



NEWS

Volume 26.5– November 2014



COC Trophy winner at Eastern Canada OS show went to Les Orchidophiles de Montreal for the most artistic display.



Cynodes Golden Showers, best plant in Windsor OS show and COC trophy winner



COC Certificate Award winners:

Dr. Joyce M. Reddoch and Dr. Allan H. Reddoch

Ingrid Schmidt-Ostrander

Fiftieth Anniversary of the IUCN Red List of Endangered Species

An impressive video explaining the importance of The IUCN Red List as a powerful tool that drives action for nature conservation is now released. The video was produced by the photographer and filmmaker Mattius Klum, who is also an IUCN Goodwill Ambassador.

You can view the video here

http://www.iucn.org/about/work/programmes/species/our_work/the_iucn_red_list/

Please help spread the word about the importance of The IUCN Red List by posting the video on your websites and sharing social media posts at Facebook

<https://www.facebook.com/iucn.red.list> and Twitter <https://twitter.com/IUCNRedList>

The direct You Tube link for the video is

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w7GQZsGmW5Y>

Travel Grant

The Orchid Society of Nova Scotia would like to express our sincere appreciation for the \$200 Travel Grant we received from you earlier this year. We used the money to help pay the airfare for Jean Allen-Ikeson to come to Nova Scotia. On July 26th, Jean delighted our society with her White Cattleya talk. As an added bonus, Jean also gave us a summary of her presentation on Sarcochilus, while we waited for a few members to join us. All present enjoyed both talks very much. Thank you for providing the grant.

Sincerely, The Orchid Society of Nova Scotia

Per Anne Brown, Secretary

COC Membership/Insurance

The insurance is due soon. Please fill out the form and send the cheque and form to the treasurer and cc to Jerry Bolce and Dianne Gillis. Any forms received after Dec. 15, 2014 will have a \$25.00 penalty fee.

This insurance covers all your members at any Orchid Society function and all attendees at your annual show. Let me know what name should be on the policy (usually the landlord) and the dates of your shows. I will mail the policies out at the end of Dec. so please include the current names and addresses of the COC contacts. Thank you.

Dianne

<http://www.canadianorchidcongress.ca/membership.pdf>

Travel Grant

Thank you to the COC for supporting us with our first ever Community Outreach Orchid Judging Event in the Okanagan. It was so successful and we are hoping that we can do it again in the future. We were well received by the public and this was our main concern. We wanted to educate the public and hoped that more people will become interested in growing orchids and joining our club.

We began June 10, 2014 at 4pm with 3 judges and one student judge. Their main objective was education which made it interesting in showing how the judging process evolves. Lots of slides showing us how an awarded plant should look and compare it to the one being judged.

The Kelowna and Vernon Clubs were invited and both had great displays. We set up all displays at 1pm and the judges arrived by 4. We opened for the public at 6 pm. after a short break for a delicious pot luck prepared by our membership. The judges had very basic talks on growing orchids and enjoyed by members as well as public. We could have kept the questions going for hours. There were several plants chosen for discussion by the judges but not awarded.

There was a call for Orchid Art and Barb Hoffer from OK Falls Paph Ensigne was chosen by the judges as the winner. Judith Higham and her husband did a great job at photographing all the entries.

We learned a lot and have sent out newsletters to all interested to come out to our first meeting in Sept. I feel that it renews our interest in orchids especially with declining membership in all clubs.

I thank you once again for your cash infusion, it certainly helped.

Joan Hrncirik

President's Message

As the rain slowly but surely settling in the west (wet) coast, the fall orchid show season is about to wrap up across the country. Societies are busy finalizing their speakers for the remainder of the year; planning for the holiday season social events and some are kicking into the final gears in the planning for the upcoming spring shows.

We have heard some excellent feedback from member societies on the marketing features in our last newsletter, and I sure hope that was just-in-time information, especially for those who just had their shows.

Since my message in September, I have had the opportunities to attend various orchid shows and spoke with many orchid enthusiasts in person; many of you also contacted me via email with your thoughts, suggestions and ideas on the roles of COC in our current and future context. From all the exchanges, two things stood out for me: 1.) there are tremendous passion, dedications and talent amongst the orchid community in Canada; 2.) change is in order. Your COC Officers has been busy at work; we continue to explore a number of high level initiatives aim at improving our support to member societies.

For our Web Modernization project, we have a dedicated team to scope out and review various options in updating and modernizing not only content, but also the infrastructure of the COC website.

The executives are considering a number of key strategic partnerships, within Canada, as well as in North America and in Europe, with the objectives to provide wider access to relevant, key educational material on Orchidology on behalf of the societies.

The members' Needs Assessment survey is also in its final stage.

Moving forward, the COC will rely heavily on the COC Representatives of each member society, to act as the conduit between the society members and the COC by enhancing two-way communication, and to ensure key COC information are being shared amongst the society members. If you want to know more about the roles and responsibilities of the COC Representative, I encourage you to visit: <http://www.canadianorchidcongress.ca/cocrep.html>

I would also like to take this opportunity to remind all member societies to keep us informed of any changes to your society executives and their contact information. If you have not done so by responding to our Newsletter Editor/Webmaster's requests in September, please provide the information to Jerry Bolce as soon as possible.

Further, a gentle reminder that the COC membership and the group insurance are due December 1st, 2014. For further information or clarification on the group insurance program or the COC membership, please contact Andre Couture, COC Treasurer, or Dianne Gillis, the COC officer who oversees the group insurance plan.

Lastly, I am pleased to announce that our 2015 Annual General Meeting (AGM) will take place along with the Saskatchewan Orchid Society annual show at Saskatoon, Saskatchewan on March 27-29th, 2015. The theme for this SOS/COC show is "For the Love of Orchids". In addition to beautiful orchid displays/sales and the COC official AGM meeting, the SOS/COC will be putting together a fantastic seminar series. Stay tuned as we will be announcing further information in our next newsletter. In the meantime, please visit the [SOS website](#) for further information.

Until next time, happy growing!

Calvin Wong

tropical.gardens@gmail.com

Incorporation Updated

Industry Canada has now approved the continuation of our incorporation on the basis of the documents approved at the August Annual Meeting. The office location of record is now 330 Wagg Road, Box #241, Goodwood, Ontario, L0C 1A0. The new bylaws are now in effect. The new reporting dates to Industry Canada are between September 8 and November 7 starting in 2015. The 2014 report was filed earlier.

<http://www.canadianorchidcongress.ca/coconst.html>

Peter Poot.



Ingrid Ostrander has been given this award for outstanding service to the Canadian community in organization, promotion or leadership. The Certificate was presented to her by VicOS President, John Taylor, at the September General Meeting.

Ingrid has been a dedicated orchidist for at least the past 30 years. She was a founding member of the Orchid Society of Alberta (Edmonton), serving as President for two years and the sponsor of the Ostrander Service Award

In the Victoria Orchid Society she was President three times for a total of six years. Ingrid was a mentor to dozens of Society members with her unbridled enthusiasm about orchids and orchid lore. She was instrumental in hosting the COC annual meeting during 2001 spring show, having served as Show Chair 16 times in Edmonton and Victoria.

Ingrid was a founding member of the Canadian Orchid Congress and while President worked on its incorporation and the group insurance plan. She initiated the popular Canadian culture sheets, and together with her late husband, Will, did the artwork.

In 1995 she was accepted by the American Orchid Society as an accredited judge. Since then she assisted in establishing the Richmond BC AOS judging center, served as the Pacific Northwest Center Secretary for nine years and served as an AOS judging chair numerous times throughout Canada .

She was instrumental in setting up the British Columbia Orchid Congress by organizing the four main societies of southwestern BC into a cohesive unit, including working on a comprehensive show flower class schedule.

As an author she has written or translated over 100 essays on orchids that have a permanent home on the COC website and has had several articles published in AOS Magazines.

As an orchid hobbyist Ingrid has bred her own hybrids, naming a few, some of which have received AOS awards and altogether has accumulated 29 awards for her orchids.



Over the past 49 years, Joyce and Allan Reddoch, members of the Ottawa Field-Naturalist' Club, have participated in the Native Orchid Location Survey in the Ottawa District where they have, as volunteers, monitored orchid populations in Gatineau Park and elsewhere to obtain data and to document life histories of some 20 species. This represents collectively the largest assemblage of long term orchid studies in Canada. Herbarium specimens have been collected, and data published in scientific papers. Their monograph, *The orchids in the Ottawa District: floristics, phytogeography, population studies and historical review*, was published in 1997. Detailed studies of *Goodyera pubescens*, *G. tessellata*, *Platanthera hookeri*, and *Spiranthes casei* as well as documentation of the impact of flooding, herbivory, and drought on selected orchid populations and habitats have provided a foundation for future conservation initiatives. As Joyce and Allan bring their orchid longevity studies to a close, we should recognize the rare dedication, conservation and publication legacy that their effort represents for Canadian wild orchids.

Publications:

Reddoch, J.M and A.H. Reddoch, 1997. *The orchids in the Ottawa District: floristics, phytogeography, population studies and historical review*. Canadian Field-Naturalist 111: 1 – 185.

Reddoch, J.M and A.H. Reddoch, 2007. Population dynamics, and flowering synchrony of *Goodyera pubescens* (Orchidaceae) in southwestern Québec. *Journal of the Torrey Botanical Society* 134: 379 – 388.

Reddoch, J.M and A.H. Reddoch, 2009. Phenology, population dynamics, and flowering dynamics of Case's Ladies'-tresses, *Spiranthes casei* var. *casei*, (Orchidaceae) in Ottawa, Ontario. *Canadian Field-Naturalist* 123: 19 – 31.

Reddoch, J.M and A.H. Reddoch, 2014. *Orchid longevity in Gatineau Park: Final Summary*. *Trail and Landscape* 48: 62 – 67.

Hybridizing Cattleya Species, Creating New Shapes and Colours

by Roy Tokunaga (Transcribed by Inge Poot)

This interesting talk was given to SOOS on August 9, 2014 on the occasion of the SOOS Orchid-fest.

In the wild, orchids have a symbiotic relationship with a specific fungus to help with germination and they may keep the relationship for life, albeit sometimes with a different fungus. With such a chancy germination system, it is no wonder that orchids must produce about 100,000 seeds per pod so that at least one or two seeds might land in the right spot and produce a new plant.

In cultivation 100,000 seedlings of one cross or one species are too much for even the largest grower. At H&R they constantly select only the most vigorous seedlings every time anything is unflashed or repotted and discard the weak plants. This selects only plants that will succeed in a greenhouse and similar sheltered environment.

Since growing plants from seed is cheaper than cloning plants H&R had Dr. Haruyuki Kamemoto develop hybrids that are so similar to each other that they could be clones.

Cattleya intermedia is an example of one of the new parents developed to produce these uniform hybrids. This species is quite variable and has about 400 different identifiable varieties. Using colchicine in the flask when the seedlings are very small prevents the cells from splitting into two daughter cells when the cell is trying to divide. This changes the number of

chromosomes in the thwarted cell from $2n$ to $4n$, where n is the characteristic number of chromosomes for the species we are talking about. Doubling the number of chromosomes has the effect of flattening the undulations of the segments, a most desirable result. The $4n$ flowers also have much heavier substance and are larger and fuller (have wider segments).



Cattleya intermedia 'United States Botanic Garden' AM-AOS

Orchids Plus v. 1.0

This species is found in Brazil, north of Belo Horizonte, 600 miles inland at 2000 feet elevation where for 3-4 months there is no rain, only morning-dew. There is a monastery in the Serro de Caraco area. Mr Tokunaga saw hardly any orchids only an encyclia. But one of his companions, the eagle-eyed Francesco Miranda found an impressive list, including laelias, cattleyas, rupicolous laelias such as the orange-red *Laelia kettieana* and the yellow flowered *Laelia briegei*, as well as *Cyrtopodium andersonianum*, the orange flowered *Spiranthes speciosum*, a white flowered *Epidendrum* species, the soft orange *Encyclia vespa* - perching on a rock in this hot tough environment. A bright pink *Laelia rupestris* perching on a rock was the lone survivor of a fire that had gone through a part of the area and it will be the winner that repopulates the entire area. *Laelia jongheana* covered with flat pink flowers sporting a



Cattleya intermedia 'Evan Baby' CCM-AOS, OrchidsPlus v. 1.0

yellow tubular lip, was perched on a log growing in Vanda-like conditions. To grow it therefore try 5000 foot-candles (fc) and only if it yellows do you reduce the light intensity to 2000fc. It seems that in summer the temperature is the critical factor, not the light intensity. In our climate we must give these plants as much light as possible in the fall to early spring. In Japan growers take their shading off in the fall and don't reapply it till early spring. However if the temperature is 90F in the greenhouse, the leaf temperature will be 10F degrees warmer. Leaf temperatures up to 95F can be tolerated, but 100F kills the affected leaf or leaf parts.

Culture tip about light

-The best growers match the light intensity with the genera they grow.

-At H&R they like to give the maximum light the plants can tolerate and continue to look pleasing.

-Read: The Principles of Light by Eric Runkle, PhD, Orchids 2008)

Some words about pH

How about if you have alkaline, hard water with solute concentration such as 300 to 500ppm? Then you need to irrigate for two minutes and only then can you fertilize.

To be a good grower you need to keep the pH of your water between 5 and 7, control pests adequately.

About pH: If the pH of your medium or water is below 4.5, the fertilizer will not be available. So try your best to keep the pH between 4.5 and 7. Nutrients in fertilizers are unavailable if the pH is below 4.5 or above 7.5.

At H&R they grow in a bark, Perlite and peat mix and buffer it with dolomite. They use ½ teaspoon of fine dolomite per 4 inch pot. The dolomite is passed through a 65 mesh/inch screen. Without dolomite their mix will go down below pH 4 after three months, under their conditions. To test the pH, take the plant out of the pot, put a plastic baggy around the roots and put the whole thing back into the pot. Fill pot with distilled water, let sit one hour, then drain the water through a coffee filter and insert a pH test strip into the water for a maximum of 60 seconds. He used a EMD product called "colorpHast". It is sold in packets of 100 strips that indicate pH between 4.0 and 7.0. The

test strip should read between 4 and 7. If the pot was buffered with dolomite it will most likely read about 5.6, if it was not the pH will probably be 4. If the water coming out of the bag after a 30-60 minute soak is yellow it means the roots will crash soon!

A pH of less than 4.4 is bad since your plants are starving for nutrients. A pH of 5-6 is ideal.

Another problem is high alkalinity in the water plus too much dissolved material in the water. Alan Koch of Gold Country Orchids had to deal with highly alkaline water and 400 ppm dissolved calcium carbonates in his water. 100 to 200 ppm is considered good water (Toronto water is about 125 ppm i.e. ideal!) If Alan watered with his available water, the pH of his orchid medium would go up continuously. So he found a company that formulated a fertilizer just for him to keep down the pH and only adds the nutrients that were missing in his water. His plants love it!

Matsui Orchids had another problem. They used Reverse Osmosis water which does not contain anything, and had no alkalinity. So they blended it 50-50 with their tap water and now everything is growing beautifully. The pictures showing their greenhouses were breathtaking with all the blooms.

The Michigan State University (MSU) fertilizer that everyone is swearing by contains 8% calcium and 3% magnesium and only 3% phosphate. With a calcium-based fertilizer and rain water you get better roots and larger flowers. Calcium can so easily become the limiting factor, because it only moves in roots, up the xylem (center of the stem) to the growing parts. A plant cannot take it from old leaves and move it to the new leaves or flowers (via the phloem, or outer part of the stem) when it is not able to get any via the roots. And good roots are a must.

The Michigan State Fertilizer

Best article in Orchids Magazine: [Without High Phosphorus](#) by Jan Szyren, June 2003

Summary: Less Nitrogen responsible for flowers. High phosphorus above 3% in the NPK not necessary. If you use rainwater or RO water, the calcium requirement is 8% and magnesium 2%.

Water Quality

-How is your water? It may be the most important nutrient that we do not monitor for its content.

-Total dissolved minerals, pH, and alkalinity are factors to consider. They are critical for the end result as we try to grow the perfect Orchid.

-Best article: *What's in Your Water?* by Jack and Cari Peters, Orchids Magazine, May, 2012.

Calcium: Flower and Growth Booster

Calcium is very phloem (just under bark and transports sugars made in leaves to the roots and rest of plant) immobile. It is only transported from the roots to the rest of the plant in the xylem (located in the center of the plant and transports water and minerals absorbed by the roots up to the rest of the plant) with transpiration flow.

Lots of calcium is needed at the time of new growth or flowering. All of the calcium must come from the roots.

You will see black rot, poor roots, poor flowers, poor growth, disease susceptibility caused by **calcium deficiency** if the pH is too low. Add a light application of dolomite! See article above in Orchids May 2012.)

Best growers have several things in common:

- Their media have a pH between 5 and 7.
- Their media are low in salt deposits.
- Pests and diseases are absent.
- They avoid extremes of temperature and moisture.
- Nutrition is in balance with light temperature and plant type.

The Future of Cattleya Hybridizing

One of the building blocks of modern Cattleya hybrids is *Cattleya walkeriana*. This is a miniature species with round purple flowers. The wild form is neither very full nor very flat and has a curled back lip. Doubling the number of chromosomes (producing a 4n form) results in a plant whose flower has no twist in the petals and no curl in the lip. Line breeding will uncover unusual and extreme colour forms and they are eagerly collected by hybridizers as breeding stock for new colour forms in hybrids and by hobbyists for bragging rights....

The normal form is light magenta with a darker spade lip. Among the forms found in line breeding were

whites, whites with a purple lip and a charming white form sporting a picotee blush around the petal and lip side-lobe edges. Very desirable find was a semi-alba with a pale blue instead of magenta lip.



Cattleya walkeriana 'Edith' CCM-AOS, Orchids Plus v. 1.0



Cattleya walkeriana 'Perfect Charm' AM-AOS, Orchids Plus v. 1.0

Broughtonia sanguinea another building block of modern hybrids has undergone other transformations and breeders were happy to spot plants with new plant colour forms such as pale green leaves with darker green stripes. The different flower colours found included white forms, some with striking red lines in the throat of the lip, repeated less exuberantly on the petal mid-veins. One slide showed such a clone that added light yellow colour to the sepals.

Cattleya aclandiae, a third building block species, with heavy waxy flowers has been line bred to get almost black flowers. The normal form has light green to straw-yellow sepals and petals with heavy chocolate barring. This sets off the deep pink column and lip with white side-lobes beautifully. The other forms



Broughtonia sanguinea 'Mission Chimes' AM-AOS, Orchids Plus v. 1.0



Cattleya aelandiae 'Rosita' HCC-AOS, Orchids Plus v. 1.0



Broughtonia sanguinea 'South River' HCC-AOS, Orchids Plus v. 1.0

Cattleya violacea is the fourth building block species and the wild form has rose-purple skinny petals and a darker tubular curled under lip. Colchicine to the rescue! The 4n plants had wider petals and a nice straight lip, but were poky growers. Crossing a 4n plant with a wild, diploid 2n plant gives triploid or 3n seedlings that grow rapidly, are almost as full and flat as the tetraploid or 4n form, but they are poor breeders. No good for breeders, but just fine for the hobbyist. There are of course all sorts of other colour forms to whet the appetite, such as a form with darker veining, or one with blue colour instead of pink. A semi-alba showing some blue streaks was very pretty.

such as forms lacking the barring and/or the pink colour would be useful in breeding greens. A form found with no red but a blush of blue would be useful in blue breeding.



Cattleya violacea 'Rainforest' AM-AOS, Orchids Plus v. 1.0



Cattleya aelandiae 'Chula Candy' HCC-AOS, Orchids Plus v. 1.0

Cattleya amethystoglossa the fifth building block species, has round heads of pale lilac flowers with lots of darker purple spots and a dark purple spade-shaped lip. The flowers have good substance, but the plants are big. Doubling the number of chromosomes resulted in flowers with wider segments. Line

breeding resulted in the same type of colour variation being found as in the previous species.



Cattleya violacea 'Canaima's Manfred' AM-AOS, Photo: Brian Kelly, Orchids Plus v. 1.0

Cattleya amethystoglossa variety *coerulea* was being propagated and treated with colchicine. The growers noticed one clone that had very hard leaves and was a very slow grower. The leaves as well as the eventually produced flowers were ragged along the edges. Checking its chromosome numbers it was found to be hexaploid, i.e. it had six copies of each type of chromosome or 6n. It was eventually crossed with a 4n form and the resulting 5n seedlings grew faster, yet looked great.



Cattleya amethystoglossa 'Orglade's Rover' AM-AOS, Orchids Plus v. 1.0

To save time with the slow-growing 4n forms, breeders look for new colour forms by producing a lot of fast-growing 2n seedlings and when an unusual form is spotted amongst them it will be colchicine treated in a mericlone flask, while the ho-hum rest of the seedlings can be disposed of. Saves a year or two of bench space to reach the same superior result!



Cattleya amethystoglossa 'Johnson' AM-AOS, Orchids Plus v. 1.0

Cattleya nobilior the sixth building block species looks similar in shape to *C. violacea*. It has medium purple flowers with a spade lip whose centre is white with deep purple veins. The curled lip of the 2n form is straightened in the 4n form, but it takes the latter 3-4 years to reach flowering size. White and pale blue forms are now in cultivation.



Cattleya nobilior 'Fuchs' CCM-AOS, Orchids Plus v. 1.0

Cattleya dowiana variety *aurea*, (now considered its own species: *C. aurea*) the seventh building block species, in the 2n form has very soft flowers, whose dorsal sepal just does not want to stand up straight. The 4n form looks so good you might think it is a hybrid! The large flowers are cream to yellow and the huge ruffled lip is gold with a purple picotee and purple veins streaming out of the throat.



Cattleya nobilior 'Camille' AM-AOS, Photo: Ernest Walters, Orchids Plus v. 1.0



Cattleya dowiana variety *aurea* 'Panther Creek' HCC-AOS

Photo: Danny Lentz, Orchids Plus v. 1.0



Cattleya dowiana variety *aurea* 'Guy Toulemonde' AM-AOS

Photo: William Trujillo, Orchids Plus v. 1.0

Cattleya gaskelliana the seventh building block species has large floppy pale to medium purple flowers. The flared lip has two yellow eyes in the throat and in most forms a dark purple blotch on the distal half of the mid-lobe. The dorsal curls back, but in the 4n forms this fault is usually fixed. The 2n forms of the variety *coerulea* are only faintly blue, but the 4n form is much darker. Alba forms are very handsome when 4n.



Cattleya gaskelliana, Photo: Jean Wilson, O. W. 11.0



Cattleya gaskelliana 'Schnee' AM-AOS, Orchid Plus v. 1.0

Cattleya jenmanii variety *coerulea* is the last species discussed in this talk. This variety has pairs of fairly large flowers in pale blue instead of the light purple of the normal form. There again line-breeding was done by first selfing a rare *coerulea* form, then sibbing the darkest and most vigorous progeny and growing those seedlings with colchicine in the flask. A variety semi-alba that turned up in such line-breeding was also selected, selfed and sibbed with colchicine as well.



Cattleya jenmanii variety *coerulea* 'Nitsuga Blue' AM-AOS

Photo: Larry Johnson, Orchids Plus v. 1.0



Cattleya jenmanii variety *coerulea* 'Claire' CHM-AOS

Photo: Rhonda Peters, Orchids Plus v. 1.0

Many old hybrids are being re-done by using these new selected 4n clones, with nice results. An example is the first yellow hybrid, Cattleya Triumphans (*C. dowiana* X *C. rex*). Read about the history of this cross at <http://www.chadwickorchids.com/cattleya-triumphans>) This cross was redone with a (2n) *C. rex* .



Cattleya Triumphans 'Summer Moon' AM-AOS

Photo: James Harris, Orchids Plus v. 1.0

The clone 'Summer Moon' has large somewhat open off-white flowers with a wide purple lip that is overlaid with yellow in the throat resulting in a red blotch with some yellow edges. *Cattleya dowiana* is very recessive for yellow colour and only when it was crossed with the elusive yellow *Cattleya rex* was the yellow colour retained. In the clone 'Summer Moon' the *C. dowiana* lip seems to be very dominant for colour, perhaps not surprising since a big yellow and gold (4n) *C. dowiana aurea* was used. You get more vigorous offspring (3n) that grow much better and don't suffer from rot problems like the old hybrids that came straight from jungle collected (2n) parents.



Cattleya Beaufort 'Elmwood' (2n)CCM-AOS, Orchids Plus v. 1.0

A newer famous cross is Sophrocattleya (now *Cattleya*) Beaufort. It is a cross of Sophronites (now *Cattleya*) *coccinea* and *Cattleya luteola*. Converting the 2n hybrid to 4n gave some gorgeous clones!

Brassolaeliocattleya (now *Rhyncholaeliocattleya*) Toshie Aoki, a cross of Rlc. Faye Miyamoto x Rlc.



Cattleya Beaufort 'Big Circle' Photo: Mike Blietz, O.W. 11.0

Waianae Flare, produced colour and nice shape with this type of breeding.



Rhyncholaeliocattleya Toshie Aoki 'Pizazz' AM-AOS, Orchids Plus v. 1.0



Rhyncholaeliocattleya Toshie Aoki 'Goldrush' HCC-AOS, Orchids Plus v. 1.0

An interesting hybrid is the cross of the huge, full, purple Laeliocattleya (Cattleya now) Irene Finney (4n) with the little bright yellow flowered Cattleya briegeri 4n. The former flower is dominant for lavender in crosses, while the latter is dominant for yellow over lavender. So what colour was the hybrid Lc(C) Tokyo Magic? One that was awarded was white with a purple and yellow lip and the other had yellow sepals as well!



Laeliocattleya Tokyo Magic '6-1' AM-AOS

Photo: Charlotte Randolph, Orchids Plus v. 1.0



Laeliocattleya Tokyo Magic 'Lea' HCC-AOS, Orchids Plus v. 1.0

Our speaker finished off with the question: Best Hybrid? And showed as an answer, pictures of two adorable children, Lori and Kevin, flanked by huge hybrid Cattleyas and tall dendrobiums respectively!

*A Special Invitation to Attend the 28. Annual
COC Hosted by the Saskatchewan Orchid
Society in Saskatoon in 2015*

The Saskatchewan Orchid Society is proud to host **The Canadian Orchid Congress Show March 27 - 29, 2015 in Saskatoon, SK.** The theme of the Show is **“For the Love of Orchids.”** This AOS judged show will be held in conjunction with Gardenscape.

Gardenscape is attended by approximately 26,000 people and it is rated the number one show in Western Canada. The Saskatchewan Orchid Society has been an exhibitor at Gardenscape for many years and our displays have been met with great enthusiasm. We are expecting to have a terrific show attended by both orchid experts and new enthusiasts alike.

Societies or individuals bringing a display can set up for the show Thursday, March 26 until 7 PM. Only delegates will be eligible to attend the Wine and Cheese pre-sale on Thursday from 7:30 to 9:00PM. The show is open to the public Friday, March 27 from 11AM to 9PM; Saturday, March 28 from 9AM to 8PM and Sunday, March 29 from 10AM to 5PM. Take down will be Sunday, March 29 from 5 to 7PM.

A delegate registration form is posted on the Society's website (www.saskorchids.com). The website will also be updated regularly with information concerning vendors attending the show, educational presentations and general information about the show. In the meantime if you have any questions please contact one of the following:

Show Co-Chairs:

Cheryl Adamson: orchidcrazy.cheryl@gmail.com
Telephone (306)477-0807 (evenings and weekends).
Heather Anderson: heather.2015coc@gmail.com ,
Telephone (306) 343 -1310, Fax. (306) 244-0275.



**For the Love of
Orchids**

28th Annual Canadian Orchid Congress Show
proudly hosted by
The Saskatchewan Orchid Society

March 27 to 29, 2015
during
Gardenscape 2015
at
PrairieLand Park
503 Ruth Street West
Saskatoon, Sask.

More information at: www.saskorchids.com
www.gardenscapeshow.ca



New Speaker Available

Speaker Name: Thomas (Tom) Sampliner

Contact Information: cell phone is 216-312-8558
home address is: 2651 Kerwick Road, University
heights, Ohio 44118 US

E-mail: tomsam2651@hotmail.com

Website: I have Facebook pages: one under my name,
two is "The Bee Orchids, the genus Ophrys"

Presentation Topics: 1. Native orchids of the Great
Lakes Region; 2. Orchids of Crete; 3. The Bee
Orchids; 4. Orchids of Sicily; 5. Orchids of the Bruce
peninsula; 6. Orchids of Manitoba; 7. Orchids of the
Lake Itasca area 8. Orchids of the Mediterranean
Region; 9. Orchids of Ohio, 10. Orchids of Michigan

<http://www.canadianorchidcongress.ca/speakers.pdf>



Fraser Valley OS display at their show in Langley.

Where to Orchid Shows

For most orchid clubs the annual orchid show has been our window on the world where we show the general public the beauty and our pleasure in cultivating Orchids. Many shows have been diminishing in size and participation as orchid club membership has declined. To maintain and increase interest in orchids we must renew and reinvigorate our shows. Better publicity as described by vice president Marlene Young in the September newsletter is an important strategy. Closer cooperation of orchid societies with one another is another way of doing more with joint resources. Next time you receive an invitation to exhibit at another society show go all out and send the best you can find. You might also ask if any volunteer help is needed. Many societies are running out of volunteers. I was more than pleased to observe my local president volunteering at the gate of another smaller orchid society show recently. Those of you who are vendors please remember you too are a part of this picture, your quality display is important to the show. Don't fob it off with a token bunch of leftover plants thrown together as an after-thought.

Peter Poot.

COMING EVENTS

2014

Nov 1-2: [The Essex County Orchid Society](#) will be holding their 5th Orchid Show and Sale at Colasanti's Tropical Gardens, 1550 Road 3 E. Ruthven, ON. The Show will feature Artistic Designs Displays, Art component and vendors. Free talks and demonstrations on orchid related topics. For more information see the website or email Juliette St. Pierre at canadel48@gmail.com

Nov 8-9: Orchids Under Glass, Fall Mid-American Orchid Congress will be hosted in the Grand Atrium of the lovely Franklin Park Conservatory and Botanical Gardens in the heart of Columbus, Ohio. Contact Justin Pepperney at 1-614-804-1167 or email: pepperney.3@gmail.com

Feb 14-15: The Southern Ontario Orchid Society at the Toronto Botanical Garden, Edwards Gardens. "<http://www.soos.ca/>"

Feb 28 - Mar 1: Orchid Society of the Royal Botanical Gardens, 680 Plains Rd., Burlington "<http://www.osrbg.ca/>"

April 11-12: The Toronto Artistic Orchid Association Show, CICS (Centre for Information and Community Service), 2330 Midland Avenue, Scarborough, Ontario, M1S 5G5, (N.W. Off HWY 401/Midland) For show information: info.taoa@yahoo.ca "<http://www.taoa.info/>" Hours: Sat - 11:00-6:00; Sun - Photographers 8:00-10:00, general 10:00-5:00

Get your show dates, with details, to the COC editor.

Officers of the Canadian Orchid Congress

President	Calvin Wong tropical.gardens@gmail.com
Past President	Peter Poot 905-640-5643 peterpoot@capricornview.com
VicePresident	Marlene Young 613-530-6153 marlyoung@1000island.net
VicePresident	Nathan Cable 250-215-3891 ncable@telus.net
Treasurer	André Couture 613-233-7335 andrec.couture@sympatico.ca
Secretary	Inge Poot 905-640-5643 ingepoot@capricornview.com
Education	Gail Schwarz 902-860-0115 rschwarz@hfx.eastlink.ca
Conservation	Marilyn Light 819-776-2655 mslight@distributel.net
Insurance	Dianne Gillis 604-744-1100 djgillis@shaw.ca
Editor and Website	Jerry Bolce 519-885-1888 jerry@uwaterloo.ca
Facebook Administrator	Marlene Young 613-530-6153 marlyoung@1000island.net

COCnews

The purpose of COCnews is to inform members of the meetings, policies of the COC, to profile members, and to provide technical information regarding happenings, trends and techniques in orchid cultivation across the country and around the world.

We welcome your suggestions and contributions. Deadline for each issue is one month before the issue dates previously announced.

Recipients of this newsletter are urged to pass a copy on to other members of their society. Copyright Canadian Orchid Congress 2014.

Visit us at the [COC Web Site](#) and on [Facebook](#)