



TRIAD ORCHID SOCIETY NEWSLETTER

April 2010 edition



Preview April 2010 Speaker: Cordelia Head

Cordelia Head is one of three owners of J&L Orchids. She has been growing orchids for more than thirty years. Cordelia is on many international orchid committees involving orchid conservation and orchid judging. She is an American Orchid Society accredited judge and sits on the AOS Judging Committee. Cordelia has been fortunate to travel extensively throughout Central and South America in search of orchids. She has discovered many new species and has three named for her. Cordelia has lectured both nationally and internationally including the World Orchid Conferences in Miami , France , Malaysia , Vancouver , Glasgow and many others. Cordelia's lecture is entitled "Good " She will be talking about miniature orchids. Her powerpoint presentation will show an exciting array of beautiful, unusual and colorful plants both suitable for the beginner and experienced growers. Her exciting, stimulating, amusing and knowledgeable presentation will be entertaining as well as informative.

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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!

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Officers of Triad Orchid Society:

President: Dr. Kenneth Karb
kskarb@msn.com

Vice President: Dennis LaJeunesse, PhD
drlajeun@uncg.edu

Secretary: JJD Consortium

Treasurer: Annette Hastie
ahastie@triad.rr.com

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J&L Orchids is offering a 10% discount on pre-orders delivered to the Society meeting. Plants can be ordered from the website www.jlorchids.com using the order form or by email, phone or letter. Pre-payment is not necessary but appreciated. When ordering please specify which society meeting the plants are to be delivered to. When using the shopping cart order form, the discount will not show and shipping may come up in the total. Under special instructions indicate which society the plants are to be delivered to and when we process the order we will subtract the discount and not charge the shipping.

Cordelia May be contacted at: J & L Orchids, 20 Sherwood Rd., Easton , Co 06612

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March Speaker Recap: Tom Nasser and Angraecoids

Tom Nasser has become a familiar figure to those of us who attend orchid shows throughout this region. His sales booth is always chuck full of weird and wonderful species that you just don't find anywhere else. And, because he actually grows these plants, he knows and understands them. So when Tom gets up to talk about a particular genus, he knows what he's talking about. I personally found his lively presentation to be much more informative and useful than all the books I've been slugging through on Angraecoids.

Tom divided the genus into four sections – Angraecums, Aerangis, Aeranthes and Others. Angraecums are native to Madagascar, the eastern coast of Africa, the islands of the Indian Ocean and part of Sri Lanka. There are about 200 species, most of which have white, cream or pale green flowers. The genus is highly variable in that the plants can be huge, up to 4 – 5 feet high, or they can be tiny miniatures. Most are best grown on a mount. Most need a brief dry dormancy in winter.

Sesquipedale is the best known of the Angraecums. This is the flower that Darwin postulated was pollinated by a moth with an incredibly long tongue. Darwin pointed out that the long, narrow spur of the flower required a specific pollinator with a very long tongue in order to reach all the way to the bottom of the nectary where the nectar is stored. Because the flower is white, and fragrant, Darwin postulated as well that the flower is pollinated at night. In 1862 when Darwin first put forward this theory, he was ridiculed and made fun of. It wasn't until many years after that the actual moth was found, and Darwin was vindicated. Today, *Angraecum sesquipedale* is known for its incredibly large white flowers. It is not uncommon for the flower to be up to ten inches or more across. The nectary or spur can be up to fourteen inches long. The blooms can last up to three weeks or longer. It is however, hard to grow and it does not like having its roots disturbed. Repotting may cause it to cease blooming for up to five years or more.

Most of the other Angraecums on Tom's list are easy to grow but need bright light to bloom. Most have white or cream colored flowers, and most are night fragrant. Most have very long lived flowers. Angraecums do best when mounted as they grow best if their roots are exposed and they get good air circulation. They tend to like to be kept fairly wet. All of this makes sense if one thinks of the daily rain and high humidity on the island of Madagascar where they are found.

Aerangis are also white or cream colored and night fragrant. Most of the flowers have short stems and long inflorescences. Like Angraecums, they require a hot, humid environment. However, unlike Angraecums that thrive in high light conditions, Aerangis prefer dense shade. Most are considered miniatures. One particular species, *Aerangis luteo-alba* is particularly appealing as it is white with a bright red center. Aerangis are generally fairly easy to grow if they are watered regularly and allowed to dry out between waterings. They generally do best if mounted.

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Aeranthus also come primarily from Madagascar and surrounding islands. These are smallish to intermediate sized plants that form tight fans with their foliage. The inflorescences tend to be long and pendant. Some of the flowers are very large, given the size of the plants that bear them. Most are sequential bloomers and their spurs are significantly shorter than others in this genus. Aeranthus do well on a mount of a basket. They require humid conditions and intermediate to warm conditions. They grow in shaded areas with filtered light. Many of the Aeranthus species have pale apple green flowers. They tend to be found along the eastern coast of Africa and inland, rather than on the outer islands.

Other species in this genus include Calanthes, and Jumella. Calanthes are well known to us here in the Sandhills area as we have several growers who bring them to our plant table every Christmas. These are terrestrial plants that range from Africa to Tahiti. They have large pleated leaves that are deciduous in some species and evergreen in others. The two Calanthes on Tom's list, *C. sylvatica* and *C. repens* are not deciduous. Both open blue and fade to pink as the flower ages.

Jumella are found on Madagascar and surrounding islands. They too are white, but less star shaped than the Aerangis flowers. The foliage grows into fan-like shapes. The inflorescences develop from the base of the plant, and most bear only one flower. Some Jumella have very short stems and bloom at the base of the plant. Others have longer stems and the inflorescences intermingle with the foliage. These plants also do well on a slab, or if grown in a basket they need a well drained mix. Most require a short dormancy after flowering. Joy Lemieux

March 2010 Show Table results

Cattleya Alliance Species

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------|
| 1. C. intermedia | Richman |
| 2. B. digbyana | Richman |
| 3. Encyc. perathensis | Hedrick |

Small Cattleya Hybrids

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------|
| 1. Iwan. Appleblossom | Zanin |
| 2. DI. Misoguch | Richman |

Phalaenopsis

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------|
| 1. Phal. Cassandra | Richman |
| 2. Phal. Yungho Gelblitz | Belton |
| 3. Phal. Berries N Cream | |
| x Dtps. Henry Fulles Hedrick | |

Paphiopedilum

- | | |
|----------------------|------------|
| 1. Paph. Malipoense | LaJeunesse |
| 2. Paph. Alma Gavert | LaJeunesse |
| 3. Paph. Snohomish | LaJeunesse |

Phragmipedium

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------|
| 1. Phrag. Jason Fischer | Goldberg |
|-------------------------|----------|

Dendrobium

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------|
| 1. Den. Amethystoglossum | Richman |
| 2. Den. nobile | Goldberg |
| 3. Den. Chai x canaliculatum | Hedrick |

Oncidium

- | | |
|------------------------|----------|
| 1. Onc. papillio | Richman |
| 2. Odtcm. Elske Stolze | Goldberg |

Cymbidium

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------|
| 1. Cym. Sarah Jean | Hastie |
| 2. Zygoneria Adelaide Meadow | Hedrick |
| 3. Cym. Pee Wee | Belton |

Miscellaneous

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------|
| 1. Platystele umbellata | Goldberg |
| 2. Masd. wenlandiana | Goldberg |
| 3. Masd. Kimbelliana | Richman |



Best Species

Platystele umbellata Goldberg

Best Specimen

Cym. Sarah Jean Hastie

Best Flower

Phal. Cassandra Richman





Triad Orchid Society Meeting Schedule, 2008

<u>Date</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Topic</u>	<u>Business/affiliation</u>
January 10	TOS members	Orchid Presentation	
February 8	Francisco Miranda	Rupicolous Orchids	Miranda Orchids
****March 7**** First Sunday!!!	Tom Nasser	Angricoid orchids	Carolina Orchids
April 11	Cordelia Head	Things Come in Small Packages	J&L OrchidsGood
May 20* Third Sunday to avoid Mom day conflict	Local speakers	TBA	
June 13	Martin Motes	<i>Intergeneics of Vanda and Ascocenda</i>	
July 11	Robert marsh	<i>Breeding Barkerias and Mexican habitats</i>	
August 8	Bill Thom	Program your show table	
September 9	TOS Auctions		
October 10	Fred Clark	TBA	
November 7 First Sunday!!!	Manuel Aybar	<i>Tolumnias of the Dominican Republic</i>	
December 9	TBA		

