

SOUTHERN ONTARIO ORCHID SOCIETY NEWS
September 2015, Volume 50, Issue 8
Celebrating 50 years SOOS

Web site: www.soos.ca ; Member of the Canadian Orchid Congress; Affiliated with the American Orchid Society, the Orchid Digest and the International Phalaenopsis Alliance.

Membership: Annual Dues \$30 per calendar year (January 1 to December 31). Surcharge \$15 for newsletter by postal service.

Membership secretary: **Liz Mc Alpine, 189 Soudan Avenue, Toronto, ON M4S 1V5, phone 416-487-7832, renew or join on line at soos.ca/members**

Executive: President, Laura Liebgott, 905-883-5290; Vice-President, John Spears, 416-260-0277; Secretary, Sue Loftus 905-839-8281; Treasurer, John Vermeer, 905-823-2516

Other Positions of Responsibility: Program, Mario Ferrusi; Plant Doctor, Doug Kennedy; Meeting Set up, Yvonne Schreiber; Vendor and Sales table coordinator, Diane Ryley; Library Liz Fodi; Web Master, Max Wilson; Newsletter, Peter and Inge Poot; Annual Show, Peter Poot; Refreshments, Joe O'Regan. Conservation Committee, Susan Shaw; Show table, Synea Tan .

Honorary Life Members: Terry Kennedy, Doug Kennedy, Inge Poot, Peter Poot, Joe O'Regan, Diane Ryley, Wayne Hingston, Mario Ferrusi.

Annual Show: February 13-14, 2016

Next Meeting Sunday, September 6 , Floral Hall of the Toronto Botanical Garden, Sales 12 noon,

Program at 1 pm Leon Glicenstein will give a presentation about plants and animals of The Cloud Forests of Costa Rica. Leon has enjoyed a very extensive and varied career in orchids in both North and South America including exploration, hybridising and conservation.

President's Remarks Welcome Orchid

Lovers. Time has passed quickly this summer; hope you enjoyed the weather. Almost time to start thinking about where you are going to put all of your new plants that need to be brought into the house. Time for our regular meetings to begin. September 6th will be that date. Time to think about the up and coming shows. Time to plan for the Growers' tour.

Members (**N through R**) will be supplying the treats for the September meeting.

Up and coming events:

September 6th – speaker Leon Glicenstein, The Cloud Forests of Costa Rica

September 19th – 20th is the growers' tour. This is the weekend **before** the COOS Show. Please see schedule in the newsletter for the growers involved and **dates** and **times** that they are open.

September 26th – 27th is the COOS show. Don Wyatt will be creating SOOS' display. He will be looking for plants.

October 4th — Chris Purver will be our speaker. Topic to be announced.

October 17th – 18th is the ECOS show and I will be looking for flowers for our display.

The following weekend is the Windsor show (**October 23rd – 24th**) and once again I will be looking for more flowers for our display.

As you can see everything is coming up fast and furious and I haven't even touched on November yet.

We are still looking for a Vice President. If you are interested please see me.

As always, happy "orchiding",

Laura Liebgott

Questions or comments: Please contact me at: lliebgott@rogers.com or 905 883 5290

Coming Events 2015

SEPTEMBER

5, TJC Monthly Judging at TBG.

6, SOOS meeting, Toronto Botanical Garden, sales 12 noon, program 1 pm.

19, MtlJC Business Meeting and Montreal Monthly Judging, Jardin Botanique de Montreal

19-20 SOOS members tour of grow setups.

26, 27 Central Ontario OS Show, Cambridge.

OCTOBER

3, TJC Monthly Judging at TBG.

4, SOOS meeting, Toronto Botanical Garden, sales 12 noon, program 1 pm.

3, CNYOS show, Baldwinsville (to be confirmed)

17-18, ECOS show and MtlJC Monthly Judging

24-25, Windsor Orchid Society show

NOVEMBER

1, SOOS meeting, Toronto Botanical Garden, sales 12 noon, program 1 pm.

7, TJC Business Meeting + Monthly Judging, TBG

14 -15 Niagara frontier OS Show, Buffalo.

11 -15, AOS Members meeting

21, Montreal Monthly Judging, Jardin Botanique de Montreal

DECEMBER

5, TJC Monthly Judging at TBG

6, SOOS meeting, Toronto Botanical Garden, sales 12 noon, program 1 pm.

12, Montreal Monthly Judging, Jardin Botanique de Montreal

AOS Judging Results

Please note, all of these awards are provisional until published by the American Orchid Society.

Toronto Judging Centre July 5, 2015

Encyclia nemorales 'Di Ciommo John Joseph' CCM-AOS 82 points, Joe Di Ciommo

Encyclia Jungle chocolate x *phoenicia* (?) CCM-AOS 80 points, Joe Di Ciommo.

Cynorchis gibbosa (?) CCM-AOS 88 points, John Doherty.

Catasetum Dentigrianum (?) HCC-AOS 77 points, Bernie Butts and Chuck Lefaive.

Scaphosepalum fimbriatum (?) AM-AOS 81 points, Doug and Terry Kennedy.

Phalaenopsis violacea (?) HCC-AOS 75 points, Leslie Ee.

Toronto Judging Centre August 1, 2015

Cynorchis fastigiata 'Jordelyn' CCM-AOS 85 points, John Doherty

Cleisocentron [Clctn.] *gokusingii* CHM-AOS 81 points,

Leslie Ee.

Phragmipedium Fliquet (?) AM-AOS 84 points, Doug and Terry Kennedy.

Note! The next judging will be held at the Toronto Botanical Gardens, Saturday, September 5; education at 10 am, , judging at 1 pm. AOS Judging is a service of the American Orchid Society and is open to all!

Paphiopedilums and Their Differences, by

Glen Decker (Transcribed and adapted by Inge Poot)

Glen Decker of Piping Rock Orchids was kind enough to substitute at short notice for our no-show scheduled guest speaker at the Orchid fest in July 2015. He gave us two most informative talks and brought lots of great plants for sale. Nobody complained about the substitution! The *Paphiopedilum* and *Phragmipedium* almost mature seedlings your transcriber bought are both in bloom right now in August and are both "keepers"!

Glen has been growing orchids since he was 14 years old and had his first greenhouse at age 18. No wonder that by now he has a well-established orchid business whose plant quality is second to none – and he is nowhere near old in age! You can check out his claims to fame by visiting his green houses in central New York State during the open house in June of each year.

Paphiopedilums were first described as *cyripediums* with *P. venustum* being the first *Paphiopedilum* described, albeit as a *cyripedium*. In present-day taxonomy the only cyps are temperate zone plants found from Europe to Asia to North America. *Paphiopedilums* are only found in Asia and the adjacent islands such as the Phillipines.

The basic general **cultural pointers** for *Paphiopedilums* are as follows:

Temperature: Most Paphs do best in intermediate temperatures, that is, with minimum night temperatures of 58F and maximum day temperatures of 85F. Exceptions are covered later.

If plants are grown under lights all year, lower their temperature from December to the end of February and water less frequently during this cold treatment.

Paphiopedilum armeniacum the coolest growing *Parvisepalum* species, should be cooled to 7-8 C for about 3 weeks in late fall outside or when convenient under cover. During this chilling they should not be watered. Omit the chill and you will get no flowers!

The common rule of thumb says that mottled-leaved plants are grown warmer than the plain-leaved plants, but this is a dangerous oversimplification. The multifloral species have plain leaves, but are mostly warm growing, while the Chinese and northern Vietnamese species Paphs with small dorsals and huge pouches have mottled leaves, yet need the coolest temperatures of all *Paphiopedilums*.

Light: They vary in their light requirements from a low of 800 foot-candles (fc) to a high of 3500 fc all depending on their background species. More on this later.

Watering: they like to be moist and be watered just before the medium dries out. Glen uses rainwater as long as the supply lasts. Since he uses 1500 gallons (6000 liters) of water during the 4-5 hours each watering takes him, the supply often has to be augmented by his pH 9 and sulphur containing well-water. It becomes a chemistry experiment to render the well-water suitable for the orchids. In his area rainwater has a pH of about 6. You want a pH of about 6.5 so add oyster shell to the potting medium.

At Piping Rock, the *Phragmipediums* are watered 5X per week and the rest of the plants about once per week during the summer growing season.

Fertilizing: feed according to weather, that is, heavier in the summer and less if any during the winter. At Piping Rock the plants are fertilized once per week during their growing season.

Repotting: **Species** *Paphiopedilums* must be repotted **once per year**. Hybrids are less fussy.

Don't overpot!

Potting Medium: (Wear a dust mask when mixing media.)

You can grow most orchids in any medium, but you must adjust watering and feeding to whatever medium you swear by!

At Piping Rock they found that media such as Orchidata bark (pH ~4), Aussie Gold and Rockwool really hold lots of water and don't work with their other cultural practices. The medium they use at present consists of:

6 parts medium fir bark

12 parts seedling grade fir bark

3 parts charcoal (slows acidification and the resultant root death)

4 parts sponge rock or large Perlite

1.5 parts cracked oyster shell (most chicken grit is crushed oyster shell. This ingredient adds magnesium and keeps acidity down) Glen adds it to all his plants that can be grown in a reasonably dense medium. The shell falls through the medium if the medium is too coarse, e.g. for *Cattleyas*.

Hydrogrow is like a heavy spongerock.

Growstone looks similar to Hydrogrow but is very alkaline. It also dries out very quickly and is thus suitable for ebb-and-flow growing set-ups that flood the plants twice a day. Glen tried growing *Phragmipedium kovachii* this way, since it likes alkaline soils. This species can also be grown in 50% new Rockwool + 50% Growstone + a layer of oyster shell.

Pro-Mix works for growing *Phragmipedium pearcei* when mixed with an equal volume of Perlite. It does not work for *Paphs* under the conditions provided at Piping Rock Orchids.

Pest Control: Mealy bugs, scale insects and false spider mites attack *Paphiopedilums*, but so far **no viruses** have been found that attack *Paphiopedilums* or *Phragmipediums*. *Phragmipediums* are very sensitive to

oils and chemicals. So perhaps hand picking, "squishing" followed by 2-3 sprayings of 50-70% isopropyl alcohol should be your pest control of choice for them. *Paphiopedilums* are a bit hardier. But do check the undersides of leaves periodically for the pock-marking and rusty discoloration that signals a false spidermite attack. Isopropyl alcohol, etc. to the rescue!

Remember: It's all about roots, healthy roots are a sign of success!

The genus *Paphiopedilum* is at present divided into 6 sub-genera. These divisions are quite useful for cultural generalizations in the six groups.



Paph. delenatii, Photo: L. O'Shaughnessy



Paph. micranthum, Photo: Orchid Wiz 11.2

Sub-genus *Parvisepalum*:

Irreverently referred to as the "toilet bowl" lady slippers.....

This group of species has mottled leaves, but unlike the other mottled-leaves species, these plants are cool growers.

This sub-genus was known for the longest time as only two plants of the species *Paph. delenatii* (white with a pink pouch, ie China's answer to *Cypripedium reginae*!) that were collected by members of Kew and Vacherot and Lecoufle around 1920 in a collecting expedition into China and northern Vietnam. Kew took home one plant and promptly turned it into a dead herbarium specimen, while Vacherot and Lecoufle grew their specimen, selfed it and started line-breeding and hybridizing with it. Only within the last 20 years have other specimens been collected and used to improve the available germplasm.

The next species in this group to be discovered in the 1950's was *Paphiopedilum micranthum*, another pink – pouched species, but with brown veining and yellow reticulations over the pink edged and yellow centered dorsal and petals. The first plant was a single collection and more were not found until about 1980. This species requires low light from 1000-1500 fc.

As already mentioned earlier, *Paph. armeniacum* a large golden yellow species needs the coolest temperatures of the genus and will not flower unless subjected to near freezing temperatures in the winter dry period.

Another species important in hybridization is *Paph. malipoense* a species with green flowers highlighted by a raspberry coloured splotch on the staminode and a lovely raspberry fragrance. The large flowers keep growing for their entire blooming period and are carried on long regal stems.

The last species I will mention is *Paph. emersonii*, a very large-flowered species with oval white flowers and a yellow "toilet bowl" lip. The staminode has reddish markings on it.

Hybrids:



Paph. Harold Koopowitz

'Windy Hill' HCC-AOS
Photo: Craig Plahn, OW 11.2



Paph. Lynleigh Koopovitz

Photo: Lois Cinert OW 11.2

Well-known crosses are Paph. Lynleigh Koopovitz (delenatii X malipoense),

Paph. Harold Koopowitz (malipoense X rothschildianum). This cross illustrates that when crossing single flowered species with a multi-flowered species such as rothschildianum, we can expect two or three flowered progeny.

Paph. Norito Hasegawa (*malipoense* X *armeniacum*) shows what lovely yellows are possible when crossing the green and purple-nosed *malipoense* with the bright yellow *armeniacum*.

Culture summary of Parvisepalums:

- Low light (1000-1500 fc) similar to Phalaenopsis
- Can definitely tolerate the lowest temperatures, just above frost.
- Moist, letting them just dry out before watering again – heavier in the summer months with more air movement. Slightly drier during the winter months.
- Feed according to weather...heavier during the summer and less if any during the winter.



Paph. Norito Hasegawa
Photo: Lynn O'Shaughnessy, OW 11.2

Sub-genus *Brachipetalum* contains species with mottled somewhat succulent leaves, but they are warmer growing than the Parvisepalum group above. The succulent leaves break easily and also are prone to rot. Drying out between waterings discourages rot. Quick

drying is encouraged by not over-potting and by not over-watering.

The first species in this group was described at the end of the 1800's and explorers slowly added to their number since then.



Paph. bellatulum 'Campano de Dios' HCC-AOS
Photo: OW 11.2

The species most often used in hybridizing is

Paph.

bellatulum,

because it has large white purple-spotted flowers with very rounded petals. It has a short weak stem and this character

unfortunately

crops up even

today in some of its progeny. This is the species responsible for the nick-name of "toads" for the hybrids in this group with other species: big, fat, round flowers sitting on the leaves!

Other species used in hybridizing are *Paph. concolor* and its variety *longipetalum*, *Paph. niveum* (a cute round miniature species on a strong stem, that is used in tea-cup Paphiopedilum hybrids), and *Paph. godefroyae* (some deeply coloured clones are held by lucky hybridizers that are most valuable for producing dark red hybrids)



Paph. Psyche

Photo: Lois Cinert, OW 11.2

Hybrids:

Well-known hybrids are Paph. Psyche (*bellatulum* X *niveum*). The clone shown shows it inherited the stem from *niveum* and is larger than that species.

Another cross shown by our speaker was Paph. Crystelle (Double Trix X

rothschildianum). When the flowers come out properly it is stunning, but most of the progeny are crippled with deformities in shape and colour..... There is a chromosomal incompatibility between "brachys " and the next group, the *Polyantha*.



Paph Crystelle 'Krull's Texas' AM-AOS
Photo: Judy Cook, OW 11.2

The group is best known for hybrids within the group that produce great whites, with or without spots or other markings.

Culture Summary of Brachypetalums (mottled leaves, white with burgundy stripes and spotted flowers type):

- Low light (1000-1500 fc) similar to Phalaenopsis.
- Temperatures – intermediate but on the warmer side.
- Likes to dry out between waterings... Very important not to over pot - to avoid over watering and ultimately rotting.
- Feed according to weather... heavier during the summer and less if any during the winter.

Subgenus Polyantha: the “poly” refers to the multifloral nature of this group. Some beautiful giants are in this subgenus! This group has solidly green leaves. The first species were discovered in the 1800's and new discoveries keep cropping up to this day.



Paph. rothschildianum
Photo: John Varigos, OW 11.2

The most famous species is probably *Paph. rothschildianum*. It is stunning by itself and seems to produce nothing but stunning progeny when crossed with other species. (See photo of Paph. Crystelle above!) The best clones have dark, solid, red-brown pouches and up to 5 flowers per inflorescence and of course “the Stately Stance”! In the photo shown, the

inflorescence on the left has a better dorsal sepal shape. Many people have trouble flowering this species. Giving it good light when it is of flowering size (this may take 10-15 years for most of the species in this group) it needs a chill during winter nights to set flower buds. For most species in this group, if they do not get enough light they either won't flower or the flower count will be low. Most need Cattleya light of 2000-3500 fc.

Our speaker also warned that low light plants that get too much light won't flower either. So watch the leaf colour for a hint as to whether you need to correct the light level.

As mentioned above, the plants in this subgenus can be enormous. Two to three-foot leaf spans are not uncommon. Read up on them before you buy a cute little seedling that just won't stop getting huger and huger and not flowering for 15 years before proving that the space (at best, half of your best growing space on a south or west-facing windowsill!) was or was not wasted on a dud.



Paphiopedilum sanderianum, AQ-AOS, won by John Doherty, March 5, 2011, O+ v. 1.2

The most elusive species in this subgenus is *Paph. sanderianum*. This bizarre species with its Rapunzel-like curly long petals had been introduced into cultivation in the 1800's, but then was not found again until a 100 years later. This species is grown to perfection by our own John Doherty who has sibbed and selfed his plants and exhibited a dozen of them, garnering an award of quality. He has told your transcriber that he grows the seedlings like phalaenopsis, that is warm and humid and moist and only increases the light when the plants are flowering size.

Hybrids:

The most popular hybrids have one of the smaller growing polyantha species as one parent (such as *Paph. lowii*, *Paph. haynaldianum*, *Paph. philippinense* and its variety *roebelenii*, *Paph. parishii*) and thus bring down the size of the progeny.

Paph. Julius (lowii X rothschildianum) is a good example.



Paphiopedilum Julius
Photo: Dr Thomas Ott, OW 11.2

Paph. St Swithin (*philippinense* X *rothschildianum*) has been so highly awarded that not even a beauty like the one shown by Joe DiCiommo got an award.



Paphiopedilum Saint Swithin
'DiCiommo's Flying Eagle'
Photo: Ed Cott, OW 11.2

- Temperatures – intermediate...also like a major drop in temperature in the winter to initiate flowering.
- Moist, letting them just dry out before watering again.
- Feed according to weather... heavier during the summer and less if any during the winter.

Subgenus Paphiopedilum has single flowered inflorescences and solid green leaves.



Paphiopedilum insigne 'Irene' Cult./CSA
Photo: OW library, OW 11.2

The first species in this group were discovered in the 1800's and new ones are discovered to this day. **Paphiopedilum insigne** was among the first ones to be found (1888) and was used extensively in hybridizing (often using the all canary yellow and white variety *sanderianum*) the big waxy green saucer-shaped "toads" so popular in the past and just now coming back into popularity.

There are two different habitats for this group, so a section of this subgenus found in Southern India and containing the horticulturally important species **Paphiopedilum druryi** has to be grown differently (warmer). It has small green and yellow flowers with dark brown midveins.

All hate stale media and have to be repotted annually if root loss is to be avoided.

Paph. henryanum is an extreme case of this. It will die promptly in a stale medium. It is a lovely species with a very pink pouch, pinkish petals and a quite flat dorsal decorated with large precisely spaced purple spots. They like phalaenopsis light, but are grown much cooler. 10-15C suit the northern species best.

Another popular species is **Paph. barbigerum**. It varies greatly in size with the smaller clones making excellent starting points for miniature hybrids, the so-called "tea-cup" Paphiopedilums.

The tea-cup hybrid Paph. Wossner Zwerg (*barbigerum* X *helenae*) and Doll's Kobold (*henryanum* X



Paph. Prince Edward of York
'King's Ransom' HCC-AOS
Photo: William Merritt collection, OW 11.2

Paph. Prince Edward of York (*rothschildianum* X *sanderianum*) is another highly awarded grex, but not all clones have as red a pouch and as massive petals. This grex will take 10-15 years to reach flowering size and the plants are fairly large.

Paph. Chia Hua Dancer (*sanderianum* X *gigantifolium*) is the only cross of this type that preserves the highly curly petals so admired in *Paph. sanderianum*.



Paphiopedilum Chiu Hua Dancer 'Alexa'
Photo: Richard Noel, OW 11.2

Culture Summary of Polyanthas (multiflorals):

- Brighter light (2000-3500 fc) – if the light levels are too low, they will either not flower or you will get lower flower counts.

charlesworthii) are good examples of this new line of breeding.

The hybrids are larger than the parent species and with so many years of selecting, doubling of chromosomes and line-breeding for various results.

Paphiopedilum mastersianum has a lovely shiny texture and has passed this texture on to the big “toads”. Large size is partly derived from ***Paph. superbiens*** and its varieties and ***Paph. wardii*** from the next subgenus.

Paphiopedilum charlesworthii is a good parent for red hybrids.



Paphiopedilum fairrieianum
‘Springwater Cutie’ AM-AOS, O+ v. 1.2

Paphiopedilum fairrieianum is a charming small species that is big on graceful curves. Luckily it is very dominant in shape and to a certain degree in colour when used in hybridizing. For the full shape and incidentally, lots of spots the hybridizers looked to the brachypetalum ***Paph. bellatulum***.

Hybrids:

Examples of complex hybrid “toads”:



Paphiopedilum Autumn Moon ‘Moondust’ AM-AOS
Photo: James Osen, O+ v. 1.2



Paphiopedilum Blake Parker McKinney
‘Hampshire’ AM-AOS
Photo: Milton Wittmann, O+ v. 1.2



Paphiopedilum Carolina Day ‘Symmetry’ HCC-AOS
Photo: James Osen, O+ v. 1.2



Paphiopedilum Don Egger ‘January’ AM-AOS
Photo: Ross Leach, O+ v. 1.2

Culture summary of subgenus *Paphiopedilum* (single flowered, solid leaf types):

- Low light (1000-1500 fc) – similar to phalaenopsis
- Can definitely tolerate lower temperatures
- Moist letting them just dry out before watering again.
- Feed according to weather ... heavier during the summer and less if any during the winter.
- **IMPORTANT** ... The species in this group prefer to be repotted yearly to prevent loss of their root systems!!!

Subgenus *Sigmatopetalum* plants have mottled leaves, single flowers and are referred to as the Maudiae type slipper orchids.

Their discovery in the wild stretched from the earliest time to the present.

Most have large flowers with quite large dorsal sepals. Plum colours predominate.

They are the easiest groups to grow. They like to grow warm, like phalaenopsis.

They do well in low light, from 900 to 1200 fc.

Grow them moist, watering just before the medium dries out.



Paph Maudiae, a lovely “coloratum” form
Photo: Gene Dangler (Will Riley), OW 11.2



Paph. Maudiae ‘JAC-anapes’ HCC-AOS
Has *Paphiopedilum callosum* ‘Jac’ as one parent
Photo: Orchids +, v. 1.2



Paph. Maudiae ‘Eureka’ FCC-AOS
Has *Paph. callosum* ‘Ebony Queen’
in its background, Photo: O+ v. 1.2

The most famous hybrid in the group, which ended up giving the subgenus its common name is *Paph. Maudiae* (*callosum* X *lawrenceanum*).



Paph. Maudiae ‘Magnificum’ CCM-AOS
Has alba forms as both parents, yet is very vigorous.

Photo: Greg Allikas, O+ v. 1.2

The most common form is the *alba* form, a white flower with green veining and shadings and lots of hybrid vigor! The “coloratum” form, uses the normal colour forms of the two very similar parental species. When two

beautifully deeply coloured forms of *Paph. callosum* were found, they turned out to breed quite differently, but ushered in the vinicolor Paph craze! *Paphiopedilum callosum* ‘Jac’ had a wide deep magenta –red margin on the dorsal, while the clone ‘Ebony Queen’ had a solid magenta dorsal with darker veins. ‘Jac’ breeds “flame” progeny (progeny with washes of bright red-magenta on the dorsal), while ‘Ebony Queen’ breeds the mostly wine-red, so-called vinicolors.

This cross is grown for cut flowers for the Asian market while *Paph Insigne* is the preferred cut flower in Europe.

A more complex Maudiae hybrid is Claire de Lune (Emerald X Alma Gevaert) and some clones of this cross are huge!

But the early hybrids such as **Gowerianum** (*curtisii* X *lawrenceanum*) and **Leeanum** (*insigne* X *spicerianum*) are so vigorous that they can still be readily found today. Their flowers are larger than those of either parent.

Paphiopedilum sukhakulii is a species with wide warty horizontally held petals. It is a great parent for breeding spots. Crossing it onto *rothschildianum* sounds promising, but most progeny are “dogs”.

Paphiopedilum **Wiertzianum** (*lawrenceanum* X *rothschildianum*) at its best has produced some black progeny, but most come out deformed, the rest worse than either parent!!

Culture Summary of *Sigmatopetalum*s:

- **Lowerst light levels (900 – 1200fc)**
- Temperatures intermediate, but on the **warmer side**.
- Moist, letting them just dry out before watering again.
- Feed according to weather ... heavier during the summer and less if any during the winter.
-

Subgenus Cochlopetalum are the sequentially flowering types.

The five species of this subgenus were discovered from the late 1800's to the late 1900's. They have a small distribution in Sumatra and Java.

Grow them like Phalaenopsis.

They will flower for months and even years from the same inflorescence, with each consecutive flower lasting from 5 to 7 weeks. Never cut a green flowering stem, since there may only be a pause in flower production, not the end of it.

The leaves have rolling edges.

The species are mostly rather similar, but the late Judy Adams was able to tell them all apart with no hesitation! Paphiopedilum names *victoria-mariae*, *victoria-regina* and *chamberlainianum* have been hopelessly mixed up by various authors, thus the best thing to do is to go along with Cribb's nomenclature and forget all the others! This does not help with the names of hybrids, since the hybridizers probably went along with the current name guru and a few years later the same cross could have been registered under a different name,



Paphiopedilum victoria-mariae

'The Orchid Patch' HCC-AOS

Photo: Queensland Orchid Society, OW 11.2

is only faintly spotted and the dorsal has a few short brown veins.

Paph. victoria-regina was called *Paph. chamberlainum* for the longest time is a little more boldly marked than the above species. The spots on the pink pouch are



Paphiopedilum Pinocchio

Photo: Gene Crocker, OW 11.2

primulinum in the cross Pinocchio. This is a pastel coloured cross, very appealing in green, soft yellow and a light pink pouch.

because the parents had been re-assigned....

Paphiopedilum victoria-mariae sometimes put under *victoria-regina*, is a striking species. The glossy flowers have a pink pouch that

is only faintly spotted and the dorsal has a few short brown veins. The spots on the pink pouch are distinct and the brown veins of the dorsal are generally darker and go to the apex of the dorsal.

Paphiopedilum glaucophyllum is used with the all yellow species *Paph.*



Paphiopedilum Salvadore Dali

Photo: John Kerr, OW 11.2

bunches found in *victoria-regina*. But it undoubtedly has hybrid vigour.

Culture Summary for Cochlopetalums, the sequentially flowering group:

- Low light (1000-1500 fc) –similar to phalaenopsis
- Temperatures – intermediate
- Moist, letting them just dry out before watering again.
- Feed according to weather ... heavier during the summer and less if any during the winter.

flora-peculia

orchidées japonaises
japanese orchids and orchid species

Terry Kowalczyk

24 Rockvale Avenue 416.828.8023
Toronto, Ontario info@florapeculia.ca
m6e 3a9 www.florapeculia.ca

Crystal Star Orchids

broker service with over 15 top orchid nurseries

Summer Open House

From June to August weekends only
From 10 a.m. - 5 p.m. By appointment only
Tel: 905-478-8398 or
email : crystalstarorchids@gmail.com
20815 2nd Concession Road
East Gwillimbury Ontario L9N 0G9

Ching Hua Orchids, In Charm, Krull Smith,
and Sunset Valley.

It's time to repot!
 Supplies for the home grower
**Fir Bark, New Zealand Sphagnum,
 Custom mixes and more.**

 www.ravenvision.ca

Webstore only:
 10% discount for SOOS members
 Coupon code: SOOSNL13

COOS 30TH ANNIVERSARY
ORCHID SHOW & SALE



SEPTEMBER 26 & 27, 2015
SATURDAY 11-5 SUNDAY 9-5

CAMBRIDGE HESPELER ARENA
 640 Ellis Road, Cambridge, ON N3C 4K2
 For more information, visit coos.ca

\$1 OFF Admission \$6
One per customer Supervised children 12 and under free

OrchidsCanada.com



Greenhouse Open By Appointment

TOUR OF ORCHID GROWERS September 19 and 20, 2015

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Growing situation</u>	<u>Date & time open</u>
Doug & Terry Kennedy Orchids in Our Tropics	15 Wilmac Crt. Gormley	905-727- 3319	Greenhouse	Sunday Only September 20 12noon– 4 p.m.
Synea Tan	28 Torrens Ave. Toronto M4K 2H8	416-421- 7805	Windowsill & under lights Summer – outside	Sunday only September 20 10 a.m. — 3 p.m.
Heinz Ernstberger	336 Osiras Drive Richmond Hill, L4C2P7	905-884- 4361	Greenhouse	Saturday and Sunday Sept. 19 – Sept. 20 10 a.m. — 4 p.m.
Inge and Peter Poot	330 Wagg Road, Goodwood, L0C 1A0	905-640- 5643	Windowsills Greenhouse	Sunday Only September 20 10 am – 5 pm
Alla Linetsky	104 Allingham Gdns Toronto	416 567- 5529	Under lights	Saturday only September 19 10 am – 4 pm

Please note that this will be a self-directed tour.

You decide which growers you wish to visit, and when. You can use Google, MapQuest, your GPS or an old-fashioned map book to get you there. **Please respect the conditions, i.e Dates, and hours the growers have indicated that they would be available.**