

NOOS Newsletter



President's Message

Prez Sez,

CELEBRITY ORCHIDS

My Blc Laura Bush is blooming. It is pretty and fragrant and as I admired it I wondered how and who names orchids for famous people. It seems that Chadwick and Sons Orchids, in Virginia, has been honoring first ladies for years. Their first honoree was Hillary Clinton honored October 21, 1995 with Blc Hillary Rodham Clinton 'First Lady'. It is a cross of C. Kittiwake 'Brilliance' AM/AOS and Blc Meditation. 'Queen's Dowry' first made by Carmela Orchids of Hawaii. This particular hybrid was raised and registered by Art and Rebecca Chadwick. They had to first obtain permission from the breeder - Carmela - to name the hybrid. Then it was suggested by the Orchid Registrar in England, that they get permission from Mrs. Clinton. The Lt. Governor of Virginia was helpful in making the request, obtaining permission and setting up a time to present the orchid. Of course they had to time all of this with the blooming of the plant.

Others, so honored by Chadwick and Sons, are Barbara Bush, Laura Bush, Queen Elizabeth, Tipper Gore, Margaret Thatcher, Martha Stewart, Priscilla Presley and recently Michelle Obama. Mrs. Obama's orchid, Lc Michelle Obama (C. trianaei x Lc Mini Purple), was to be presented to her during a campaign swing through Virginia. The presentation was ready to go when the Secret Service halted the show. The blooming plant, in an elaborate arrangement, had not been scanned with bomb detecting equipment and they didn't have the equipment with them.

Art Chadwick was eventually told he could present one flower to Mrs. Obama. He managed to persuade the Secret Service to allow 2 flowers. So he picked two flowers from the plant and they were presented with the RHS certificate.

The Chadwicks feel naming their cattleyas for famous people keeps the cattleya orchid on the front pages. "It's an orchid that is not as popular as it once was in the 1940's or 1950's.

You couldn't tell that by looking in my greenhouse!!

Molly



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MEETING NOTICE

Tuesday, Sept 20, 2011
 City Park Garden Study Center
 7:30pm

GUEST SPEAKER

"Growing Orchids Semi-hydroponically"
 by Glen Ladnier

NEWCOMER'S PROGRAM

"Phalaenopsis Culture"
 by Carol Stauder



Minutes of the August 2011 Meeting

by Larry Hennessey

Vice President Donna Stange called the meeting to order on August 16, 2011. 6 members from the Baton Rouge Society and 2 guests were in attendance. Minutes were accepted as published in the newsletter.

Alice Barrios is still in the hospital and will need hip replacement. Our hopes and prayers go to her speedy recovery. Eddie continues chemo and is able to visit Alice a couple of times each week.

Upcoming shows include the Alamo Orchid Society/AOS fall show, Northeast Louisiana (Nov 4-6)

Debbie explained the table judging rules to the membership. Each member gets 3 votes, 1 for best hybrid, 1 for best species, and 1 for the best grown plant.

Frank Zaccaria from the Baton Rouge Society announced that he is working on planning a group trip to the World Orchid Conference (WOC) in Singapore coming in November. Guest speaker Bob Fuchs also spoke about a group trip that he is planning which includes side trips to Malaysia with Michael Ooi and a full week in Thailand. He also has a trip planned to Columbia next year for the big Columbia plant show which will include permits to ship plants back home.

After a brief refreshment break (cake provided by Max), guest speaker Bob Fuchs of RF Orchids in Homestead, Fl, presented a program on Vandaceous Intergenerics.

26 members were present at the meeting. Next meeting September 20.



On a conservation note - (from the AOS Corner)

Myrtle Head Savanna Conservation Project

The AOS is working with The Nature Conservancy (TNC) to assist them with a management project of property TNC owns in North Carolina known as the Myrtle Head Savanna, a part of the ecologically rich Green Swamp. This is a remarkable and ecologically important area in which our collective support can help to resuscitate and sustain a critical habitat for native orchids, as well as numerous other plant and animal species. AOS has a goal to raise \$10,040.

I hope that you as individuals or your society as a group will be able to support this effort generously and be able to take pride in protecting orchids in the wild. To support this project, go to the AOS webpage (www.aos.org) and there is a tab marked "Myrtle Head Savana" on the home page has more information and instructions on giving. You do not have to be a member of AOS to support this project. Even small amounts add up to large numbers when it comes to conservation!



Monthly Winners

Date by Day Tuesday, August 16, 2011

<i>Award</i>	<i>Member</i>	<i>Plant</i>
BG-1	Ed Schellhaas	Milt. Earl Dunn 'Dark Lip'
BG-2	Ed Schellhaas	C. R Prowe x C Suzanne Hye
BG-2	Ed Schellhaas	Den. biggibum
BG-2	Ethel & Ed Suberville	Blc. Toshi Aoki x C Little Dipper
BH-1	Ed Schellhaas	C. R Prowe x C Suzanne Hye
BH-2	Larry Hennessy	V. Robert's Delight
BH-2	Ed Schellhaas	Milt. Earl Dunn 'Dark Lip'
BS-1	Ian Hiler	Plmths. caudatus
BS-1	Ed Schellhaas	Den. biggibum





Newbie News

Sunburn on Orchids

Author Unknown

In the summer orchids are afforded more light than at any other time of the year. The increased level of sunlight coupled with the high daytime temperatures puts orchids at risk for sunburn. It doesn't take much to burn a leaf, especially when plants are brought outside. Here are a few things to keep in mind about orchids and sunburned leaves.

As with any orchid ailment it can be difficult to identify the true cause of leaf damage. The photo at the bottom shows a sunburned spot on a Phalaenopsis after the damage occurred and had time to dry. A thin white patch with a dark ring is common with sunburn. This patch is dry and the damage is contained to this area and will not spread any more.

If the sunburn is contained to a spot such as in the photo below or several dry spots such as the photo above, there is no need to do anything. The sunburned leaf is still providing sustenance to the plant and so we will choose to leave it alone as long as the damage is dry and contained. The plant will look better once a new leaf grows to cover the damaged one. Once leaves have become sunburned the leaf should be watched for signs of rot. Usually the leaves will dry out but in some cases they may begin to turn mushy and rot. Rot on an orchid needs to be stopped quickly as it can spread aggressively.

The following tips can help reduce the incidence of sunburn:

- Acclimate plants slowly to new light conditions. If orchids will be summered outdoors this is especially important as outdoor light conditions, even in partial shade, are significantly brighter than indoors.
- Even high light orchids don't require the type of full sun that tomatoes do. Be careful when summering plants outside. Shadecloth for an orchid greenhouse cuts light levels by about 60%. What looks like light shade outdoors is probably still quite a bit brighter than any spot indoors.
- Light changes with the seasons. The first hot bright days of summer can come as a shock. So can the early fall when leaves fall off the trees but the sun is still bright.
- Bringing orchids outdoors to repot or water is fine but leaving them in the sun while running an errand probably isn't.



- Temperature and air circulation play a role in sunburn along with light levels. Leaves will tend to burn more quickly when the temperature is hot and the air is still.
 - Feel the leaves. The leaves should not feel hot. If they do, reduce light or increase air circulation or both.
 - Some orchids are a lot tougher than others. Some genera, like Phalaenopsis, will sunburn easily. Others, like Cymbidium, tolerate very high light levels with no problem.
 - Opening a window behind orchids may mean they will get too much light. Compensate for the lack of shading from the glass in other ways such as tilting the blinds or moving the orchids in towards the room more.
 - Leaves that touch the window or are very close to the window in a very bright location can get sunburned even though the plant is indoors. It's rare but it can happen.
 - Be cautious with supplemental lighting. Keep the supplemental lighting at a reasonable distance from the plant. This can be tricky to determine at first. Rather than making dramatic changes quickly, try to make small changes gradually and observe the color of the leaves of the plants between each change. New light bulbs burn much brighter than older ones. Avoid changing all the bulbs in a florescent light fixture at the same time. Abundant light is a wonderful thing for orchids but too much is not good. We like to grow ours on the bright end of the light range. The above tips are not meant to encourage growing orchids in conditions that are too dark.

NORTHEAST LOUISIANA ORCHID SOCIETY

PRESENTS



A GARDEN PARTY
FALL 2011 SHOW AND SALE
November 4 through November 6
Pecanland Mall*** Monroe, LA**
Set up Friday***Noon until 8:00 p.m.
Judging Saturday***8:00 a.m. until
Noon

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