Central Jersey Orchid Society Newsletter

November 2021

November 2021 President's Message

I pray everyone had a wonderful Thanksgiving! I learned recently that this year, 2021, marks the 400th anniversary of that celebration. And, while we are still challenged with a pandemic, I am thankful for all of you and our shared passion for growing orchids.

Last month, we had another memorable meeting. A HUGE Thank you to our panelists; David Rosenfeld, Joe Thomas, and George Wallace. Everyone was very engaged and more questions were posed during the night than I can ever remember. The ZOOM room gave us a bit of a challenge, but by the end, I think it all worked out well.

We also had a spectacular show table at the November meeting, just about every genera was represented, from large Cattleyas, to small flowering Masdevallias. Another thank you to Jim Murtha - - he generously donated several large beautiful Cattleyas for the raffle table.

Next week, at our December meeting, we will continue the fun with a plant swap/white elephant for our Holiday get together. If you have not paid your dues, please do so quickly so you can participate in all our monthly activities.

I look forward to seeing everybody on December 1st.

Sincerely,
Jaymie

Sophronitis Cernua
Shirley Li

Newsletter Contents

Meetings and Events 2021

Meetings, 7:00pm, In person and Zoom Meetings are held the first Wednesday of the month.

Johnson Education Center,
1 Preservation Pl, Princeton, NJ 08540, USA

Topic: CJOS Monthly Meeting / Plant Swap
Time: Dec 1, 2021 06:30 PM Eastern Time (US)

Topic: CJOS's Monthly Meeting
Time: Dec 1, 2021 06:30 PM Eastern Time (US and Canada)

Join Zoom Meeting
https://us02web.zoom.us/j/82229989113?pwd=aHUrQVdwSEwvdzVidjFzelA4azZCZz09

Meeting ID: 822 2998 9113
Passcode: 894865

Sept: **Bill** Thoms. He will be speaking about the largest orchid genera, Bulbophyllum.

Oct: Beth Off (Easy-to-Grow Orchids)

We will list this year's speakers in the next newsletter

Nov: "Q&A: Panel of Experts"

Dec: Plant Swap

Jan: TBA

Feb: TBA

March: TBA

April: TBA

May: TBA

June: TBA

Officers and Committees:

President - Jaymie Santiago
jaymie.santiago@ymail.com

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cmb00621@gmail.com

Treasurer - Rachel Lemcke:
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Membership Secretary -
Luanne Arico
larico@comcast.net

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Tobie Parnett
tparnett@gmail.com

Editor Newsletter - Ed Frankel
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Members Virtual Show Table

Jim Murtha

C. Sun Circle x C. Fire Imp

Slc. Circle of life 'Lonejack' x Blc Hawaiian Avalanche 2

Roz Greenberg

Lc Tri Star Bouquet “Hawaii “

Shirley Li

Cvm Ramble on Rose #5

Cym Valley Freestyle 'Heaven Scent'

Sophronitis Cernua

Ed and Pam Frankel

Labiata 'sherwood' x self AM AOS

Pot Hsinying Pink Doll 'Hsinying'

Mem. Jim Nikou 'James' HCCAOS x Blc. Love Sound 'Dogashima' AM/AOS

\

BLC. Campobello 'Mendenhal' HCCAOS

Joe Thomas

Cirrhopetalum Other Worldly

Coilstylis parkinsoniana

Dendrobium Angel Wings

Lc mini purple coerulea 'Cody joe'

Lycaste Jason

Joe Thomas (Cont.)

Cat. NODI

NOID Masdevallias

NOID Phrag

Vanda NODI

Vanda Tessallata

RLC Ports of Paradise

John Bryan

Jeff Tryon

Ascda. Fuchs Joy x Yip Sum Wah

Brassavola Myakka Stars

Catesetum Double Down detail

Catesetum Double Down

Phal. Liu's Cute Angel Vanda

Motesiana v. choltco x V. tesselata 'Miki'

David and Joan Rosenfeld

Paph Spring Egret (Egret Moon 'Super Syn' x Spring Wolf 'Oh Yes')

Phrag. Claude Marcoux 3N (Hanne Popow x Sunset Glow)

Phrag. Frank Smith (Grande 'Frank Smith' x kovachii)

Phrag. St. Ouen flavum (Hanna Popow flavum 'Sterrettiana' x besseae flavum 'Broadview' AM 7352

Slc. Trudi & Red Marsh (L. pumila x Slc. Red Jewel)

Anne Skalka

Bulb. Doris Dukes 'A-Dorible Goldstar' HCCAOS

Bulb. Medusae

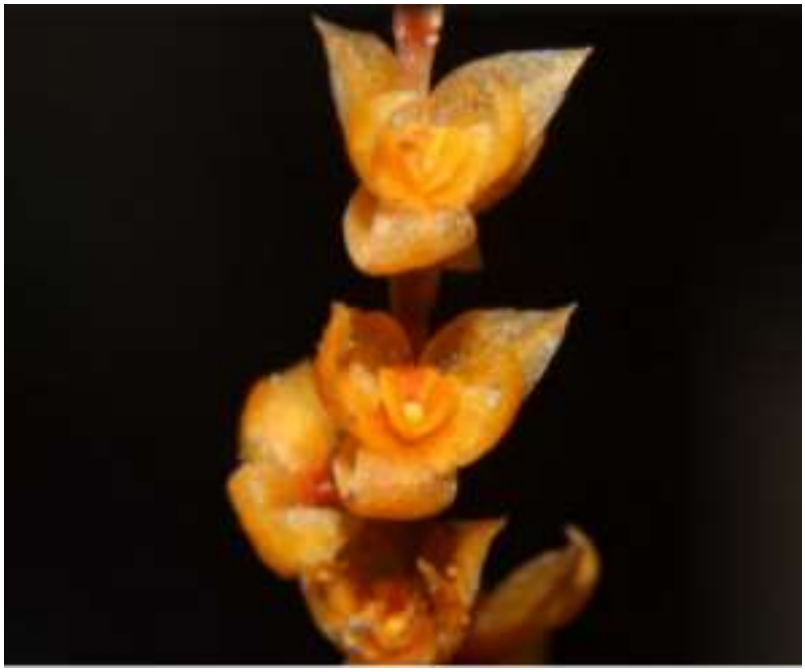
Bulb. spatholathum

Tobie Parnett

Paphiopedilum Spring Casanova

This Rare Fire Orchid Was Accidentally Discovered on a Mountain in the Philippines

Mario Alvaro Limos Jul 5, 2021
Esquire Magazine



Dendrochilum ignisiorum, aka Fire Flower

Twenty-five-year-old University of the Philippines botanist Maverick Tamayo was doing reconnaissance Field work on Mt. Komkompol in Bokod, Benguet when something caught his eye's attention. A very-red flower hanging from a tree. "I was checking for plants that attach themselves to tree trunks when I noticed a very small orchid blooming among the greenery of the mossy forest," Tamayo tells Esquire Philippines. "I carefully checked on the details of the flower of this orchid, and immediately, to my surprise, the morphology of the flower appears a little special." His heart raced, knowing it could be a new discovery.

The lip or labellum of the flower is distinct from all known species, and it does not resemble any of the common forms exhibited by members of the genus.

"I vouchered some specimens of this orchid species and carefully studied it at UP Baguio"

When the flower was examined in the laboratory, Tamayo's initial suspicions were confirmed: It was an entirely new species of orchid endemic to the Philippines. They still don't know whether it exists on Mt. Komkompol alone.

PHOTO BY MAVERICK TAMAYO

The orchid is a part of the mega-diverse genus Dendrochilum. The genus name was derived. Tamayo and his team named it Dendrochilum ignisiflorum—a fire flower. In Latin, ignis means fire, and flores means flower. The name was chosen because of the orchid's slightly spreading, yellow to deep-orange flowers

A Little Flower in Danger of Disappearing Forever

PHOTO BY MAVERICK TAMAYO

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CULTIVATION

Sprays vs. Drenches

by Sue Bottom

Other things being equal, it is preferable to drench a plant with a chemical to treat a problem rather than spray the plant. Drenching is easy, you simply mix up the chemical at the desired concentration and pour it through the pot so it can be absorbed by the roots and drawn into the plant protecting it from the inside out. Your potential for exposure to inhaled aerosols and overspray is less when drenching, where gloves and boots protect you from exposure. These type products are often described as being systemic or xylem mobile, as opposed to contact chemicals. Contact chemicals are effective if they come into physical contact with the offender, so good coverage of all plant surfaces is essential. There are a few products that are described as being locally systemic, which means they can penetrate the leaf surface and move through the leaf so you don't have to have complete coverage of both upper and lower leaf surfaces for them to be effective.

If you have only a few plants, you can mix up a batch of chemicals in a gallon jug and just pour it through the pot, just enough for the water to begin to drain from the pot. This should allow all roots to be wet so they can absorb the chemical. A little fertilizer added to the drench will help with uptake. If you use a sprayer to water and fertilize your orchids, you can just direct the sprayer to the potting media surface to wet the roots. If you use a siphonex or dosatron, you can add the chemical to your concentrate bucket. An aquarium aerator or frequent mixing of the concentrate bucket help keep the chemicals in suspension.

If you grow cattleyas, scale is your nemesis. The combination of Safari and Distance can eliminate scale from your collection.

Scale and Mealybugs. For scale and mealybugs, products containing imidacloprid (Merit, different Bayer Products) and dinotefuran (Safari) are both systemic products that

Thrips feed on your flowers while they are still in the bud. Periodic Orthene drenches can prevent floral damage, and help control scale.

are taken up by the root system and translolcated upward throughout the plant. When applied as a foliar spray, they are translaminar providing locally systemic control of foliar pests.

There are many products containing the active ingredient imidacloprid on the market, and these products are generally available at local nurseries and big box stores. The imidacloprid concentration varies widely among products, but the one labelled Tree and Shrub has 1.47% imidacloprid (and even more concentrated specialty chemicals like Merit are available). There is a granular product often used by the rose growers that contains 0.5% imidacloprid, sold as Criterion, Zenith, Grub-Away, and others. This can be very handy for a small infestation, where you just sprinkle some on top of the plant media and water it in.

The Insect Growth Regulator Distance will not kill scale, but it will keep the scale from maturing so it can be used in conjunction with a scale pesticide to provide long term control. Distance has strong translaminar activity, so when applied to the upper leaf surface it will penetrate the leaf cuticle, and can subsequently be ingested by immature and adult insects feeding on the lower leaf surface. While Distance is used as a spray, I apply it in combination with Safari as a sloppy drench, or sprench, in which the entire plant, leaves and potting mix are wetted with the chemical combo. Another possible advantage is that any thrips developing in the potting mix can be controlled with the insect growth regulator.

Thrips. Systemic control of thrips using drenches is possible using products containing the active ingredients acephate (Orthene) and dinotefuran (Safari). Raymond Cloyd's article on Control of Thrips with Systemic Insecticides suggests that the more water soluble systemics are more rapidly absorbed by the roots and translocated throughout the plant:

Here's one example of how water solubility influences the uptake and efficacy of systemic insecticides. Imidacloprid (Marathon), which has a water solubility of 0.51 g/L or 500 ppm, tends to be less effective against flower- and pollen-feeding insect pests including Western Flower Thrips (WFT). Research has shown that acephate, which has a water solubility of 790 g/L or approximately 79,000 ppm, is converted into the metabolite methamidiphos and actually moves into flowers, protecting them from WFT feeding injury. It may provide systemic protection to flower buds, which allows plants to flower and minimizes feeding injury resulting in good flower quality.

We have found Orthene drenches to be very effective at controlling floral damage to Cattleya flowers. Safari is about half as water soluble as Orthene. Besides flowers, thrips feed on the foliage of soft leaved orchids like Catasetums whereas they don't do much damage to waxy Cattleya leaves. If leaf feeding is a concern in your growing area as it is in many ornamental greenhouses, Cloyd's article states

Spray applications of systemic insecticides tend to be more effective than soil/growing medium applications because they are being primarily used as contact or translaminar sprays, and not so much for any systemic activity.

Miticides. Kontos is the only systemic miticide for use as a drench, but the label does not recommend its use on orchids. For mites, look for locally systemic products with translaminar activity that can be sprayed, like Avid that contains the active ingredient abamectin. In his article All Mites are Not Created Equal, Raymond Cloyd states:

Avid is a contact and translaminar miticide. Translaminar is a term that refers to insecticides/*miticides that penetrate the leaf tissue and form a reservoir of active ingredient within the leaf. Avid generally provides up to 28 days of residual activity. The label rate for all mite species is 4 fl oz per 100 gal. Avid is active on the mobile life stages of mites, with no activity on eggs. Although the insecticide/miticide is slow acting, treated mites are immobilized after exposure.*

Fungicides. Most of the commonly available fungicides like chlorothalonil (Daconil) for leaf spotting fungi and botrytis and bactericides containing copper (Kocide, liquid copper and others) are applied as sprays. The specialty fungicides used to protect against the water molds and bulb, root and stem rots are often applied as drenches, although they can be sprayed to protect the aerial part of the plant. There are many different products on the market and many of them are quite expensive. They all have a limited shelf life, particularly the liquids and slurries.

Our hot humid summers create the conditions conducive for black rot to infect our cattleyas. Cultural controls together with specialty chemicals can help prevent black rot.

Some of these products are effective on only one type of disease. For example, Aliette and Subdue are often recommended for controlling black rot in Cattleyas caused by the water molds (Pythium and Phytophthora). If this is a persistent problem for you, you may want to invest the $100 to $200 to use these products. There are also broad spectrum products like Banrot, Heritage and Pageant that are labeled as effective for water molds, leaf stem and root rots (like Rhizoctonia and Fusarium) as well as leaf spotting fungi (like Cercosporoids and Anthracnose) and can be used as both drenches and sprays. While Banrot is not as effective as Aliette for black rot, it can be used to provide control of other diseases.

Before spending your hard earned money on chemicals, make sure you do your research. First and foremost you have to diagnose the problem you are trying to solve. Then identify which chemicals will provide thorough and lasting control. Systemic products that can be applied as drenches should be high on your list. The SAOS website has lists of different pesticides and fungicides that can be used on your orchids, identifying which products are effective for the various problems that can afflict your orchids. Read and understand the label instructions before buying or using any chemical.

Anthracnose is caused by leaf spotting fungi. Remove the spores from your growing area and use protective chemicals to prevent the fungus from getting a foothold in your growing area.

Sad News

A long Time CJOS member Pat Venable passed away

Pam and I would drive her to the CJOS meetings. She was a wonderful person and we enjoyed all the time we had with her.

Patricia Ann Lengel Venable

Patricia Ann Lengel Venable, 91, passed away Sunday November 14th after a long struggle with Alzheimer's disease. She was born in Elyria, Ohio. She went on to receive her undergraduate degree from the College of Wooster (1952) and later her Master's degree (1954) and PhD (1963) from Ohio State University.

She had a passion for teaching and went on to be both a college professor and high school Biology teacher. She taught at Rider College, Trenton State College, The Lawrenceville School and Princeton Day School. She was an active member of The Presbyterian Church of Lawrenceville for over 50 years.

She spent many summers in Jamestown, Rhode Island and could be found most days showing her grandchildren how to pick clams or catch lobsters or volunteering to give shoreline nature walks to kids and adults.

Pre-deceased by her husband, Baxter Venable, parents Manhatten and Marcelyn Lengel, sister-in-law Joan Venable and brother-in-law Richard Cooper.

She is survived by; A son and daughter-in-law, Mark and Kristin Venable of Denver Colorado; a daughter and son-in-law, Amy and Brian Ciuffreda of Lawrenceville: a brother and sister-in-law Tom and Carol Sue Lengel of Willoughby Hills Ohio and sister-in-law Catherine Cooper of New Bern North Carolina; Four grandchildren, Adam and Erica Venable and Nicholas and Katie Ciuffreda; three nieces Kate Cooper Metts, Jennifer Cooper, Ginny Barb Lengel and grand nephew Cooper Metts.

A memorial service will be held Saturday December 11, 2021 at 2:00 PM at The Presbyterian Church of Lawrenceville.

Interment will be private.

In lieu of flowers, memorial contributions may be made to the Memorial Fund of the Presbyterian Church of Lawrenceville 2688 Main Street, Lawrenceville, NJ 08648 www.pclawrenceville.org or Alzheimer's New Jersey 425 Eagle Rock Ave Ste 203 Roseland, NJ 07068 www.alznj.org

Arrangements are by the Wilson-Apple Funeral Home, 2560 Pennington Rd, Pennington NJ. For further information or to send a condolence, please visit www.wilsonapple.com .

Wilson-Apple Funeral Home
2560 Pennington Road
Pennington, NJ 08534
(609) 737-1498

American Orchid Society
Northeast Judging Center

Orchid Auction
December 18, 2021

First Presbyterian Church,
14 Hanover Rd, East Hanover, NJ

FREE admission, ample parking, and boxed lunch provided
plant preview at 9:30am
bidding starts at 10:00am
Cash, check or credit cards accepted

100 items incl. rare, hard to find, and specimen plants!

See our website nejcaos.org/auction for details
or follow us on FB @AOSNortheastJudging

Deep Cut Orchid Society
24th Annual Orchid Show
February 18-20, 2022

AOS Judging Friday, Feb 18th

Paph. Lippewunder • Photographer Cheryl Langseth

FREE admission, FREE parking, FOOD on premises
Dearborn Market • 2170 Route 35 South • Holmdel, NJ

deepcutorchidsociety.org/show