

CLUB NEWS



Ed Bugbee

consolidated into a spreadsheet on pages 4 and 5, and also can be accessed from the web site. Ed suggested we get the book *Dendrobiums and their Relatives* (available through Amazon.com for around \$25.00) to use as a reference.

Following the discussion, the new bylaws were passed unanimously; Gail Marshall making the motion, Dick Roth the second. We then had show table presentation by Mike Heinz and Dick Roth and our monthly auction and raffle hosted by the ever entertaining Fred Keefer.

Our Treasurer Paul Jones reports that after our expenses of \$257.04, income from the raffle, auction, and new members of \$208, our final balance following the meeting is \$2133.01.

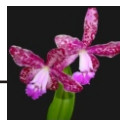
June 5 Meeting Notes By Lola Stark

The meeting was called to order by Sue Bottom in the absence of President Charles Wesley. Sue announced that our Website is up and running. Please take the time to go to the web and see it. There are eight pages so far and the contacts page also has a link to a Forum for members to interact and post messages. Check out the web site at staugorchidsociety.com.

We welcome our new members: Debbie Sandy, Jeanette Pacetti, Carol Forbich and Vivienne Rowe.

The World Conference of Orchids will be held in Miami in January 2008 and at the same time the Tamiami Orchid Show will be on. We have a once in a lifetime chance to go to the World Conference and the vendors will be worldwide at both.

Our guest speaker for the evening was Ed Bugbee of Featherstone Orchids in Dunellon, FL. He passed out three pages of culture information on dendrobiums and provided a very interesting and informative program on the different types of dendrobiums and their different cultural requirements. This information has been





E citrina

Upcoming Events

- 8/12 Coalition for Orchid Species Symposium, Florida International University, Miami
- 8/17-19 Platinum Coast Orchid Society Show Cocoa Expo Sports Arena
- 9/15-16 Ridge Orchid Society Show Tiger Town Hanger 2, Lakeland
- 10/6-7 Ocala Orchid Society Show
- 10/12-14 East Everglades Orchid Society RF Orchids, Homestead
- 10/20-21 Ft Pierce Orchid Society Show St Lucie County Fairgrounds
- 10/20-22 4th Annual Orchtoberfest EFG Orchids, Deland
- 1/23-27 19th World Orchid Conference Miami
- 1/25-26 2008 Tamiami International Orchid Festival, Dade County Fair Expo Center

Thanks to Watson Realty and Jeanette Smith for the use of their meeting space at 3505 US 1 South.

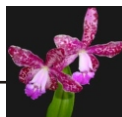


Bulb nymphopolitanum

July SAOS Meeting

The program for the July 3 meeting will be presented by Harry McElroy of the St Augustine and Jacksonville Orchid Societies. Harry, also known as the Cymbidium Man, will be discussing orchid fertilizers. The presentation will focus on the major nutrients nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium as well as the other macronutrients calcium and magnesium and the micronutrients. The means of providing all these nutrients and various orchid media amendments will be addressed. Fred Keefer of Del-Rei Orchids will bring orchids for the plant sale table.

President	Charles Wesley
Meeting Chair	wesjr@exis.net
First VP	Sue Bottom
Program Chair	sbottom15@bellsouth.net
Second VP	Gail Marshall
Publicity Chair	gwpb@aol.com
Secretary	Lola Stark
Minutes Chair	seacuter@bellsouth.net
Treasurer	Paul Jones
Raffle Chair	trjones_99@yahoo.com
Newsletter Editors	Sue and Terry Bottom
Webmasters	sbottom15@bellsouth.net bottomt@bellsouth.net



Dendrobium Culture

A spreadsheet summarizing Ed Bugbee's dendrobium culture tips starts on the next page and also can be accessed online at the staugorchidsociety.com web site on the Articles page.

Orchid Culture Q and A

Q: I have a *Dendrobium nobile* that finished blooming two months ago. Now it's producing at least five keikis on four different canes. It's also making a new cane and some new roots at the surface of the potting medium. I'd like to repot it to get it out of the plastic pot that it originally came in. My questions are, is it safe to repot it at this time? Are keikis detrimental to the mother plant, especially in such profusion? Can you give me some tips on how to remove and repot the keikis, paying special heed to my goal of preserving the mother plant?

A: First, repotting should be done at the start of the active growth phase so that the roots can pump up enough nutrients to guarantee blooms for next spring. The earlier you pot after blooming the better. The keikis are not detrimental to the main plant though they do take energy away from the mother plant. A lot of times a number of keikis means that the plant is trying to tell you something, like the plant did not get enough of a rest period, is getting too much nitrogen or there is a problem in the root zone. Remove the keikis when the roots are an inch or two long and pot them being careful not to over pot them. Alternatively, you can tie a small ball of moss around the keiki roots and keep it wet or damp to establish the plants. When it comes time to remove the keikis, water everything well and then hold each the keiki tightly by the base and twist and pull away from the original cane. This is an excellent way to get extra plants and then share them with others or swap plants with others.



Lc Canhaniana var coerulea 'Blue Sky'



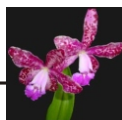
Cymbidiella rhodochila



Den wassellii

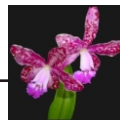


Rhynchovanda Ocean Strom



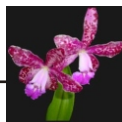
DENDROBIUM ORCHID CULTURE

Group	Species	General Culture	Summer Cultural Requirements			Winter Cultural Requirements		
			Water	Fertilizer	Temperature	Water	Fertilizer	Temperature
<p>1. Includes Standard Nobiles (smooth canes, mostly pendulous, leaves all along the canes, 2-5 flowers per inflorescence mostly from leafless canes)</p>	<p>chrysanthum friedicksianum nobile wardianum</p>	<p>Grow with Cattleyas in Summer, Move to Cooler Temperatures and Restrict Water After Growth Matures (When the Last Leaf is Single and Upright)</p>	<p>Flood with Water after Flower Buds Are Well Formed</p>	<p>Heavy Fertilization After New Growth Begins</p>	<p>Warm</p>	<p>Occasional Watering to Keep from Shriveling</p>	<p>None after New Growth Matures</p>	<p>Cool (40° to 50°F min), Minimum 3 Week Cold Dry Rest Period in High Light</p>
<p>2. Includes Seminobiles (smooth to lightly ribbed canes, mostly pendulous, leaves all along canes, 2 to 5 flowers per inflorescence, mostly from leafless canes)</p>	<p>anosum crassinode falconeri fimbriatum findlayanum heterocarpum loddigesii mini-nobile moniliforme parishii primulinum transparentens</p>	<p>Grow with Cattleyas but Keep on Dry and Cool Side After Growths Mature, Move to Cooler Temperatures and Restrict Water After Growth Matures</p>	<p>Water Moderately After Buds Have Formed Through Flowering, Flood with Water after New Growth Begins</p>	<p>Heavy Fertilization After New Growth Begins</p>	<p>Warm</p>	<p>Occasional Watering to Keep from Shriveling</p>	<p>None after New Growth Matures</p>	<p>Cool (45° to 50°F min), Cold Dry Rest Period in High Light, May Need to be Kept Warmer (55 to 60°F) if Doesn't Flower</p>
<p>3. Callista (bulbous ribbed pseudobulbs with leathery leaves, showy pendant golden grapelike flower inflorescence, short flowering period)</p>	<p>aggregatum (syn. Lindleyi) chrysoxum densiflorum farmeri thysiflorum</p>	<p>Grow with Cattleyas in Summer, Move to Cool Area in Winter</p>	<p>Soak Plants to Initiate Flowering Cycle, Flood with Water after Flower Buds Are Well Formed</p>	<p>Heavy Fertilization After New Growth Begins</p>	<p>Warm</p>	<p>Mist but Don't Water, Then Soak in Water for a Few Hours in January or 6 Weeks Before Flowers Are Desired</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>Minimum 6 Week Cold Dry Rest Period in Medium Light</p>
<p>4. Formosae (cane like pseudobulbs with black hairs on silvery sheaths, large white often fragrant flowers)</p>	<p>bellatum dearii draconis formosum infundibulum lowii lyonii margaritaceum sanderiae schuetzei</p>	<p>Grow with Cooler Growing Cattleyas</p>	<p>Flood with Water After New Roots Emerge</p>	<p>Heavy Fertilization Until Growth Matures</p>	<p>Intermediate to Warm</p>	<p>Light Watering, Then Flood with Water when New Roots Emerge</p>	<p>Light Fertilization Until New Roots Emerge</p>	<p>Minimum 2 Week Cold Dry Rest Period After Canes Mature, 55° to 60°F Night Time Temperatures</p>



DENDROBIUM ORCHID CULTURE

Group	Species	General Culture	Summer Cultural Requirements			Winter Cultural Requirements		
			Water	Fertilizer	Temperature	Water	Fertilizer	Temperature
5. Spatulata (antelope type, tall narrow slightly ribbed canes, evergreen for several years, narrow twisted sepals and petals, may bloom several times a year)	antennatum canaliculatum gouldii johannis lineale stratiotes strebloceras taurinum undulatum veratrifolium	Grow with Cattleyas	Water Like Cattleyas	Normal Fertilization	Warm, High Light	Water Like Cattleyas	Normal Fertilization	Warm, No Rest Period, Minimum 60°F Temperatures
6. Phalaenanthe (thin tall smooth canes, evergreen for several years, arching terminal inflorescence with large flowers)	affine bigibbum (phalaenopsis) compactum dicuphum schroederianum superbiens williamsianum	Grow with Cattleyas	Water Like Cattleyas	Normal Fertilization	Warm	Water Like Cattleyas (If Grown Below 50°F, Keep Bone Dry)	Normal Fertilization	Warm, No Rest Period (a Short Cool Dry Rest Period Followed by Warmth May Help Induce Flowering)
Latouria (large leathery leaves at the top of deeply ribbed pseudobulbs, very long lasting flowers, mostly yellow green)	atroviolaceum johnsoniae macrophyllum spectabile	Grow with Cattleyas	Flood with Water	Heavy Fertilization	Warm	Water Like Cattleyas	Normal Fertilization	Enjoys a Cooler Period after Summer but Cold is Not Essential to Induce Flowering
Pedilonum (cane like pseudobulbs, leaves evenly spaced along stems, few or many bright pink, red and purple flowered inflorescences on leafless canes)	amethystoglossum bracteosum bullenianum capituliflorum miyakei secundum smillieae victoriae-reginae	Grow with Cattleyas in Summer, Move to Cool Area in Winter	Soak Plants to Initiate Flowering Cycle, Flood with Water after Flower Buds Are Well Formed	Heavy Fertilization After New Growth Begins	Warm	Mist but Do Not Water	None	3 to 6 Week Cold Dry Rest Period in Medium Light
General Tips for Growing Dendrobiums								
1. Watering	Ideally dendrobiums like to be flooded daily with water during the growing season and have their roots dry by noon. During the rest periods, daily misting should be provided. Adjust potting media and air flow to provide this.							
2. Repotting	Dendrobiums do not like to have their roots disturbed and are finicky as to when they will tolerate a change of pots or media.							
3. Fertilizing	Feed new growth, not flowers. Work on growing big fat healthy canes/pseudobulbs with lots of storage room, the flower power is stored in the canes and the plant will flower if the energy is available.							
4. Rest Period	In general, withhold all fertilizers from Halloween through Easter.							
5. Fungicides	Do not use copper bases fungicides (like Kocide) or Captan.							



SHOW TABLE



Dick Roth & Mike Heinz review show table



Bulbophyllum bicolor 'A-doribil'



Gram scriptum var *citrinum* 'Hihimanu'



L purpurata (var *carnea* x 'Cindarosa')



Paph primulinum var *flavum* &
Paph niveum 'Classic Joy'



Lyc cochleata

