

BOB WELLENSTEIN: NEW DIRECTIONS IN SLIPPER BREEDING

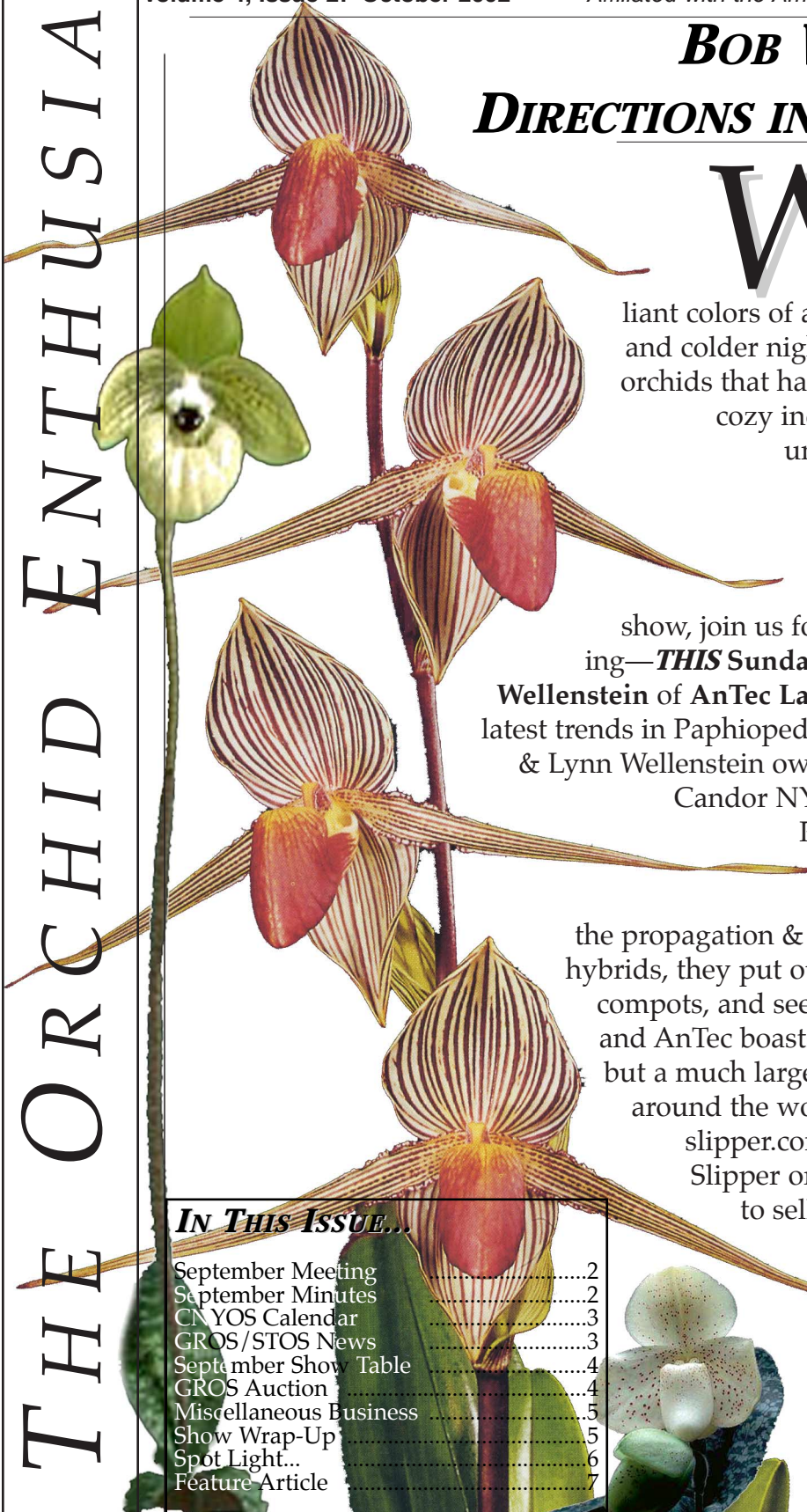
With our Fall Show successfully behind us, CNYOS makes ready to welcome the cool, crisp temperatures and brilliant colors of autumn. Shorter days, falling leaves, and colder nights mean that it's time to bring those orchids that have summered outside back into their cozy indoor growing areas—the first frost is undoubtedly right around the corner...

And now that CNYOS has worked doubly hard to pull off a successful fall show, join us for a little relaxation at our next meeting—**THIS Sunday, October 6TH, at 2:00^{PM}**— when **Bob Wellenstein of AnTec Laboratories** tells us about some of the latest trends in Paphiopedilum hybridization and culture. Bob & Lynn Wellenstein own and operate AnTec Laboratories in Candor NY, specializing in Paphiopedilum and Phragmipedium species and hybrids.

Dedicated to the preservation of Slipper orchid species, as well as to the propagation & production of both classic and novel hybrids, they put out regular lists of high-quality flasks, compots, and seedlings. Their efforts have payed off, and AnTec boasts not only a large number of awards, but a much larger number of regular customers from around the world. The AnTec Website, www.lady-slipper.com, is perhaps the premier site for the Slipper orchid enthusiast—not only dedicated to selling orchids, the site contains several original articles on Slipper orchid culture, as well as species and hybrid databases that are not matched elsewhere. Bob will be bringing orchids to sell, and pre-orders might be possible by e-mail (see web site for listing—the earlier the better).

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SEPTEMBER MEETING: PREPARING YOUR ORCHIDS FOR THE SHOW

On September 8TH, members Judi Witkin and Deb Coyle discussed the finer points of preparing your orchids for display at regional orchid shows. Techniques for cleaning leaves, staking flowers, and trimming out dead material were discussed. Proper staking and display of your orchids can make the difference between being noticed or overlooked by a judge! Here are a few highlights: Leaves can be cleaned with a solution of 50% whole milk, which will remove any mineral residues from watering. Stakes can be made of nearly any material, as long as they can support the flowers, while remaining inconspicuous. When trimming leaves of dead tissue, try to mimic the shape of the leaf so that attention is not drawn to the trimmed area. In addition, registration procedures were also described. Finally, the final show preparations were discussed and planned.



Judi & Deb discuss preparation of orchids for the show at the September Meeting.

MEETING MINUTES FOR SEPTEMBER 8TH, 2002

1. NYS State Fair: just as in previous years, there was minimal interaction with the public at the NYS Fair this past August. The club receives more exposure at the Flower and Garden Show, and it is likely that we will not participate at the State Fair next year.
2. CNYOS will be selling orchids at the Junior League Holiday Shops during the Veteran's day weekend. Due to increased public exposure, the club has decided to start charging sales tax for reporting to the IRS.
3. The Club received a thank you note from Father Rose for our contribution to the Church.
4. The Club received the Affiliate Certificate from Orchid Digest.
5. Rick Braue brought large containers of Aliflor expanded clay pellets. He advised washing it prior to use, and using it wet. The club will sell it for \$5/bottle. It was suggested that if anyone is going to the Philadelphia Flower Show; go to the booth that sells it, and order more.
6. Supplies Officer: Dianne Bordoni has agreed to take over responsibilities from Rich Groll.
7. Our Annual Fall Show will be at Shoppingtown Mall, September 28-29. Dolores has a box of mounting bark that could be sold at the Show. Jeff will order calendars, and David Ditz has AOS club brochures. Set up is 3^{PM} Friday, and take down is 6^{PM} Sunday. Gary Stensland will bring stanchions.
8. Charles Ufford is doing the virtual show table for our web site. Submit your orchid pics to him either by e-mail or post.

**Respectfully Submitted,
Barbara Weller, CNYOS Secretary**



- October 6** **Regular Meeting:** Bob Wellenstein, AnTec Orchids: New Directions in Slipper Breeding.
- November 3** **Regular Meeting:** Program to be announced.
- November 9** **Tentative Trip to Jim Marlow Orchids in Scottsdale NY**
- December 1** **Annual Holiday Party!** Details to be announced.
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ANYONE FOR JUDGING?

Iris Cohen might be going to the orchid judging in Elmsford on October 19TH. Although it is a long trip, it can be done in one day and the judging should be very educational. If anyone would like to carpool, let Iris know: e-mail IrisCohen@aol.com or call (315) 461-9226.

STOS NEWS: NEWS FROM THE SOUTHERN TIER ORCHID SOCIETY

This month's meeting (October 20TH) will feature Paul Sheetz of JustPat Orchids speaking on the intriguing *Latouria Dendrobiums*. Plants will be for sale.

Monthly meetings begin at 2:00^{PM} in the Vestal Public Library. For directions, etc. call STOS president Kenneth Lattimore at 570-553-2753 or e-mail him at <klatt@epix.net>.

From the AOS Website: On Tuesday, November 26 at 8:00^{PM} ET on PBS, NOVA presents, **Orchid Hunter**. For nine months in 2000, Tom Hart Dyke was a captive of guerrillas who seized him while he was collecting wild orchids in the Colombian rain forest. Now Hart Dyke is at it again in the most orchid-rich and politically unstable part of Papua New Guinea. NOVA investigates an all-consuming passion that for some people is more precious than life itself, on *Orchid Hunter*, airing Tuesday, November 26 at 8pm ET on PBS (check local listings). This program is sure to be of interest to the orchid-growing community, don't miss it!

GROS NEWS: NEWS FROM THE GENESEE REGION ORCHID SOCIETY

A visitor from the West, Lynn O'Shaughnessy of Lynn's Pleurothallids in Howell, Michigan, will present "Pleurothallids - Weeds of the Orchid World" at our October meeting. A self-described "pleurothallid addict since 1997," Lynn began growing pleurothallids under lights in her basement, eventually moving to a new greenhouse in January, 2000. She has over 1,400 plants in her personal collection in nearly every genus of Pleurothallid, and has won well over 100 AOS awards for her plants. Lynn is also creating, flasking and growing on her own Pleurothallid hybrids.

Lynn is the newsletter editor for the Pleurothallid Alliance and also serves as the group's webmaster for their website, www.pleurothallids.com. She hosts her own site at the same address, and has posted many plant photos and a listing of individual plants for sale. (If you'd like to pre-order for delivery at the meeting, just visit the website. Lynn will also be bringing a selection of plants for sale at the meeting.)

Taken with permission from *The Orchid Collection*, Newsletter of the Genesee Region Orchid Society, Vol. 25, No. 2, October 2002, Phil Matt, Newsletter Editor (716) 288-7025.

SEPTEMBER SHOW TABLE

Cypripedium Alliance

<i>Paph. parishii</i>	Ditz
<i>Paph. godefroyae</i>	Churchill
<i>Paph. John Lamb (barbigerum x gratrixianum)</i>	"
<i>Phrag. Ruby Slippers (besseae x caudatum)</i>	Stuart

Cattleya Alliance

<i>Lc. Mari's Song (?)</i> * (<i>Irene Finney x C. Cherry Chip</i>)	Braue
<i>C. unknown (McLellan #M-1090)†</i>	Davis
<i>C. forbesii</i>	"
<i>Ngl. purpurea</i>	Lloyd
<i>B. nodosa</i>	Ufford
<i>Lc. Nora's Melody (Love Knot x C. Little Dipper)</i>	Churchill
<i>Bl. Petite Stars (Richard Mueller x L. rubescens)</i>	"
<i>Encyclia dickinsoniana</i>	Kot
<i>Blc. Oconee (Lc. Belle of Celle x Norman's Bay)</i>	Capella
<i>Lc. Angel Love (Puppy Love x C. Angelwalker)</i>	"

Vandaceous

<i>Phal. braceana</i>	Ufford
<i>Phal. cornu-cervi</i>	Churchill
<i>Phal. sp.</i>	Weller
<i>Ascda. Forough Haddad (V. Deva-Raks x Thai Ruby)</i>	Capella

Oncidium Alliance

<i>Brsdm. Longlen (Brs. longissima x Onc. leucochilum)</i>	Capella
<i>Brs. Eternal Wind (Bracciana x Rex)</i>	Kot

Dendrobium

<i>Den. griffithianum</i>	Ditz
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Miscellaneous

<i>Stan. oculata</i>	Ditz
<i>Angcm. Longiscott (longicalcar x scottianum)</i>	Coyle
<i>Coel. massangeana</i>	Davis
<i>Cnth. Amazing (flabelliformis x amazonica)</i>	Witkin
<i>Aërgs. luteo-alba var. rhodosticta</i>	"
<i>Cyc. chlorochilon</i>	Braue

*The rest of your slip does not make sense, sorry.
 †I believe the Rod McLellan Co. was bought by The Taiwan Sugar Corp., but it is still in business. Contact them at 914 South Claremont St., San Mateo, CA, phone 650-538-4452, before it is too late.



Genesee Region
Orchid Society

Auction 2002

Sunday Oct. 27 1 p.m. - 4 p.m.

Eisenhart Auditorium Rochester Museum & Sci. Center
657 East Avenue, Rochester, NY

Preview of plants and Registration begin at 12 Noon!

It's Auction time again! Join the Genesee Region Orchid Society for an afternoon of great orchids and great fun! With over 150 plants up for bid, everyone is sure to find that great, unexpected orchid - at a great price, too! You'll be able to bid on plants our buying power as a club can bring to our members and friends at truly great prices.

Be sure to arrive well before the Auction begins at 1:00 p.m., so you'll have enough time to look at all of the plants up for bid. There will be plenty of refreshments for all!

Cattleyas ❖ Dendrobiums ❖ Oncidiums ❖ Paphiopedilums ❖ Phalaenopsis
 Orchids for windowsill growers ❖ Orchids for experts ❖ Orchids for everyone
 Hybrids and species, plants in bud and bloom! Featuring Plants From:

Andy's Orchids Bloomfield Orchids Carmela Orchids EFG Orchids
 Ellenberger's Orchid Eden H & R Nurseries Marlow's Orchids
 Orchids by Hausermann Alan C. Salzman Orchids

Door Prizes, Refreshments, and Surprises!

All auction proceeds will go to the GROS! By bidding on plants at our auction, you're helping to fund our programs and activities for the coming year.

For more info, contact: Jeff Snyder (585) 377-5895
 jsnyder3@rochester.rr.com



CLUB REMINDERS

Orchid-Growing Supplies are now available, including fir bark, sphagnum, sponge rock, charcoal, and 40W fluorescent tubes. Call Rich Groll for details on pricing and availability (451-4248).

The **CNYOS Club Library** is now located at St. Augustine's church. Make arrangements with Val Introne (682-8595) if you want to borrow an item from the Library.

DON'T FORGET TO BRING YOUR BLOOMING ORCHIDS FOR THE MONTHLY SHOW TABLE!!!



Phalaenopsis bellina (violetacea), photograph by Vagisha Sharma, with digital enhancement by J. Stuart.

REFRESHMENT SCHEDULE

October 6	Val Introne
November 3	Need Volunteers!
January 12	Judi Witkin & Gary Stensland
February 2	Deb Coyle & Dianne Bordoni
March 2	Need Volunteers!
April 6	Need Volunteers!
May 4	Need Volunteers!

We still need volunteers for the months indicated above, as well as for October (two per month). Please consider signing up!

CNYOS IS NOW ON-LINE!

CNYOS is on-line at www.paphiopedilum.net. The site is regularly updated and will be changed as the club's two crack web-masters (Jeff Stuart & Charles Ufford) have time to do so, so check back frequently!

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SUCCESSFUL WRAP-UP FOR CNYOS ANNUAL FALL SHOW & SALE

As this is written, not even 24 hours have elapsed since the successful close of our annual Fall Show. Despite some difficulties getting enough participation, the show was a resounding success. There were an astounding 5 national AOS awards, three of which went to CNYOS members! A full reporting will be available in the November issue, including all the CNYOS ribbon winners, as well as a listing of the special awards. Despite initial fears that the display would be low on orchids, our members really came through and filled it to capacity! And, contrary to the opinion of the judges, the club display by Judi Witkin was indeed a real centerpiece and the popular favorite. Thanks to all of those members who were generous with their time, orchids, talents, and efforts to make this one of the best shows in recent history!

PAPHIOPEDILUMS BELLATULUM & MALIPOENSE

Paphiopedilum bellatulum (subsection *Brachypetalum*) is one of the most striking and unusual *Paph.* species available. First introduced in 1888 by H. Low & Co. in England, it was subsequently described in *The Gardeners' Chronicle* as *Cypripedium bellatulum* (1888). This small species is distributed Northeast Burma and adjacent areas of Northwest Thailand at elevations of 3300-4900 feet. They are often found growing in the cracks of limestone outcrops. From the horticultural standpoint, *Paph. bellatulum* enjoys bright light and intermediate to warm temperatures (average night temperatures of ~58°F. An open and well-drained growing medium that remains moist but not soggy is recommended.



The *Parvisepalum* *Paphiopedilums* hit the orchid horticultural world in the mid 1980s, with the exception of *Paph. delenatii*, which had already been available for several decades. All of the representatives of this group are to some degree unusual, with inflated balloon-like pouches and leathery tessellated foliage (except for *Paph. emersonii*). *Paph. malipoense* is certainly no exception! With large bright green flowers marked with brown and stems that can be 18" or better, this "Parvi" is highly desirable and distinctive.



In addition, it has an interesting trait in its fragrance, which can either smell like raspberries or pine needles.

Paph. malipoense enjoys bright light and strong air movement, along with intermediate to warm temperatures. Growing media that are both moisture retentive and well drained are recommended, with frequent watering while actively growing. This species has made its mark in hybridization with such admirable hybrids as the stately *Paph. Harold Koopowitz* (x *rothschildianum*) and *Paph. MaBelle* (x *bellatulum*, shown at right). Green floral color, tall stems, and fragrance are often passed on to *Paph. malipoense* hybrids.



BUYING & GROWING YOUR FIRST PAPH

Editor's note: Slipper orchids certainly represent a hugely popular group of orchids. Unlike many orchid families, in some form or another slipper orchids are found in both the old and new worlds, and indeed, in all of the earth's hemispheres. But where to start? This is the first of a multi-part article (by our speaker and his wife) on how to initiate yourself into growing Paphiopedilums, the most commonly grown of all of the slipper orchids.

Bob & Lynn Wellenstein

INTRODUCTION

There are several genera (plural of 'genus') of Slipper Orchids: Paphiopedilum, Phragmipedium, Cypripedium, Selenipedium, and Mexipedium. This article will deal with the "tropical" slippers, commonly called Paphiopedilums, or Paphs, which are from Southeast Asia. Phragmipediums, or Phrags, are the other tropical genus of tropical slippers commonly cultivated (from South and Central America), and will be dealt with separately due to different culture requirements. Paphs are houseplants or greenhouse plants unless you live in a tropical paradise, or any other place where the temperatures stay well above freezing all year long. If you live in a colder climate and are looking for the native, wild Ladyslippers that grow in woods or bogs, then you are probably thinking of the Cypripediums, which are not discussed here, although we do have information about their pot culture on our web site (<http://www.ladyslipper.com>).



PAPHIOPEDILUM SUKHAKULII 'CANDOR KIOO' AM/AOS. *PAPH SUKHAKULII* IS ONE OF THE SPECIES WE HIGHLY RECOMMEND AS A BEGINNER SPECIES.



THREE OF THE FLOWER TYPES FOUND IN THE MOTTLED LEAF MAUDIAE TYPE BREEDING, LEFT TO RIGHT A COLORATUM, A FLAME, AND A VINICOLOR.

Fortunately, many Paphs, both species and hybrids, are suitable for indoor culture on windowsills, light-stands, and in growing rooms with HID lights as well as in the greenhouse. Light requirements on a majority of the species and hybrids are fairly low to moderate, and if the temperature and humidity are comfortable for you, then it will generally be suitable for them also. We like to say to people that Paphs are not difficult, just different, in that they do have some growing requirements, but they are not so specific as to preclude most people from growing them.

FIRST SELECTION

There are several suggestions for choosing your first Paph. Try to select your first plant in bud or in flower. The chance to see your plant in bloom right away is great encouragement for the first time owner, and there will be no surprises if you see the plant in flower before you buy it! It is not unheard of, unfortunately, for some plants to be mislabeled (which is not to say that this is intentional). It does sometimes happen, and should you be looking for a vinicolor (solid dark wine color) Maudiae type flower, and end up with a spotted complex flower, you will be rightly disappointed. Leaf structure and patterning, or lack of, can sometimes be diagnostic in these confusing

cases, but not always. Unlike many other genera of orchids, it is generally okay to move a Paph in bud from the vendors growing area to yours. Paph buds and flowers are not easily blasted or damaged by a change in conditions, but they can sometimes be lost if taken from the warm environment of the vendors growing area or greenhouse, to an icy cold car in winter time. It's a good idea in winter to have your car warmed up before you transfer the plant from greenhouse to car. Placing the plant in a closed box, or bag, which is then folded shut, is another good idea to protect the plant from temperature extremes. Also, try to arrange the plant so that the bud, or flower, will not repeatedly hit the side of the container as the car moves along, as this could cause severe bruising and a distorted flower. Crunched up newspaper or paper towels will work very well as a buffer on either side of the pot. Additionally, hot temperatures incurred in transit from greenhouse to car can also be disastrous in the summer months, so consider running the air conditioning for a little while in your car, or open the windows in your car, before you place your plant inside to bring it home. Also, don't leave the plants in a closed up car while you run other errands, for if there are extreme temperatures, you can not only kill the bud or flower, but the plant as well in a short period of time. Buds can also be lost if exposed to exceptionally low humidity, high heat, freezing conditions (as when placed an inch from the windowsill in winter) or very strong light (direct sunlight) while in the



PAPHIOPEDILUM HENRYANUM 'HIGH TIME' AM/AOS. *PAPH HENRYANUM* IS ANOTHER SPECIES WE HIGHLY RECOMMEND AS A BEGINNER SPECIES.

home environment. Poor choices for plant placement include: upon a heater or radiator, by the stove or fireplace or space heater, or up against the glass in a south window or west window where it may receive too much heat from direct sunlight, or too much cold from freezing temperatures. When the plant is in flower or bud, perfect growing conditions aren't all that important, as the plant has matured its growth, and has produced its bud or flower. Just enjoy the flower while it lasts (which can be sometimes up to 8 weeks or more) and place the plant where you will most enjoy it: your kitchen table, the living room coffee table (watch out for large dogs with wagging tails though!) or in the foyer. Presumably, the pot in which the Paph is growing has drainage holes, so you will need to use a saucer or some form of protection for hardwood surfaces to prevent water stains.

'Blooming size' can mean different things to different vendors, and everyone's growing conditions are not all the same, so one person may in fact be able to flower a 'blooming size' plant, not currently in bud, faster than someone else. Technically, 'blooming size' should mean that the plant has grown to mature size, and will flower in just a short time, perhaps a few months at most. Don't be surprised, however, if your plant matures its second growth larger than the first mature growth it had when you bought it—if so, congratulations, you are doing a good job! Before you buy the plant, check at the base of the plant for that



THIS PREVIOUSLY BLOOMED MOTTLED LEAF HYBRID SHOWS TWO STARTS, A LARGER ONE IN THE FRONT AND A SMALL ONE CLOSER TO MY THUMB.

new 'start' on the side of the growth that is in bud or bloom, this is the new growth (start) which will produce the plants next flower when it matures. The new growth may be very small, only a few millimeters in size, and hidden by the lowest leaf of the plant, so look closely, but be careful if you pry that lowest leaf back, as you could break it off. Lack of this new start does not indicate an inferior plant, only one that has not had time to initiate that new growth, but it's a nice plus if it's there.

Now, what do you buy as a first Paph? Both hybrid and species Paphs (note that 'species' is both the pleural and singular form) are a varied group as far as cultural requirements are concerned, and this means that there is probably some kind of Paph that everyone can grow!

Following are some suggestions for what to buy as your first Paph. The list may seem somewhat limiting, but once you get growing and gain confidence, and have the time to read a bit more about the different types of Paphs in our other articles, you can spread out as far and wide as you wish in the wonderful world of Paphs and enjoy success. The first choice could be either a species or a hybrid, and it is strictly a personal one. A list of what we would consider beginner species Paphs, taking all aspects of culture into account, including ease of care and ease of blooming in the home environment, includes: *Paph. appletonianum* (including var. *hainanense*, which has more brightly patterned leaves and somewhat more colorful flowers, but the same growing requirements), *Paph. argus*, *Paph. callosum* (including var. *thailandense*), *Paph. sukhakulii*, *Paph. urbanianum*, *Paph. venustum* (including var. *album*), *Paph. wardii*, *Paph. barbatum*, *Paph. fowliei*, *Paph. hennesianum*, *Paph. fairrieianum*, *Paph. gratixianum*, *Paph. henryanum*, *Paph. hirsutissimum*, *Paph. insigne*, *Paph. spicerianum*, *Paph. villosum*, *Paph. glaucophyllum*, *Paph. primulinum* (including var. *purpurascens*), *Paph. liemianum*, and *Paph. victoria-regina* (*chamberlainianum*).

If you are thinking of purchasing one of the above, look at the plants' label to see what is written upon it. Do not remove the label from the pot until

you own the plant, as a courtesy to the current owner, and it's also best to ask the vendor if you may pick up the pot from the bench to get a better look at the label. Many vendors may offer the above species as divisions of wild-collected plants, which were purchased from their county or origin prior to the 1989 CITES ban on importing wild *Paphiopedilum* species. Frequently greenhouse made sib crosses of species (for example, *Paph. appletonianum* 'Candor Pink Silk' HCC/AOS x *Paph. appletonianum* 'Candor Moonlight') are now widely available, and are usually a better choice because of the probability of superior flowers and more reliable identity.

One suggestion for a first hybrid Paph would be one within the group known as the cochlopetalums. The cochlopetalum section includes *Paph. glaucophyllum*, *Paph. primulinum* var. *flavum* (a nearly solid yellow form), *Paph. primulinum* var. *purpurascens* (this has yellow, cinnamon-brown and some green color), *Paph. liemianum*, *Paph. victoria-regina* (*chamberlainianum*) and *Paph. victoria-mariae*. We have found these to be, with the exception of the latter, relatively easy to grow plants. They have the habit of



PAPHIOPEDILUM PRIMULINUM VAR. *PURPURASCENS*. *PAPH PRIMULINUM* AND ITS VAR. *PURPURASCENS* ARE MEMBERS OF THE COCHLOPETALUM GROUP OF SEQUENTIALLY BLOOMING PAPHs. WE SUGGEST BOTH MOST OF THE COCHLOPETALUM SPECIES AND MANY OF THEIR HYBRIDS AS EXCELLENT BEGINNER PAPHs.



COCHLOPETALUM PAPHS HAVE A SEQUENTIAL BLOOMING HABIT, AS ILLUSTRATED HERE. EACH OF THE BRACTS REPRESENTS A PREVIOUS FLOWER, AND IF YOU LOOK CLOSE BEHIND THE CURRENT FLOWER, YOU WILL SEE NEW BUDS FORMING TO CONTINUE THE FLOWERING.

sequential blooming, which can give you a very long period of flowers: on mature plants this can mean you will have flowers—usually one or two at a time—for several months. Hybrids between them tend to become even easier to grow and flower, and while they are not speed demons as far as growth, the long flowering time makes up for that. When they are mature plants with several growths they can be continuously in bloom. Another factor in their favor is that even as mature plants, they are not very large in size, even with multiple growths. The hybrid Paph. Pinnocchio is probably the most commonly available of this type of hybrid. Hybrids between the cochlopetalums and other types of Paphiopedilum also generally tend to be easy to grow and flower. Crosses between them and the true multiflorals tend to give inflorescences of 3 to 5 flowers, but usually the first flower or two will fade before the last is open. Beware, however, that some of the multiflorals can produce large plants, even when crossed with the smaller cochlopetalums. Crosses utilizing the smaller multiflorals such as *Paph. wilhelminae*, *Paph. adductum*, *Paph. glanduliferum*, and some clones of *Paph. philippinense* will remain a more reasonable size. Crosses between the cochlopetalums and the "single flowered" Paphiopedilum are also usually easy to grow and flower, generally maintaining a reasonably compact size and producing 2 to 4 flowers per inflorescence.

Another choice in starter hybrid Paphs are the mottled leaf 'Maudiae' type hybrids. These are probably the most commonly commercially available of all

of the hybrid Paphs. You may find such plants available as *Paph. Maudiae*, *Paph. Faire Maud*, *Paph. Holdenii*, *Paph. Alma Gavaert*, *Paph. Makuli*, *Paph. Claire de Lune*, *Paph. Emerald*, *Paph. Clarissa*, *Paph. Gloriosum*, *Paph. Maud Read*, *Voodoo Magic*, and many more. It is not uncommon to find these Maudiae types available for under \$20 dollars in bud or even in flower, and they are very readily available at most retail greenhouses and even some of the department and retail type stores. They are generally also very rapid to grow to flowering size and add new growths, and are not as strict about what conditions they will accept in order to flower. They are based primarily on the species *Paph. callosum*, *Paph. lawrenceanum* and *Paph. barbatum*, but at the current level of breeding may include other species in their heritage, many of which appear on our easy species list above. The previously named hybrids may be available in 4 different 'types'. Vinicolors, which have an overall medium to dark wine color on all parts. Flame vins are similar but have a dark wine halo covering the upper part of the dorsal sepal, with a greenish window at the center of the base of the dorsal, and frequently also a lighter greenish halo around the edges of the dorsal. The coloratum forms have much more white in the dorsal, with vertical red and sometimes also green striping, and the red in the flower can vary from pale red to dark burgundy. The



PAPHIOPEDILUM LUNA MOTH 'CANDOR MOONLIGHTFLIGHT' HCC/AOS. THIS REPRESENTS THE FOURTH MAJOR FLOWER TYPE IN THE MOTTLED LEAF MAUDIAE TYPES, THE GREEN AND WHITE "ALBUMS".



PAPHIOPEDILUM MAGIC LANTERN IS ONE OF THE PARVISEPALUM HYBRIDS THAT IS VERY FORGIVING IN EASE OF CULTURE AND BLOOMING, AND WHO CAN RESIST ITS BEAUTY.

last form is the pure green and white or album forms, which lack the ability to produce the red pigments (anthocyanins). All of these forms may have smooth colored or warty petals depending on the breeding.

There are two other types of mottled leaf Paphs commonly found, the brachypetalums (*Paph. bellatulum*, *Paph. godefroyae (leucochilum)*, *Paph. concolor*, and *Paph. niveum*) and the parvisepalums (*Paph. delenatii*, *Paph. emersonii*, *Paph. armeniacum*, *Paph. micranthum*, and *Paph. malipoense* [there are other newly discovered species, but they are not legally in cultivation, in any form, outside of their countries of origin at this time]). These are not the mottled leaf type we suggest you start with, either as the individual species or as hybrids, but rather as the plants that you can 'graduate to' after growing some easier and less expensive plants. (Typically, the Parvi and Brachy hybrids can cost several times that of the Maudiae group.) The Parvisepalum and Brachypetalum have substantially more specific cultural and flowering condition requirements, but this is not to say that some individuals will not have success with them, only that they are not suggested as a first Paph. They are wonderful

plants that can be readily grown and flowered in the home with the right, specific conditions, which may be more difficult for the novice to create and maintain. The parvisepalums, in particular, seem to be irresistible to most, so we will make one exception here. The hybrid Paph. Magic Lantern, which has to be considered one of the finest primary Paph. hybrids, seems to be quite forgiving in both culture and flowering requirements, so may be considered suitable as a first Paph. The color on the good Magic Lanterns is a bright, rich rose, particularly if the cross was made with *Paph. micranthum* as the capsule parent (which would be listed first on the tag in the pot) and in many ways, it can almost be said to be superior to either of its parent plants, *Paph. micranthum* and *Paph. delenatii*.



Bob & Lynn Wellenstein own and operate AnTec Orchids in Candor NY. Their greenhouses contain one of the most impressive collections of slipper species & hybrids on the east coast, if not the entire country. Their breeding program has produced numerous awards and wonderful hybrids, especially in the area of miniature multiflorals. This group is targeted at the home grower with limited space, and will grow and bloom in a 4" pot. Although their list of hybrids is impressive, a primary emphasis remains on propagating species to reduce the pressure on the native orchid populations, which continue to be illegally collected.

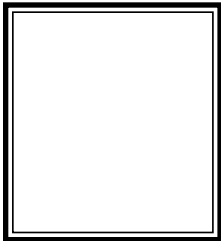
Look for part two of Bob & Lynn's article, "Quick Start—Buying & Growing Your First Paph, in the November issue of THE ORCHID ENTHUSIAST. The full text of the article can be found on the AnTec Laboratory website, <http://www.ladyslipper.com>. Text and photos © Bob & Lynn Wellenstein. This remarkable site is a virtual treasure trove of information for the ladyslipper enthusiast, with cultural information on nearly all the slipper genera, including Paphiopedilum, Phragmipedium, Cypripedium, and Mexipedium. In addition, it has the most comprehensive set of photographs of both species and hybrids on the World Wide Web!



Guest Speaker: Bob Wellerstein of AnTec
Laboratories, Garden, NY



Next Meetings: This Sunday, October 6!



THE CENTRAL NEW YORK ORCHID SOCIETY
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The Central New York Orchid Society meets at St. Augustine's Church, 7333 O'Brien Rd, Baldwinsville, at 2:00^{PM} on the first Sunday of each month from September through June. Yearly dues are \$15.00 per individual, or \$17.00 family. Dues should be paid to the CNYOS Treasurer, Elinor Burton.

THE ORCHID ENTHUSIAST

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