



Central Ohio Orchid Society
Reporter



Newsletter Editor: Katrina Heap

Oct 2017

October Meeting
Speaker – Roger Zielinski of Raising Rarities
Topic - Cypripediums
Thursday, Oct 19th at Franklin Park Conservatory
Beginner’s Corner 7:30pm – Meeting starts at 8pm

The speaker for our October meeting will be Roger Zielinski from Toledo, Ohio, speaking on Cypripediums, which include the hardy North American terrestrial Lady Slipper orchids.

Roger is the owner of Raising Rarities, which offers a fine selection of Cypripedium hybrids and species. Roger has Lady Slipper orchids available at shows and by mail order, with the largest selection of Cypripedium species and hybrids in the US, with over 50 varieties available.



Roger will be bringing plants with him for sale, and you can also contact him prior to the meeting by phone at (419) 304-2648 or via his website (raisingrarities.com).

Roger has been growing Cypripediums for about 20 years and has found an easy way to grow them with good success. He calls his technique “Cypripedium culture in pots”.

In August, 1994, Roger founded the “Garden Sanctuary” to develop a public display of antique roses and 17th century gardens. He was given the opportunity to begin this garden on the West side of the former Martin School. His interest in antique roses and gardening grew into a passion for hardy Lady’s Slipper orchids and rare plants that could survive in Zone 5, to minus 20 degrees.



Roger also sells plants at the Historic Farmer's Market in Toledo.

Please make sure to attend this meeting to get a hold of some extremely rare and unique orchids!

We will have our usual Speaker's Dinner at 6PM the Rusty Bucket in Bexley at 2158 E. Main Street. All are invited!



Slate of nominees for the 2018-2019 Board:

President - Justin Pepperney
Vice President - Dennis Eifel
Secretary - Jennifer Sonnenberg
Treasurer - Cheryl Early
Trustee - Gary Walker
Trustee - Scott Bever
Immediate Past President - Dave Markley

Appointed Chairs:

Program Chair - Nancy Shapiro
Home Show Chair - Dave Markley
Away Show Chair - Ken Mettler
Newsletter - Melissa Lee
Social Media - Wendy Chrisman

Grower's Contest Results:

Update to be done in next newsletter –

Hospitality:

We are in need of volunteers! Please see Terry and Sandra and get your name added to the list to help out where you can.

Current volunteers:

October – Still need volunteers!



COOS 2017 Calendar:

General meetings:

10/19	Roger Zielinski	Cypripediums
11/16	Annual Potluck and Awards Dinner	-
Dec	No Meeting	-

Board meetings – 7pm start time

Nov 14

COOS Board Members 2016-2017		
President	Dave Markley	
1st VP / Program Chair	Justin Pepperney	
2nd VP/ Home Show Chair	Acting - Dave Markley	
3rd VP / Away Show Chair	Ken Mettler	
Secretary	Suzanne Cavazos	
Asst Secretary/Newsletter	Katrina Heap	
Treasurer	Edna Markley	
Asst Treasurer/Membership Chair	Acting- Edna Markley	
Immediate Past President	Tennis Maynard	

COOS Trustees		
Elly Campbell	2017	
Don Weber	2017	
Bill Cavanaugh	2017	
Susan Allison	2017	



Membership ~ Friendly reminder.....

If you haven't already joined and/or renewed...click [HERE](#) to download the membership form and either mail it, along w/your check, to the address listed OR save yourself the postage and bring it to the next meeting.

Culture Corner:

Courtesy of The American Orchid Society website

What's wrong with my orchid?

Bud Drop

There are many reasons why buds fall off before flowering:

- Under or over watering.
- Temperature extremes and rapid temperature changes (heating vents, air conditioning blowing directly on the plant).
- Fumes from natural gas leaks, paint, other chemicals.
- Ethylene - high producers are apple, avocado, peach, pear, plum, melons, figs, and tomatoes.
- Low humidity.
- Genetics.
- Aphids, thrips and some mites.
- Changing growing location. If you want to change a plant's location so that it will be enjoyed, wait until the flower opens first.

Ants can be responsible for infestations of more serious pests.

Ants seldom cause any direct damage to orchids, rather they indicate the possibility of infestation by scale, mealybugs or aphids. To control ants it is usually adequate to remove the source of food that is attracting them so you must examine your plants and control the pests that attract ants. Some orchids, especially cymbidiums, produce sugary secretions on the flower spikes. In this case, the ants can be prevented from reaching the plants by setting the legs of the bench into tins partly filled with oil or soapy water, to make an ant-proof moat.



If you find evidence of aphids, scale, or mealybugs, you may try either straight 70% or 90% isopropyl (rubbing) alcohol - touch the area with a soaked cotton swab, repeat every 3 days for about 2 weeks. If you want to use an insecticide while you have your plants outside you could use Baygon, Dursban, or Diazinon which have been used very effectively against ants. Spray

the benches, bench legs, the floors, and walls where the ants can climb up to the plants. Avoid spraying on the flowers. Another tip is to use bay leaves around the point of entry and in the pots. Ants are repelled by bay leaves.

Aphids, Mealybugs and Scale Insects

Although mealybugs can multiply rapidly, they are not difficult to control.

The following advice has been provided by Paul J. Johnson of the Insect Research Collection of South Dakota State University (<http://nathist.sdstate.edu/orchids/Pests>).



Probably the most popular home remedy against this group of pests is to swab and daub plants with a cotton swab or ball of cotton dipped in isopropyl (rubbing) alcohol. Do not use other alcohols, such as ethanol or methanol, that will penetrate the plant tissues and cause considerable damage! The common 70% isopropyl alcohol available in stores is satisfactory. On hard-leaved plants, gentle rubbing with the fingers, a cotton ball, or a soft infant's toothbrush is effective. First remove all the visible insects, large and small. Then treat the affected area with alcohol. With Scale insects and mealybugs you will still need to repeat the alcohol treatment to remove the tiny yellowish spots which are the recently hatched crawlers. Spraying of alcohol solutions is not always effective against eggs which are often well-hidden, hence the need for thoroughness and repetition. Pay particular attention to the folds, crotches, branch bases, midrib areas, and roots. Spraying the alcohol with a misting bottle or small pump sprayer is effective, but dribbling alcohol into tight areas is necessary.

Once hard scale is established, it can take several treatments to eradicate it.

A potential rare problem with alcohol treatment is chilling of the plant. The rapid evaporation of alcohol cools the plant tissues, especially with air movement that increases evaporative cooling. This chilling is suspected of over-cooling tissues and creating zones of dead cells that may become necrotic from



bacteria or fungi. On warm or breezy days consider wiping any residual alcohol with a tissue instead of permitting it to evaporate off the plant. Such problems and tissue drying are found particularly on soft or thin-leafed orchids such as the *Oncidium Alliance*.

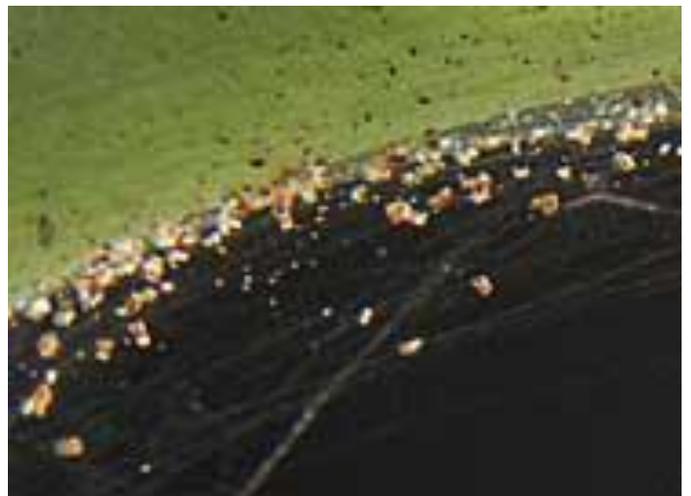
Isopropyl alcohol is readily available as rubbing alcohol in cosmetic and health areas at markets and pharmacies. It is normally sold as a 70% solution (90% is also available) and this may be diluted considerably for use against insects. One recipe for a 1.5 liter spray bottle is to mix a 50:50 solution of isopropyl alcohol and water, with a few drops to about a teaspoon of liquid soap to act as a spreader. Many home growers also mix in a small amount of mineral oil, neem oil, or one of the horticultural oils (a teaspoon of oil to a 1.5 liter sprayer). The actual proportions aren't critical, it seems that every grower has their own proportions none of which seem to work significantly better than another. Caution is urged, however, as excessive amounts or too strong a detergent, or use of an ammonia-based chemical cleaner may damage your plants, particularly buds and flowers. This is particularly true of dishsoaps and household detergents that could remove natural protective waxes from plant tissues.

Ed Wright, a long-time orchid grower from San Antonio, Texas offers another useful home remedy that is very effective against most orchid pests. The recipe is 1 pint of 409 cleaner to 1 pint of rubbing alcohol (preferably 90%) and sufficient water to make 1 gallon of solution. This mixture is safe, stable and quite effective. It is used in the same manner as an alcohol/water mixture, either sprayed or swabbed.

Mites

Spider mite presence can also be recognized by the silvery, pitted areas on the undersides of leaves.

Two-spotted spider mites and flat mites are small and relatively delicate creatures. The easiest method for keeping mites under control is to regularly spray, or syringe, the plants with water. In the home placing your plants in a shower or using a sink sprayer is very effective. Mites are readily washed from the plants or are damaged by a heavy spray. In a greenhouse regular spraying and misting is often effective.



The 409/rubbing alcohol mixture suggested by Ed Wright can also be used to control mites. In

this case, the solution can be used periodically to clean the foliage with a soft cloth. This should be followed by spraying the foliage with plain water to rinse away the cleaner residue.

Rots & Spots

Wet foliage and high humidity encourages the spread of fungal and bacterial diseases. Bacterial diseases do not respond to fungicides and vice versa so it's very important to know which disease you are dealing with. Perhaps the easiest way to distinguish between the two is by smell. The most common bacterial disease in orchids produces a foul smell often likened to dead fish. If you've ever had cut flowers stand too long in water you know the sort of smell we're talking about.

Diseases can spread quickly! Bacterial diseases kill plants especially rapidly and time is of the essence. Both bacterial and fungal diseases are spread by splashing water and this includes rainfall. Use a clean cutting tool like a single-edge razor blade, cut off the infected tissue as well as at least an inch of clean, green area and then treat the cut surface with a fungicide. Even if the problem is bacterial, you don't want a fungal infection to start in the wound. Cinnamon, yes the common spice, is effective against fungal diseases and this can be used to coat the cut surface as well. It's perhaps not as effective as a chemical fungicide but it's readily available and does work.

The most common fungal and bacterial rots encountered in orchids include:

Black Rot, a fungal disease characterized by soft, rotted areas that begin on leaves or new growth, then spread to rhizomes and roots. Infected areas are at first a purplish brown, then turn black. The outer margins of the infection site are yellowish.



Black rot can spread quickly through an orchid collection.

Root Rot, a fungal disease that usually enters the plant through the roots. Infected plants are stunted and wilted. Brown to black areas may extend from the roots into the rhizomes. As the disease advances, leaves will become twisted, wrinkled and yellowish.

Bacterial Brown Spot, a bacterial disease that begins as a sunken, water-soaked lesion on the leaf. Lesions will eventually turn brown or black and exude a dark liquid.

Bacterial rot is typified by a watery lesion on a leaf and is spread by splashing water.



Erwinia, a bacterial disease that begins as a water-soaked, chestnut to chartreuse lesion on leaves or pseudobulbs. These lesions exude a yellowish liquid with a characteristic foul smell. The disease is most prevalent on plants that are seriously stressed and is a very common problem in Phalaenopsis during hot, prolonged summers.

Leaf Spot, typically fungal diseases that start out as yellow areas on the undersides of leaves. As these spots develop they become visible on both sides of the leaf and turn brown or black.

Cercospora leaf spot on an Oncidium leaf.



Petal Blight, a common fungal disease favored by high humidity and cool conditions. The disease appears as small circular pink, gray or tan spots that appear on the open flowers. While this disease is not life-threatening to the plant, flowers infected are ruined and unsightly. The disease spreads by arial spores and good housekeeping is essential to control.

Sun Burn

Sunburn is usually caused by plants suddenly being exposed to much brighter light, such as the change of seasons can bring.



The sudden appearance of white or brown areas on leaves that dry and subsequently turn black may be sunburn. Sunburn, while not in itself a serious problem is irreversible and will make your plants look ugly. In serious cases the plant can be killed outright and any leaf damage is an invitation to a secondary infection in the damaged area.

Orchid foliage should be a light yellow-green. The first sign of too much light is often yellow foliage. If left alone, this yellow foliage will eventually turn white and then dark brown and dry as the sunburned area dries out. If the problem is caught before the chlorophyll has been completely destroyed it is often possible to reverse the damage. Once white spots or sunken areas have appeared, the damage is irreversible and the best thing one can do is stop further progression with more shade.

Virus

Although insect vectors can spread virus among orchids, the main cause is using contaminated tools to cut plants with.

Orchids, like people, are susceptible to viruses and today there is no cure. Just like with people, you may not necessarily be able to tell that a plant is infected with a virus. So whenever cutting on



orchid plant always use a sterile tool to prevent the spread of virus. A disposable, straight-edged razor blade is a good tool to use for cutting leaves, flowers and old flower spikes (even dead leaves and old inflorescences can harbor virus). Use a new blade for each new plant. Pick up around your plant, pick up old leaves and dropped flowers.