

# *New Mexico Orchid Guild Newsletter*

April 2009

Volume 8 Issue 4 Paph druryi 'Truford'

## Next Meeting:

- April 5th 1:30 pm
- Scheduled Program: May Show Information and Signups, OrchidWiz Tutorial
- Location: **The Bureau of Land Management**  
435 Montano NW  
It's almost a mile west of Interstate 25 (take the Montgomery/Montano exit). Go past Bob Turner's Ford Country but not past the Sonic Drive-In. Turn at the Sonic, one block east of Edith, and you'll see a dark brick building on the north side of the street. The conference room is straight ahead once you enter.
- As always there is a potluck with a plethora of wonderful food.

NMOG offers its members the opportunity to learn about orchids each month!

## Table of Contents

May Show Information	1 2
Show and Tell	
- February and March	3-7
NMOG Road Trip	7
Misc.	8

## NMOG'S MAY ORCHID SHOW

Are you and your plants ready for the show? It's going to be here before we know it! Now is the time to be grooming and spiking and thinking of what you are bringing in. If you know ahead of time what is going to be blooming for you, please send me an e-mail with the plant name so we can have it on our list ahead of time.

We will need lots of volunteers for the conservatory, education room, and the showroom again this year so don't forget to sign up at the next meeting. We will need people for Friday, Saturday, and Sunday all day so please check your schedules!

If you have any questions at all please don't hesitate to ask!

## SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

<b>April 29</b>	Plants and other exhibits check in Orchid and pre-cut flowers pre-sale (Orchids 20% off)	<b>3-7pm</b>
<b>April 30</b>	Art and Education Exhibit set up Orchid display set up in conservatory BioPark employees sale (Orchids 15% off)	<b>1-5pm 5-7pm 1-5pm</b>
<b>May 1</b>	Orchid Obsession Opens! Judging	<b>9am 9:30am</b>
<b>May 2</b>	Orchid 'Doctors' Panel Kid's Phalaenopsis Activity	<b>10-11am 2pm</b>
<b>May 3</b>	Vanilla Education Class Repotting Demonstration How to grow Miniature orchids Kid's Phalaenopsis Activity	<b>10-11am 11-12am 1-2pm 2pm</b>

## Important Information:

Please remember you **MUST** wear your current NMOG membership badge in order to get into the BioPark for free. If you do not have your badge, you will have to pay admission.

We can park our cars behind the conservatory only while we are unloading our orchids. Once you have unloaded, you must move your car to the public parking lot. We are not allowed to park in the overflow lot by the farm unless security has opened it to the public. Remember that parking on Sunday will be difficult due to the run for the zoo, so please try to get there a little early if you are working.

## ORCHID OBSESSION ENTRIES

### DIVISION 1: ORCHIDS

Orchids should be labeled on the bottom of their containers with the name of the their owner using tape and permanent marker. Pots should not tip over easily. Please water your plants before bringing them to the show. Groom your plants so they look their best. Check-in of plants will go much quicker if we know ahead of time what plants you will be displaying. Please email a list of the plants you plan on exhibiting to Adrienne at [notthatoriginal@aol.com](mailto:notthatoriginal@aol.com) by April 25<sup>th</sup>. Don't worry if a plant doesn't open up or doesn't last until the show, it's easier to delete a plant than add one. Orchids should be brought to the Bio Park on Wednesday, April 29<sup>th</sup> between 3 and 7 pm.

### DIVISION 2: FLORAL ARRANGEMENTS – RIBBON JUDGING AND PEOPLE'S CHOICE

#### Orchids Around The World

Section 1 Traditional Design – using all fresh plant material

Class 1 – Southwestern Summers

Class 2 – Rainforest Wonders

Section 2 Creative Design – using fresh, dried, or treated plant materials with fresh orchids

Class 1 – Tropical Fever

Class 2 – Asian Infusion

Section 3 Miniature Design – arrangement must not exceed 5" in any dimension

Class 1 – Italian Delights

Class 2 – African Amazement

Arrangements are judged by the following criteria:

Conformance (to schedule requirements)	20 points
Design (elements, principles)	40 points
Artistic Concept (selection and organization)	14 points
Expression (interpretation of class)	10 points
Distinction (superiority in all respects)	16 points

Total of 100 points

Orchid sprays may be ordered in advance and picked up on Wednesday or Thursday in the showroom. Arrangements must be delivered to the conservatory on Thursday from 3-7 pm. An exhibitor may enter one entry per class.

### DIVISION 3: ORCHID COLLECTIBLES AND ART – RIBBON JUDGING

Collections are made of related, collected item. All Art and educational entries must be the original work of the exhibitor.

Section 1 Orchid Collectibles

Class 1 – Collection of 1-3 items

Class 2 - Collection of 4-7 items

Class 3 – Collection of more than 7 items

Section 2 Orchid Sculptures

Section 3 Orchid Paintings

Section 4 Orchid 3 D Art

Section 5 Orchid Photography – Photos should be matted and no larger than 11 x 14 total size. No frames and please have hangers on the back.

Section 6 Miscellaneous Orchid Art

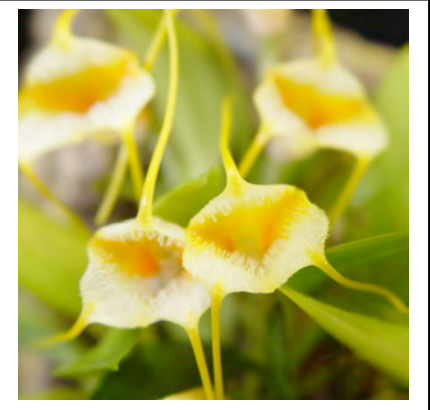
Section 7 Orchid Educational Displays

Orchid collectibles and art entries must be brought to the Education Building either on Wednesday, April 29<sup>th</sup> and no later than 12:30 pm on Thursday, April 30<sup>th</sup>.

While we will try to protect all exhibits, we cannot be responsible for loss or damage. The exhibits are open to the public. Please do not bring priceless items.

*Masdevalia strobilii* is a quite small, only 2.5-3/5 inches, species found in one cloud forest of a remote valley in southeast Ecuador. It grows high in the treetops where it can find bright light but also can be found on fence posts at around 4600 ft where there are cleared areas. It produces one fragrant flower per inflorescence of which the sepals are white but intensely suffused with bright orange near each sepal's basal half. They are also covered with dense small hairs. The tips of the sepals form a long slender tube or tail of bright yellow. It likes 80-81 degree days and lows of 60 at night. Karen uses Michigan State University (MSU) fertilizer weekly, a pinch/gal.

It likes a lot of water and humidity so she may spray it up to twice a day almost yearly. One may slightly reduce water in the winter, but never let it dry out completely. While it may only produce one flower per inflorescence it is covered with blooms.



Masd. strobilii  
 Owner: Karen Bryant Div II  
 Photographer: Barbara Smith

*Paphiopedilum Maudiae* is a primary cross between *Paph. callosum* and *Paph. lawrenceanum*, of which the latter has not been seen in Borneo in over a 100 years. The *Maudiae* was first registered in 1900 by Charlesworth of Great Britain and has been awarded 162 times with its first recorded win in 1941. It produces a single flower on one inflorescence with its heart shaped white dorsal sepal veined in apple green and maroon. The petals are white with apple green coloration and lots of maroon warting which in both parents



Paph. Maudiae  
 Owner: Jane Cole Div II  
 Photographer: Barbara Smith

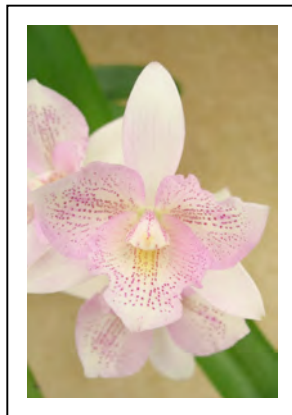


Paph Raisin Wine  
 Owner: Jane Cole Div II  
 Photographer: Barbara Smith

is only slight. The pouch coloration is much darker than on the *callosum* and of a completely different coloration on the *lawrenceanum*. Jane bought this paph at last year's show and grows it in her dining room in a lot of light. She waters it during the summer every 5-6 days while in the winter, once a week.

*Paphiopedilum Raisin Wine* is the result of the hybridization in 2005 of *Paph. Raisin Pie*, a recent recipient of numerous awards, and *Paph. Voodoo Magic*. Both parents show considerable dark color, which accounts for its even darker coloration. It a complex hybrid made up of 6 species with *sukhakulii* and *callosum* making up 60% of its composition. Jane follows the same care for all her paphs.

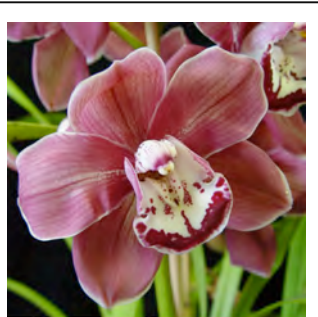
Clty. Chantilly Lace  
 Owner: Kathy Mancini Div III  
 Photographer: Kathy Mancini



*Caulocattleya Chantilly Lace* is a cross between *C. El Dorado Splash* and species, *Cau. bicornutum*. Besides the *bicornutum*, which makes up 50% of its heredity, it is also compromised of 6 other species. Pendleton originated it in 1996. It gets the spotting on the lip from the *bicornutum* and has lost all the ruffling from 3 of the species. The flowers have a cupped appearance with white sepals having faint pink striations while the petals and lip are white with longitudinal magenta spots centrally, brushed pink on the margins and faint magenta stripes. The lip also is blushed with yellow in its throat. Kathy grows her orchid in a case with moderate bright light, close to 50% humidity with temperatures varying with the seasons. It may get into the low 60's in the winter. It is planted in Aussie Gold, fed weekly and allowed to dry out in between. This plant was acquired in 2005 blooming once a year in December or January.



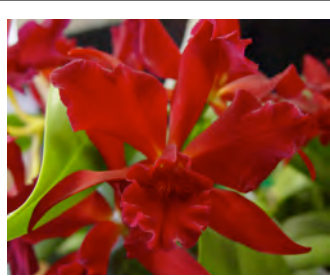
Cym. Chilli Pepper 'Hot Stuff'  
Owner: Walter Prah! Div I  
Photographer: Barbara Smith



Cymbidium Chilli Pepper is complex cross between Cym. Claude Pepper and Cym. Valley Furnace with Cym. lowianum and insigne comprising more than 50% of its genealogy with 7 other species making up the remaining 45%. It was first registered by Valley Orchids in 1993. It has a plum-burgundy coloration outlined in cream with a prominent lip of burgundy and cream and a spotted throat. Walter grows this arching beauty in cool 45-50 degrees nights with temperatures no higher than 80 degrees during the day. It needs to be just moist and is fertilized more than his other orchids to maintain a robust bloom. Walter uses 6-7 different fertilizers and just grabs what is handy. When watering in the spring he sprays the foliage also. It likes bright light and enjoys the breeze from fans in the greenhouse.



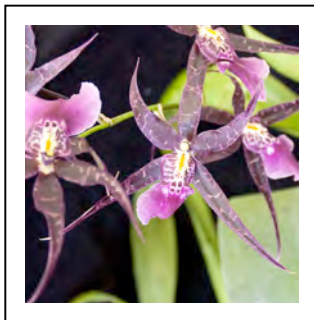
Gsl. Jewel Box 'Dark Waters' AMA/AOS  
Owner: Walter Prah! Div I  
Photographer: Barbara Smith



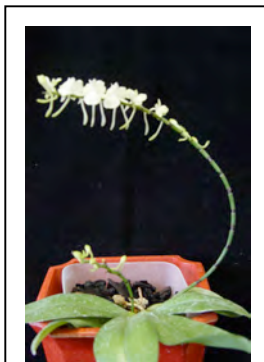
Guarisophleya Jewel Box 'Dark Waters' was first registered in 1962 by Stewart, Inc as a Sophrolaeliocattleya. It is a cross between species Guarianthe aurantiaca and hybrid Sophrocattleya Anzac. In total there are 6 different species with aurantiaca making up 50%. It has been winning awards since 1964. Walter's plant had more than a dozen blooms of crimson with a lip of a more intense crimson. Its flowers have a glistening texture and firm substance. The plant blooms in the winter and spring on a compact plant. For Walter's "valentine", it has faithfully bloomed every

Valentine's Day. It does best in bright light, moderate humidity and intermediate conditions in his greenhouse. Walter's secret to growing orchids is to move the problem orchids closer to the trashcan. He finds that the closer the plants get to the can, the quicker they change their attitude and start blooming. Jewel Box has a slight smell.

Alcra. Memoria Jay Yamada  
Owner: Vickie/Clark Haskins Div I  
Photographer: Clark Haskins



Aliceara Memoria Jay Yamada was once known as Degarmoara. It is an intergeneric hybrid (Brassia, Miltonia and Oncidium) cross between Brsdm. Kenneth Biven and Mtssa. Aztec, registered by Yamada's Orchid Nursery, Allen Yamada in Kapaa, Hawaii in 1999. Five different species makes up this plant with 50% being Brs. arcuigera and Onc. cariniferum. It needs 70% humidity with relatively high light and is temperature tolerant. The blooms are very long lasting, smell good and the plant according to Vickie roots like mad.



Aerangis citata  
Owner: Marcia Santillanes Div III  
Photographer: Barbara Smith

Aerangis citrata, a mini orchid, comes from Madagascar and is a common, very adaptable orchid growing in the shade close to water from near sea level as high as 4900 feet. Each thin, arching inflorescence produces 12-18 faint lemon scented flowers that are creamy white and ivory with a hint of yellow. It may take several weeks for all the flowers to open on the spike. While the flowers are small, the leaves are large in comparison. Plants require shady conditions and initiate flower spikes in low light and need to be protected from high light. They also need strong air movement, mid 80's during the day and low 60's at night. They will adapt given their broad range in altitude. High humidity except in the winter when it should be around 60-70%. Heavily water in spring to fall but allowing roots to dry rapidly. Marcia has had this for 4 years and it did not bloom until she moved it into her aerogrow with lights on 15 hrs/day. Her humidity is around 30-40% and it may go higher if she keeps the door closed. It has "adapted" to its growing conditions finally.

Guarisophleya Gold Digger 'Orchid Jungle' was formally classified as a Laeliocattleya. This hybrid cross, Gsl Red Gold x Ctt. Warpaint, is made up of 7 species, of which Gur. aurantiaca makes up 50%. It is an old hybrid having been registered by O'Dell in 1974 and winning awards since 1980. Flowers are two toned with sepals and petals a golden yellow; lip, a dusky red with a deeper shade in the throat and a texture that is slightly glistening. It likes bright indirect light, temperatures in the cool to intermediate range of 58-75 at night. It prefers humidity above 50% and **must** dry out between watering.



Dendrobium amethystoglossum, an epiphyte,

is found from Luzon in the Philippines growing on mossy limestone cliffs at moderate to high altitudes where there is year round humidity and a dry period during the winter. The waxy flowers are grown on canes averaging 17 blossoms per cane. Its petals and sepals are white to cream color and may or may not have amethyst at the tips. Its tubular lip has a large vivid purple "stain" in the center. This dendrobium's flowers are fragrant and lasting 3-4 weeks. It

Den. amethystoglossum  
Owner: Jane Cole Div II  
Photographer: Kathy Mancini

is deciduous but the shiny, soft leaves can last more than one growing season before dropping. If water or humidity is inadequate, they will become leathery. An average plant will be 18-39

inches. Grow it in diffused or dappled sunlight. It is not heat tolerant and will drop its buds at warmer temperatures. Humidity has to be very high for this orchid, 85-90% and kept moist, but not soggy during the late spring to fall growing period. As new growths mature in the fall, slowly reduce water.

Cymbidium lowianum is found in parts of Burma, Thailand and China growing in damp, shaded evergreen or mixed forests at 3940-7900 feet. Due to heavy collection, it is rarely found in Thailand except in inaccessible mountains. It is a large species named after Sir Hugh Low, a 19<sup>th</sup> century British collector, and is commonly used as one of the parents. There are 12-30 flowers per inflorescence, measuring 3-4 inches across and sometimes slightly fragrant. Sepals and petals of this cultivar are apple green. Its lip is a yellow and white with a broad deep red V-shaped patch densely covered with velvety hairs. In nature light levels are low from spring to early fall due to the heavy, persistent cloud cover. In the winter and early spring make sure it has as much light as possible, short of burning the foliage.



Cym. lowianum 'James Drysdale'  
Owner: Connie Smith Div II  
Photographer: Kathy Mancini



The species, Paphiopedilum glanduliferum, was found in NW Papua New Guinea in 1892. It has gone by several different species names, first of them being praestans but is now accepted as glanduliferum. It grows around 700 feet as a terrestrial. It is a striking multifloral species and a parent of many of the popular hybrids such as St. Swithin and Yellow Tiger. Dark stripes over a yellow background with twisted and slightly hairy down swept petals make it one of the more desirous paphs. Grow in low light in intermediate to hot temperatures.

Paph. glanduliferum  
Owner: Dennis Gomez Div III  
Photographer: Kathy Mancini



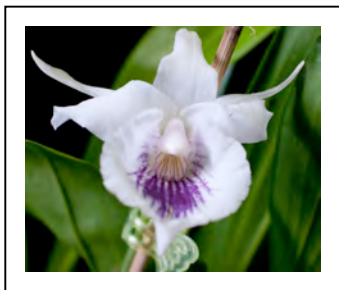
*Laelia anceps* is found in Mexico and Honduras growing in a variety of habitats, from coffee plantations and pastures to oak and oak-pine forests up to 500 feet. Both plant and flower are similar to the cattleyas. It will produce an erect flower spike ranging up to 2 feet having 2-5 flowers each about 4 inches. The petals and sepals are a rich violet with the lip being a deeper hue and bright yellow throat. It is an excellent species for the beginner since it can be grown indoors as well as in a cool greenhouse and will adapt to a variety of growing conditions. It can be grown on a block of wood or cork bark where it will develop an extensive aerial root system. Propagation is a simple matter of separating the back bulbs and potting them singly. It likes bright light but reduced or diffused reduces the risk of sunburn. A reddish tinge on the leaves indicates the light is correct. High light is also needed to mature the bulb before its rest period. Strong air movement is a necessity. Summer temperatures should be in the high 70's and it does

well outdoors if near the outlet of an evaporative cooler since it likes 80% humidity. Drench plant at each watering during its growing season, making sure roots can dry rapidly. Reduce water in the fall after new growths mature.

This white nobile *Dendrobium* belongs to one of the most popular types of cool growing dendrobiums. The nobiles are found in Asia growing from 600 to 6550 feet. The spring flowers appear in ones and twos along the complete length of the previous year's bulbs, which are fairly tall and stoutish. You will notice on this particular white nobile that it has a yellow throat and a faint pink overtone here and there. During the winter rest water should be withheld until the flower buds have clearly started their development: otherwise if watering is started too early the buds will develop into growths. Water well in the summer and keep cool and give it high humidity. Too high of temperatures will restrict flowering. If leaves are yellow that is an indication of proper light. One can propagate this orchid from the leafless canes or new plants can be raised from the growths or kikkis. Do not overpot.



Den. Unnamed nobile  
Owner: Vickie Ventura Div III  
Photographer: Kathy Mancini

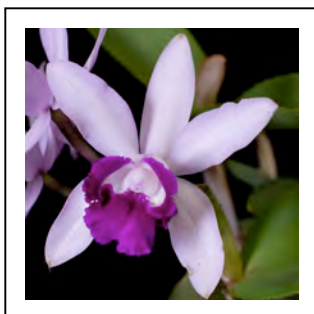


*Cnths. amazonica*  
Owner: Vickie/Clark Haskins Div I  
Photographer: Clark Haskins

*Cochleanthes amazonica* is among 15 species of the genus with this species found in parts of northern S. America and Peru. They grow in shady, wet forest habitats from 800-3300 ft. flowering in the late autumn and winter. One flower is produced per inflorescence that are waxy, fragrant and the largest of the genus at 2 x 3 inches. Sepals, petals and the column are white while the white lip is marked with contrasting purple-red veins. The dorsal sepal is sharply pointed while the lateral sepals have the same shape but bend backwards. Each growth consists of 5-7 flat leaves forming a fan. Shady conditions with filtered or diffused light, strong air movement, high yearly temperatures with very high humidity are required. Because they have no water storage never let them dry out.

*C. intermedia* var *orlata*  
'Crownfox'  
Owner: Steve Fischer Div I

*Cattleya intermedia* is found in Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay usually in coastal or seaside swamps in low shade trees or high in the upper branches. They will also grow in dunes covered with spongy water retaining organic matter. There can be 3- 9 large (5inches) blossoms having perhaps a slight fragrance. The sepals and petals are a pale lilac/violet while the ruffled lip is a vivid shade of violet. The species is so variable that there many varieties. *Orlata* refers to the color band around central and lateral lobes of the lip. *Intermedia* can be fairly compact if it remains at 5 inches but can grow up to 12 inches high. In nature it likes full sun but as a grower you must let your plant adapt to light levels to prevent sunburn. Strong wind is needed especially if in bright light. It thrives in high temperatures with night lows in the 69-71 range. It is another high humidity orchid preferring 80% nearly year round due to heavy rainfalls in nature. However, the roots must dry rapidly after watering. Steve puts it outside where it remains until he brings in the cymbidiums.



Maxillaria tenuifolia is found the rainforests, tropical deciduous forests and some ravines of warm oak forests in Mexico and parts of Central Mexico at sea level and up to 3300 feet. The heavily textured and coconut fragrant flowers bloom one to an inflorescence. The sepals and petals are usually dark red speckled and mottled with yellow. The lip is a dark red but will have leopard like spots and blotches. Its leaves are long and thin and taper to a sharp point. They have a tendency to spread if not contained. Plants should never be exposed to direct sun but rather filtered or diffused. Strong air movement needs to be provided. They too like high humidity. One should keep moist with slight drying between watering while growing. Reduce in the fall.



Another Show and Tell winner from February was Sharon Hendrix with an ascocenda. Unfortunately I never received a picture or name from her so all I have is from what I jotted down at the meeting. The orchid was bought from Motes 3 years ago while visiting Florida and has bloomed every January w/o fail. She waters it thoroughly one a week and it hangs fairly close to the glass in a south-facing window.

## NMOG ROAD TRIP – JULY 10<sup>TH</sup>-11<sup>TH</sup>, 2009

NMOG will host a road trip on a luxury coach to the *International Santa Barbara Orchid Fair* hosted by the Santa Barbara Orchid Estate. Check out their website

[www.orchidfair.com](http://www.orchidfair.com)

We will leave Albuquerque the afternoon of Friday, July 10<sup>th</sup>, travel at night to arrive the next morning, Saturday July 11<sup>th</sup> at the Santa Barbara Orchid Fair.

We will have access to the bus during the day if we want a tour of the Santa Barbara Orchid Estate.

We leave Santa Barbara the evening of Saturday, July 11<sup>th</sup> and travel at night returning to Albuquerque Sunday morning July 12<sup>th</sup>.

We have secured our spot with a deposit to hold these dates since July books quickly. In order to “fill the bus” we need 45 people to attend.

If you would like to participate in NMOG’s first ever road trip adventure, you would need to make a **deposit of \$50 by May 3, 2009. The balance of \$100 would be due by Friday, May 22<sup>nd</sup>. (Total of \$150 per person)**

- Because we are taking the bus, we could bring our own food for the trip, and we would be able to bring back plants that we purchase in Santa Barbara.
- The bus is equipped with a bathroom and comfortable seats for sleeping.

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**Please return this portion of the form with you payment. Thank You.**

Name \_\_\_\_\_ phone number \_\_\_\_\_

How many going on trip? \_\_\_\_\_ Amount enclosed \_\_\_\_\_

Make your checks out to NMOG for \$50 and mail them by to:

Joanne Bodin

5519 Amigo Way NE

Albuquerque, NM 87111

If you have any questions call Keith Mead at 898-0975



**Keith Mead Treasurer**  
**PO Box 26473**  
**Albuquerque NM 87125-**  
**6473**  
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**News Contributions:**  
**E-MAIL:**  
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**Board meeting**  
**April 8th 2009, 6:30 pm**  
**at the home of Joanne**  
**Bodin. All members are**  
**welcome to attend. If**  
**you want to express an**  
**opinion, bring up ideas,**  
**etc, you must be on the**  
**agenda.**

**Contact Debby**  
**Lieberman at**  
[deblieberman@earthlink.net](mailto:deblieberman@earthlink.net)  
**or 286 0196 no later**  
**than 04/06/09**

**We're on the Web!**  
**See us at:**  
<http://www.nmog.org>

March 21-22, 2009  
 Illinois Orchid Society Spring Show  
 Chicago Botanic Gardens  
 Glencoe, IL

April 24-26, 2009  
 AOS Trustees Meeting and Orchid  
 Show  
 Hilton Houston North  
 Houston, TX

July 24-26, 2009  
 Parkside Orchid Festival  
 Parkside Orchid Nursery  
 Ottsville, PA

October 10-11, 2009  
 Illinois Orchid Society Fall Mini Show  
 Chicago Botanic Gardens  
 Glencoe, IL

October 30-November 1, 2009  
 Mid America Orchid Congress Show  
 Marriott Cool Springs Hotel  
 Franklin, TN

March 27-29, 2009  
 Longwood Gardens Show (SEPOS)  
 Longwood Gardens  
 Kennett Square, PA

May 15-17, 2009  
 Redlands International Orchid Festival  
 Fruit and Spice Park  
 Homestead, FL

September 25-26-27, 2009  
 Chicagoland Orchid Festival  
 Chicago, IL

October 10-11, 2009  
 Denver Orchid Society Fall Show  
 Echter's Garden Center  
 Arvada, CO

This will be my final newsletter. Due to family illness, I will be no longer be participating in NMOG on a regular basis. I have enjoyed putting out the newsletter these past three years except for those times when software, computer malfunction and missed deadlines came into play. Please make sure you take the time to thank the new person who will take this job over. Thanks to you who took the time to let me know they enjoyed the newsletter. My best to the new editor.