best examples of how man's manipulations have impacted the species as we know it today. In the 1920s when the species was introduced into the west, a single plant was sent to England, where it was dried, pressed and placed in a herbarium. Another plant was sent to France and eventually came into the possession of the Le Couffle company where it was selfed over and over again. This one plant became the backbone of the Le Couffle breeding program and the resultant progeny began to resemble mericlones because of the continued reintroduction of the same limited number of genes. Recently the species, which was over-collected and had been thought to be extinct, was rediscovered, and now hybridizers are remaking many of the original crosses with the new strain of *Paph delantii*. (Continued next page)

## Norito Hasegawa, Paphanatics Unlimited continued

The introduction of this new strain and resulting replenishment of the gene pool has brought back many of the original characteristics, such as fragrance. Hybridizers were surprised when they realized that when *Paph delantii* is bred with a green flower, it produces white flowers.

Today, hybridizers are working with four species - *Paph armeniacum*, *Paph micranthum*, *Paph malipoense* and *Paph emersonii*. They have found that *Paph armeniacum* is dominant of its yellow color and its bulbous pouch or nose, but recessive for fragrance. *Paph micranthum*, passes on its bright reticulation, its bulbous pouch but not any fragrance. *Paph malipoense* tends to be dominant for its green color and bulbous pouch. It fails to pass on its bright reticulation or pattern of crisscrossing veins that form a networking pattern. *Paph malipoense* also passes along its purple staminodes and its fragrance. *Paph emersonii* passes on its small yellowish pouch and its color blending effect, making it useful for developing pastels. Its progeny lack its distinctive fragrance.

Moving on to the hybrids, Norito described some characteristics they present. *Paph Magic Lantern* (*Paph micranthum* x *Paph delantii*) has a strong, self-supporting stem and wide, rounded petals. The bulbous pouch which is characteristic of both parents remains, although it is smaller and more proportional. Another noteworthy cross is *Paph Lynleigh Koopowitz* (*Paph malipoense* x *Paph delantii*). It is a lovely white flower with rose-purple stippling and contrasting purple staminode. It has a strong raspberry scent, inherited from its malipoense parent. When *Paph Magic Lantern* was crossed with *Paph armeniacum*, the resulting progeny, *Paph Hsingying Armanda*, received an FCC despite the cleft in its pouch. When *Paph Lynleigh Koopowitz* was crossed with *Paph emersonii* to make *Paph Desert Queen*, it developed a vanilla scent and the stripping on the petals was smoothed out. Similarly, *Paph emersonii* crossed with *Paph malipoense* produces a fragrant flower with soft, subdued shades of green called *Paph Memoria Larry Heuer*. *Paph malipoense* crossed with *Paph armeniacum* produced *Paph Norito Hasegawa*, a yellow with a hint of purple stippling in some hybrids. Taken one step further, *Paph Norito Hasegawa* crossed with *Paph delantii* becomes *Paph Helen Congleton*, a pale pink with purple throat. Another notable recent cross is *Paph Frank Smith* (*Paph Norito Hasegawa* x *Paph rothchildianum*) or *Paph Glitter Gulch* (*Paph Magic Mountain* x *Paph malipoense*).

When *Paph vietnamense* was introduced there was a rush to acquire the plant and to produce hybrids from this wonderful new pink. One of the first crosses made was with *Paph delantii*, which produced *Paph Ho Chi Minh*, a dark pink with a dark rose colored pouch. *Paph vietnamense* is now legal in the US so we should be seeing many more crosses from this species in the near future. Another new find is *Paph henryanum*, which appears to be closely related to *Paph emersonii*.  
(continued next page)

*Paph henryanum* is still illegal in the US. It is a small, with a green dorsal and brown petals that are heavily spotted. The pouch is a bright pink. Norito reports it smells like stale Kitty Litter, hopefully a trait that is recessive. One very successful cross using *Paph henryanum* is *Paph Peacock Stars* (*Paph Ruby Peacock* x *Paph henryanum*).

Some warmer growing hybrids include crosses made from *Paph callosum* which is dominant for its dark burgundy color, and the species behind many of the "vini" colors. *Paph viniferum* is very similar in appearance, and in fact had been confused with *Paph callosum* for a number of years. *Paph iniferum* is distinguished, in part, by the dark warts on its petals. However it is *Paph callosum* which is behind some of the most notable vini colors including *Paph Gloriosum* (*Paph callosum* x *Paph Holdenii*) and *Paph Jac Flash* (*Paph Gloriosum* x *Paph callosum*). It is interesting to note that JAC stands for Just Another Callosum. Norito and his business partner Haold Koopowitz had done significant work breeding the vini colors and reported that they once a flask with one of their crosses to Terry Root of the Orchid Zone. One of the plants that came out of the flask was so exceptional when it bloomed that Norito wanted it back. Terry said Norito could have it, but for \$20,000!

Today's complex white paphs include hybrids with some *Paph niveum* in their family tree, but also huge doses of *Paph. godefroyae* or *Paph insigne*. Hybrids like *Paph Skip Bartlett* 'White Pepper' (*Paph godefroyae* x *Paph F. C. Puddle*) or *Paph John Hanes* (*Paph Wendbourn* x *Paph Gigi*) both have *Paph insigne* in their backgrounds. Similarly, *Paph Green Mystery* (*Paph Yerba Buena* x *Paph Greenhorn*) and *Paph White Knight* (*Paph Green Mystery* x *Paph Bartlett*) both have healthy doses of *Paph insigne* but also *Paph godefroya*. These are the "Bulldog" paphs, with six inch flowers. Similarly *Paph Elfstone* (*Paph Green Mystery* x *Paph Palos Verdes*) and *Paph Mystic Knight* (*Paph Elfstone* x *Paph White Knight*) are bred primarily from *Paph insigne* and *Paph godefroya*. *Paph Silver Knight* (*Paph Tara Marie* x *Paph White Knight*) represents the next generation in this breeding line. It is a smooth pink, seven inch flower without the characteristic spotting of *Paph insigne*. The Japanese have done a great deal of work hybridizing the multiflorals, especially *Paph rothschildianum*. These are now greatly improved and judging standards have evolved to reflect the changes. To get a "Roth" awarded it must now have at least a thirty-two inch stem, a dorsal sepal that measures seven cm across, no branching, a minimum of six flowers open at once, and straight petals. Similarly, *Paph St. Swithin* (*Paph philippinense* x *Paph rothschildianum*) and *Paph Michael Koopowitz* (*Paph philippinense* x *Paph sanderianum*) have greatly extended their petal length. One Michael Koopowitz, that received an FCC, had petals that measured 40 cm! Another breeding line being developed utilizes *Paph philippinense* x *Paph fairianum* to make *Paph Kenneth Marple*.

In closing, Norito noted that there are approximately 60 known *Paph* species, and over 20,000 orchids world-wide. These plants have developed and evolved over millions of years and it is important that we keep them available. To do this, each and everyone of us needs to think in conservation terms. One way to do this is to spread your plants around. If you have a particularly good plant, or just one that you are particularly fond of, share it with your friends. By giving others a division you ensure that the plant will continue -- and you will know where to go to get a replacement when your plant dies. Norito stressed that once a species is lost, it is gone forever, and there is no way to ever replace it.

– Joy Lemieux

# April 2008 Show Table awards

## **Cattleya Alliance Species**

- 1<sup>st</sup> Davis *Cattleya amethystoglossa*  
\*\*\*Best species \*\*\* Best flower\*\*\*  
2<sup>nd</sup> Davis *C. intermedia* 'Crownfox' HCC/AOS  
\*\*\*Best Specimen\*\*\*  
3<sup>rd</sup> Karb *C. skinneri*

## **Cattleya Alliance Hybrids, Small**

- 1<sup>st</sup> Davis Slc. Helen Veliz 'Nancy'  
2<sup>nd</sup> Davis Epicat. Anne Anderson  
'Halcyon' HCC/AOS  
3<sup>rd</sup> Lemieux Eplc. Charlie Brown

## **Cattleya Alliance Hybrids, Large**

- 1<sup>st</sup> Davis *Blc. Aristocrat* 'Snowy Owl'  
2<sup>nd</sup> Davis *Blc. Mahogany Rock* 'Fm'  
3<sup>rd</sup> . Davis *Smbc. Dulatiaca* 'Deep South'

## **Phalaenopsis**

- 1<sup>st</sup> Doby *Phal. Meller Gold* x *P. Yuhimal*  
2<sup>nd</sup> Doby *Phal. Stuartiana* 'Sogo'  
3<sup>rd</sup> Kepley *Phal. Border's Gold* 'Butterscotch'

## **Paphiopedilum**

- 1<sup>st</sup> Kepley *Paph. sukhakulii* 'Polly' HCC/AOS  
2<sup>nd</sup> Doby *Paph. Kiwi* Ingenuity  
3<sup>rd</sup> N/A *Paph. Lowii*

## **Phragmidedium**

- 1<sup>st</sup> Kepley *Phrag. Carol Kanzer*  
2<sup>nd</sup> Goldberg *Phrag. Hanne Popow*  
3<sup>rd</sup> Goldberg *Phrag. longifolium*



## **Dendrobium**

- 1<sup>st</sup> Costello *Den. Sanderae* var. Major  
2<sup>nd</sup> Karb *Den. Garnet Jewel*  
3<sup>rd</sup> Karb *Den. Purpureum alba*

## **Oncidium**

- 1<sup>st</sup> Kepley *Milt. Ernest Finney* 'Abby'  
2<sup>nd</sup> Spuller *Onc. strimum*  
3<sup>rd</sup> Richman *Tolumnic Phyllis Envy*  
*Ruby Queen*

## **Vandaceous**

- 1<sup>st</sup> Kepley *V. Pat Delight* 'Pink  
*Tango*' AM/AOS  
2<sup>nd</sup> Spuller *V. Ben Berliner*  
'Tsugoko's Indigo'  
AM/AOS  
3<sup>rd</sup> Richman *Sedirea japonica*

## **Cymbidium**

- 1<sup>st</sup> Belton *Cym. Pee Wee*  
2<sup>nd</sup> Goldberg *Cym. showgirl*

## **Miscellaneous**

- 1<sup>st</sup> Costello *Aerangis citiata*  
2<sup>nd</sup> Lemieux *Polytaacia paniculata*  
3<sup>rd</sup> Goldberg *Lepanthopsis osthophora*  
'Stalky' CBR/AOS



# Triad Orchid Society Meeting Schedule, 2008

TRIANGLE ORCHID SOCIETY 2008 SPEAKERS						
Month	Name	Company	Address	e-mail	Phone	Subject
January	Alfredo Manrique	Peru Orchids		<a href="mailto:cjmgard@terra.com.pe">cjmgard@terra.com.pe</a>		Orchids of Peru/Phrags, Stanhopeas, Catleyas
February	Alex Challis	New World Orchids	4104 Thornoaks Ann Arbor MI 48104	<a href="mailto:icepengwyn@aol.com">icepengwyn@aol.com</a>	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	<a href="mailto:mblanco@fmnh.ufl.edu">mblanco@fmnh.ufl.edu</a>	352/392-1721 x 210	Orchids and their pollinators
May	Ron Parsons	Photography	104 Claremont Avenue, South San Francisco, CA 94080	<a href="mailto:flowershots@hotmail.com">flowershots@hotmail.com</a>	650/873-2495	Rarities and Oddities
June	Steve Frowine	Orchids for Dummies		<a href="mailto:stevefrow@aol.com">stevefrow@aol.com</a>	011 52 376 766 5270	Orchids for Dummies
July	Norito Hasegawa	Multiflora Paphs		<a href="mailto:norito1@hotmail.com">norito1@hotmail.com</a>	714/826-8432 714/639-1387(H)	What's new in Paphs
August	Max Thompson			<a href="mailto:maxt@cox.net">maxt@cox.net</a>	620/221-1856	Angraceums and other Madagascar Species
September (not Triad)	Joseph Arditi			<a href="mailto:jarditi@uci.edu">jarditi@uci.edu</a>		How orchids survive in nature
October	Carson Whitlow	Cypripedium Heaven	22957 280th Street Adel IA	<a href="mailto:slipperguy@aol.com">slipperguy@aol.com</a>	515/390-2302	The World of Cypripediums
November	Glen Decker	Piping Rock Orchids		<a href="mailto:pipingrock@aol.com">pipingrock@aol.com</a>		Phragmepediums
December						No Speaker to be scheduled for this month

## Treasurer's report for April 2008

Beginning balance: \$10,710.13

Deposits: \$1,440.00

Debits: \$171.19

Year to Date

Deposits: \$6,150.00

Debits: \$6,803.56

