

The Orchid Enthusiast

The Newsletter for the Central New York Orchid Society

Volume 8: Issue 9 Oct. 2006 CNYOS is affiliated with the American Orchid Society and the Orchid Digest

October Meeting(s): Oct. 1st. - *Note that this month we will try to start our Beginner's Meeting at 1:30p.m. Topic: Moisture Management.

Regular Meeting session Oct. 1st - 2p.m. Topic: Preparation Session for our Annual Fall Show and Sale which will be held on October 14th and 15th at the Beaver Lake Nature Center in Baldwinsville, N.Y.

This month we will be holding a half-hour long Beginner's Meeting at 1:30p.m. right before the regular session at our regular meeting place at St. Augustine's Church, so that we can present the topic and allow lots of time for questions and discussion. Tom Daily will be leading a discussion on 'Moisture Management'. It is also very important for everyone to attend this meeting so that we all can know who is volunteering to help with different parts of the show, when we will be collecting plants for the display and the complete how-to for registering your plants. We will have available at the meeting printed copies of the Show Regulations, Rules for Exhibitors, Entry Forms and instructions. Club member Iris Cohen is one of our Show Registrars and you will be submitting to her your registration information. She says that it will be okay to send her your information the first week of October, but that she won't be home on the 6th or 8th, though she will be on the 7th. An email will reach her mail server of course at any time, but she won't be available on those particular days to reply to questions or return your finished registration info. The four registration documents can be viewed and downloaded from the CNYOS website www.cnyos.org from the 2006 Show Page in addition to being found in this newsletter.

New Newsletter feature: Orchid Speak - General Orchid and plant definitions to help clarify terms

(editor's note: The September and October Meeting's Show Table Results will be posted in the November Newsletter)

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CNYOS Calendar: pg. 1	Oct. 14th-15th - CNYOS Fall Show and Sale, setup on the 13th. Setup from 12 noon to 8pm on Friday, Judging 8am to 12 noon on Saturday the 14th; Show open Saturday from noon to 5pm. Show open Sunday 10am to 4pm. Takedown of displays 4pm to 5pm.
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Please remember to bring your flowering orchids to display on our Show Table!

CNYOS Meeting Minutes:September 10, 2006

Judi Witkin opened the business portion of the meeting by welcoming back the club members and guests for a new club year.

1. Judi explained that the raffle table contained both raffle and sale plants. She used a \$30 gift certificate the club received to buy sale plants for the club and these plants were available for purchase at this meeting.
2. Carol Haskell presented the Treasurer's report and reported that the club account currently contains a total of \$3967.41. Our club has purchased a digital projector and it will be available for use once the club computer is loaded with the projector software and set up to run. The Window's OS and a firewall have been loaded onto the club computer.
3. Tammy Pomietlasz reported on the CNYOS October Orchid Show. Planning for the show is on schedule.
 - The show set up schedule is Friday, October 13, from 12Noon to 8 PM. David Ditz will set up our club display. Judi stressed that everyone preregister early with Iris Cohen. The forms can be found on the CNYOS 2006 Show page on our website at www.cnyos.org.
 - Show judging will take place from 8 AM to 12Noon on Saturday, October 14. Tammy sent a sign-up sheet around for Judging Clerks. She also needs lodging for the judges and asked for volunteers at the meeting. The guest houses must be smoke- and pet-free.
 - The show will be open to the public on Saturday, October 14, from 12Noon to 5 PM, and on Sunday, October 15, from 10AM to 4 PM. Show tear-down will take place on Sunday from 4 PM to 5 PM. Volunteers are needed to man the club information table and to monitor the show and answer questions. Sign-up sheets were circulated at the meeting.
 - Judi wants to set up a lunch table for the vendors at the show. She will bring lunch meats and sandwich supplies but she asked that other members bring chips, snacks cookies, etc. for the vendors.
 - If any member has missed the September meeting or finds they can volunteer for helping with the show, please contact Judi Witkin or Tammy Pomietlasz. Sign-up sheets will also be available at the October 1 meeting.
4. Judi passed around a sign-up sheet for refreshments for the 2006/07 CNYOS regular meeting schedule.
5. New Business:
 - Kim Boronczyk reported that our club had been asked to have a display at the Buffalo show, which will be held from Saturday, September 30, through Sunday, October 1, 2006. Show set up will take place on Friday, September 29, from 2 PM to 10 PM. Kim needs to notify the Buffalo club if we want to show and she needs a volunteer to collect our plants and take them to Buffalo. She asked that any interested volunteers talk to her after the business meeting. Please contact Kim for further information.

Misc. business

Club Vice-President Kim Boronczyk has many orchid-related supplies for sale. Please contact Kim at 315-455-7587 before regular meetings to discuss what she has available and can bring to the next meeting. The club has a good selection of orchid-related books available to sign out. Please contact Judi or Tom to find out what is available and to sign out a book. A list will soon be posted showing what is available. The Wolles are still collecting clothing, household items, baby supplies and other food and paper stores for the Living Hope Christian Center in Syracuse. Members can bring their donations to the meeting to give to the Wolles.

Volunteer Schedules - Refreshment List for Fall 2006

October 1st - Pat Cotter and Donna Coleman

November 5th - Carolyn Pace and Charles Ufford

January 7th? - Barbara Weller and Judi Witkin

February 4th - Diane Bordoni, Deb Coyle and Dolores Capella

March 4th - Maxine Weibel

Please remember to bring your flowering orchids to the meeting for our show table!

MOISTURE MANAGEMENT - Interconnect for Success

Our orchids are inside now or will be very soon, as night temperatures drop into the 40's on a more regular basis. Looking over our collection we see the 'potential' for glorious displays of flowers.

Most of us have mixed collections of orchids. We hope this will supply us with an abundant show of flowers throughout the year. A collection started for fun is usually created without too much concern for specific habitat requirements. Yet, at some point, this diversity can become problematic. If we want a

collection that spans diverse habitats then we need to be willing to take the time to learn what the implications are, so we can properly respond. If not, those wonderfully floriferous plants may become reluctant to provide us with flowers and begin to mope. When large or expensive collections are developed, the 'casual interest in habitat' becomes an imperative. We need to understand the basics of what's going on.

At any orchid meeting the most common question you hear is, how do I water it? Why do people make such a big deal about specifically stating that the orchid needs to be kept damp but not wet? Or the roots need to dry between waterings. Or it needs copious amounts of water all year round. Or this one is easy to over water. What is the science behind the apparent fixation with water? Yes, there is some science here. It's not meant to be burdensome. Rather it's interesting enough and basic enough to build a strong foundation for understanding what it takes to be successful with all your plant growing.

Water is essential for plant life. 85% to 98% of a plant is water. Let's take a brief look at the various functions of water and the effects of humidity on the plants' use of water. In tropical regions overheating of the leaves seems like it would be a major problem. How does the plant deal with it? The leaves are cooled by water evaporating from their surface. This passive process is called transpiration. When the sun hits water droplets on the hood of newly washed car they evaporate. In both situations this dynamic is a result of the sun's energy. In a plant this lost water must be rapidly replaced. This is drawn up from the roots through the transport system of the plant. If there isn't enough water to replace the transpired moisture then the plant will begin to wilt. The plants response to insufficient water is to close its leaf pores (stomata) to try to prevent wilting. This alone can't save the plant. With the pores slightly closed, transpiration and thus leaf cooling is reduced, and with insufficient water reserves to draw from, the resulting build up of heat essentially cooks the leaf.

Water is the transport medium for the essential building block minerals (carbon, hydrogen, oxygen plus about 15 other elements). The leaves take in carbon as carbon dioxide. It is converted by photosynthesis into carbohydrates and transported by water to growing tissues. Water is a vehicle for all internal transport within the plant.

The plant also uses the hydrogen and oxygen from water (H₂O) in photosynthesis. Water contributes to growth by filling the new plant cells. This increase in weight happens at night. Most of the water uptake during the day is directed toward replacing the water transpired through the leaves. You might ask, 'if the weight gain or growth occurs mostly at night, why not water more at night?' It is interesting to see that because there is no light, transpiration is limited, so the water demand is limited, and the resulting small amount of water is adequate to cover growth. This is usually available from the root-zone.

Healthy plant cells are firm and filled with water. This water pressure against the cell walls is called turgor. Water stress results when plant cells have lost a small amount of their moisture. They get floppy. Young cells are stimulated to grow and expand by the turgor pressure. If a leaf cells aren't pumped up they begin to suffer from stress. Prolonged lack of water will result in smaller leaves.

What about humidity? How does it factor in? Transpiration increases humidity in your growing space or greenhouse. When the humidity is very high we feel uncomfortable. Our bodies deal with it by producing sweat, which normally cools us as it evaporates. Again air movement feels good but with the air almost saturated it has nowhere to go. Similarly, it is dangerous for plants when the humidity is very high, it's a sunny day, and there's no breeze. The reduced transpiration causes the temperature of the plants cells to dangerously increase. Another question arises. If low humidity stimulates transpiration which is good, why not maintain low humidity? Prolonged low humidity causes the leaves to loose so much water that they loose turgor, are not stimulated to grow, and the end result is a smaller plant. This smaller plant is growing at less than its' full potential and can only produce flowers based on this diminished condition.

Our growing areas are artificial systems. The elements of the system must reflect nature, or where the plant grows in the wild. A plant will produce flowers in relation to our success in understanding and integrating these elements. Some of these concepts seem obvious. Others are revealed only when things go wrong. All are understandable. First and foremost is, they are all connected. You can't change one element without affecting the others.

Now that we have a better idea of why water is so important lets see what happens when we add some other variables to the system. We'll consider just one example, because they are as varied as there are different microclimates.

If we increase or decrease elements in the system we must step in and manage the other elements to compensate for the changes.

You've just bought new fluorescent lights for your growing area and you're very excited. Is that it? Or do you need to think about how this affects the rest of the system? In the positive, it integrates perfectly. The orchids grow better, and produce more flowers. No need to change your medium or watering schedule. In the negative, missing elements compromise the plants and they begin to struggle. What's going on? What questions should we ask to correctly manage our in-house microclimates?

Increase the light and the plants want to grow. Is the medium able to supply water at an increased rate? If not, you need to change the medium or perhaps your watering schedule. Is the humidity at a reasonable level? Remember, humidity is important because it directly effects the plants ability to manage its' internal water needs. Excess humidity in combination with high light has a negative effect.

In our minds, we tend to isolate elements about the tropics according to our concepts. We think it's super humid, the sun is like a laser, and temperatures are smoking hot. Very few of us have had the opportunity to explore various tropical locations to see firsthand the conditions where orchids grow. We know from botanists that the phenomenal plant life in the tropics is really a combination of elements struggling together to maintain balance. The questions we ask shouldn't be asked in isolation. We need to combine questions of water, light, humidity, and medium. Let's go back to our example. If we increase the light, we should know the plant's going to need more water. Is there reasonable humidity so there won't be moisture extremes? Is there a gentle breeze, or a draft around your plants? Can your pot medium handle the plant's demand for water? If not, do you have the time to water one more time during the week? If not, perhaps switching to a different medium that will hold more moisture will allow you to keep your current watering schedule.

What about temperature? For this discussion we will assume an intermediate temperature range of something between 60 degrees and 80 degrees. This combined with a minimum 10-degree drop from day to night will typically provide conditions to grow and flower a wide range of plants. Are you able to provide this temperature differential?

Every grower wants to minimize the variables day-to-day and plant-to-plant. Even though we may have one or another of the key elements in the system where we feel we can eliminate it as a variable, we still need to consider as many other factors as we can get our head or our wallet around in order to create something that mirrors the tropical ecosystem. Ok, we've got the lights to provide just what the collection needs. Now we need to look at the other elements, one at a time, tuning them to optimal in order to minimizing that as a variable.

What can we surmise from the external structure of the plant? Thin leaves hold less water and need more water than a thicker or waxier type. The wax on the surface of a leaf serves in part to retard dehydration. Plants with pencil shaped leaves (terete or semi-terete) that are stiff and pendant and can handle more sun without dehydration than a leaf held more or less perpendicular to the rays of the sun. Is there a pseudobulb? We know that orchids can store water in that structure to maintain water balance. So if the pseudobulb is shriveled there is a water problem. If the roots are fine and net-like, there is a need for more even moisture levels. If the roots are thick and like spaghetti, likely they have a layer of velamen (empty cells) around them which can absorb water, storing it to be released later as needed by the plant. This implies more of a wet/dry/wet watering with higher humidity, as this type of root is able to absorb moisture directly from the air. These observations are indicators not absolutes. As you begin to get a feel for the physical characteristics of your orchids you'll start to notice certain relationships. Then you'll see why your individual growing conditions work or don't work relative to specific habitat requirements.

The long and the short of it is, remember all of the other elements related to moisture management. We've seen how interconnected they are. Change one and the others need to at least be considered. The questions we ask need to interconnect for success.

We will be discussing your specific moisture management questions in the beginner's forum starting at 1:30 before the general meeting. I invite all of you to join us. - Tom Daily

ORCHID SPEAK

(Each month 'Orchid Speak' will define a series of words that will help clarify Orchid-related terms)

Epiphyte- A plant that naturally grows on another plant above the soil but deriving its needed moisture from the air.

Bract- A reduced leaf-like or scale-like organ embracing the base of a stem, flower, or group of flowers.

Monopodial- A form of growth in which there is a single vegetative shoot that continues in growth from its terminal bud from season to season, such as in the genus *Phalaenopsis*.

Pseudobulb- A thickened portion of a stem resembling a bulb but not being a true bulb.

Sympodial- Referring to a growth habit in which new shoots arise successively from axillary buds of a rhizome, such as in the genus *Cattleya*.

Definitions taken from Ultimate Orchid by T. Sheehan and The Illustrated Encyclopedia of Orchids by Alec Pridgeon.

Stomata- minute pores in the epidermis of leaves or stems which function in gaseous exchange between a plant and its external environment.

Terete- more or less circular in cross section; cylindrical and elongate.

Transpiration- the loss of water vapor from plant tissues primarily through stomata.

Turgor pressure - the pressure exerted against a cell wall as a result of the movement of water into the cell.

Velamen- a multiple epidermis on the aerial roots of some orchids and aroids, which functions in water absorption.

Definitions taken from A Dictionary of Botany, Little and Jones, 1980

List compiled by Tom Daily to supplement each month's Feature Article in addition to explaining other terms + abbrev's
CNYOS-Central NY Orchid Society; STOS-Southern Tier O.S.; GROS-Genesee Region O.S.

(excerpt from the book) “More than half the species fall into two genera, *Oncidium* and *Odontoglossum*. Flower shapes range from the flaring, bright yellow ‘skirts’ (the floral lips) of the dancing-lady orchids to the large, pansy-like flowers of *Miltonia* and its hybrids in vibrant pinks, reds, yellows, and white, often with distinctive dark markings.”

Flowers are described using familiar terms that makes reading easy on the eyes. Dr. Sheehan’s long history as a professor and author make all the topics he tackles a comfortable fit for the new orchid grower as well as those more experienced. This book has large beautiful pictures. It contains some of the clearest explanations you’ll ever find of what makes a flower an orchid and how orchids are classified without making your head spin. Information about the major groups of orchids as well as other topics covered makes it an excellent guide into the realm of orchids.

In spite of my having a reasonable number of orchid books on a wide variety of topics, I was still impressed when I received this book. The quality of the pictures and the diversity of topics that were included make it an excellent beginner’s book as well as a great resource for those more advanced. When people ask me to recommend a first orchid book, this is the book hands down. It is published by ‘DK’. - Tom Daily

Show Preparation: How to Win Ribbons

Even if you are a small under-lights or windowsill grower, your blooming orchids will enhance the orchid show and add to your enjoyment of the hobby. Don’t hesitate to enter them. Here’s how to exhibit them at their best.

Make sure there are no insects or diseases lurking about. Spray your plants with a broad spectrum pesticide-fungicide well before the buds open. Since we have a fall show, you can safely do this outdoors before you bring them in for the winter. Carefully examine under the leaves and remove all signs of scale or other stationary pests. Remove moss or weeds from the potting medium.

For the *Cattleya* alliance and similar orchids, wet the pseudobulbs under a faucet and remove all dead bulb sheaths and other dead tissue. Remove yellow or dead leaves or leaf tips. Also remove any flowers that are starting to go by, or probably will not last through the show. Use a separate/ new, disposable razor blade for each plant.

If your plant shows salt residue from hard water, go over it with a solution of detergent and water with 10% household bleach. Thick leaved orchids like Phals and *Cattleyas* can take some scrubbing with a washcloth. Rinse with plain water and dry immediately with a soft cloth.

Staking is extremely important. Don’t expect the show committee to do this for you. If you don’t have a stake, make one from a piece of fence wire or a coat hanger. Long inflorescences, such as on *Phalaenopsis*, should not be staked in a rigid upright position, nor should they be allowed to flop down. They should be staked just below the first blossom, and the upper stem allowed to curve gracefully. Do this as soon as the first buds reach a noticeable size. Keep the buds facing the light until they open. On a plant with multiple flower stems, arrange them in an orderly way. They should radiate outward as naturally as possible.

Buds in the *Cattleya* alliance often need some help. There is much controversy over what is ethically permissible, but this doesn’t enter into ribbon judging, as long as all the helps are removed before the show. If the buds tend to crowd together, push them apart with spacers made from Styrofoam peanuts. Cotton or florist’s wax paper can be used to protect flowers on the way to the show.

Make sure the plant is identified and labeled accurately. If you don’t have the plant’s name, it can still be in your club’s exhibit, but it will not be entered. A beautiful unnamed orchid can help your club win an exhibit award. If you have at least part of the name, or only the parents, consult the entry clerk for the correct name.

When you bring your plants to the show, remove the plant label or stick it way down in the pot so it is not visible. Put your name and the plant’s name directly on the pot with indelible pen. Also put your name on your box, so it can be retrieved after the show. Have a list in the box with your name and the names of your plants. All this will make life much easier for the setup people and the show committee, as well as those taking down the show.

Iris Cohen
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Orchid Trading Post

no entries this month

INSTRUCTIONS FOR EXHIBITORS

1. Read the Rules that came with the Show Announcement. If you have any further questions, please contact the Show Chairman, Nancy Loveland, at 315/638-4741, rivergardening@juno.com, before the show.
2. Read the show schedule. If you have questions, ask an entry clerk. For further details, refer to the AOS Handbook on Judging and Exhibition, 11th edition.
3. While checking the schedule, see if any of your plants are eligible for more than one class.
4. If you have not owned your plant for more than six months, or if you do not have the name, if registered, or the parents, be sure to check "NO" under "Cultural Award" on your plant registration sheet. You may still label it and use it in your display.
5. If your plant is a registered hybrid, it is your responsibility to look up both the name and the parents. The clerks will show you how to do this. If this is a problem, you may call Iris Cohen, 315/461-9226, ahead of time. If any plant has had a previous AOS award, the clone name and award must be entered on the "Name" line of registration.
6. If you are entering a display, be sure to register it in the appropriate class.
7. If your display contains plants borrowed or recently acquired, enter the display under your own name, and the plants under the names of the (previous) grower.
8. Keep a list of the plants you brought to the show, and their owners.
9. Details of the registration procedure will be given you when you arrive. We will provide uniform labeling materials for you.
10. When you are done setting up and registering, each plant should have its uniform label, and a number on it. Similarly, your display should have a label - [name of exhibit, not the club or owner] - and a number. These numbers match the names given to the entry clerk.
11. Please show respect for our judges and exhibitors by remaining away from the exhibit area during judging. If you have any questions about the judging results, refer to the Chairman of Judging Activities.
12. Dismantling can begin at 5 PM on Sunday, and should be completed as soon as possible.

JUDGES AND AWARDS

This show is sanctioned by the American Orchid Society. All horticultural classes and exhibits will be judged by accredited AOS judges and/or student judges. Any plant or exhibit deemed worthy will be judged for American Orchid Society awards. Artistic classes will be judged by AOS judges and/or experienced artists and artistic judges.

2006 Show Committee:

President: Judi Witkin

Registration Team:

Technical Advisor: Iris Cohen

Head Registrar: Jennifer Wilson

Other Registrars: Elihu Cohen and Kim Boronczyk

THE FOLLOWING RULES APPLY TO THE 2006 SHOW

Time: Set-up 3-8 PM, Friday October 13, 2006. Judging, 8:30 AM, Sat. October 14. Dismantle: 4 PM Sunday October 15.

1. The show will be judged according to the AOS Handbook on Judging and Exhibition, 11th edition.
2. Pools or fountains may be used, with permission. Any leaks must be repaired immediately.
3. All exhibits must be registered in the show. Individual plants **must** be registered and correctly labeled with the species or cross name (if registered with RHS) and parents, in order to be judged. (Unidentified species should be labeled with the correct genus if possible.) Judges may exclude unregistered or mislabeled plants from ribbon judging. In the event a plant is in the wrong class, it may be reclassified at the judges' discretion. If that class has already been judged, the plant may be disqualified. Correct labeling of plants in the show will be the exhibitor's responsibility. Plants eligible for more than one class may be entered in both. The Show Committee will provide uniform exhibit signs and supplies for making plant labels.
4. The show schedule and a sample registration sheet will be sent to each exhibitor, as soon as the reservation slip has been returned. To aid the registration process, please register with Iris Cohen in advance, by phone, (315/461-9226), e-mail, (IrisCohen@aol.com), or mail to 6 Bevell Lane, North Syracuse NY 13212. Inquire about Fax registration. Plants can always be deleted at the last minute. Please come to the show with a list of display plants, for referral purposes of exhibitor and/or show committee, and/or takedown.
5. All tropical (home or greenhouse) orchid plants entered for possible consideration for a Cultural Award must have been owned by the exhibitor for at least six months. Any hardy native plant (orchid or foliage) that is on this state's protected list must have been owned by the exhibitor or under cultivation for at least two years.
6. Exhibitors need not be members of the American Orchid Society or the Central New York Orchid Society. There is no entry fee. By entering this show, the exhibitor represents that all species orchids entered have been obtained in conformance with the Convention on International Trade in Endangered. Plants that are not established will not be judged.
7. Every precaution will be taken, but neither the Central New York Orchid Society nor Beaver Lake Nature Center can be responsible for loss of, or damage to plants, blooms, containers or other personal property.
8. Set-up must be completed by 8:00 Friday evening. Judging will begin promptly at 8:30 AM Saturday. Decision of the judges will be final.
9. The Show Committee reserves the right to reject or disqualify any plant or exhibit which shows signs of pest infestation, disease, or severe genetic defect. No plants or cut flowers may be entered for judging by exhibitors who are in arrears for failure to pay AOS award fees.
10. At their discretion, judges may divide a class that is too large. They may withhold awards if there is no worthy entry, or designate a special award for an outstanding specimen not covered in the schedule.
11. No plant or part of it, artifact, or accessory in any type of exhibit may carry a price tag, or be removed, sold, or tampered with during the show, except for the removal of wilted blossoms. Craftspeople with items for sale will offer them at separate tables in the sales area.
12. Visitors who would like to observe the judging process, or serve as clerks are welcome, but must inform the Chairman of Judging Activities in advance.
13. Only judges and clerks who have served in the entry or judging process and their spouses are invited to the judges' luncheon. Other show committee members or visitors may join us at their own expense.
14. For judging the Memorial Awards, an amateur is defined as a person who does not regularly advertise, and does not derive a substantial income from the sale of orchids or related supplies.
15. Foliage plants in exhibits may not be in bloom, except for inconspicuous grasses or the like.
16. Nomenclature and registration will follow the Kew World Checklist of Monocotyledons. There may be occasional exceptions, at the discretion of the entry personnel.
17. AOS award judging will follow the ribbon judging. There will be a photographer on hand for award photos. There is no charge for this, but exhibitors are responsible for any AOS award fees.

2006 Show Schedule Central New York Orchid Society

EXHIBITS

A. Amateur exhibits by one or more persons:

Class 1. Three to five orchid plants in flower, arranged for effect.

2. Six to ten orchid plants, etc.

3. Eleven or more orchid plants, etc.

4. Educational Exhibit.

B. Orchid societies affiliated with AOS:

Class 5. Three to ten orchid plants, etc.

6. Eleven or more orchid plants, etc.

C. Commercial exhibits:

Class 7. Any exhibit by a vendor at this show.

OPEN CLASSES

D. Cattleya Alliance:

Class 30. Cattleya & allied genera species.

31. Cattleya & intergeneric hybrids, white.

32. Cattleya & intergeneric hybrids, pink & lavender.

33. Cattleya & intergeneric hybrids, yellow & orange.

34. Cattleya & intergeneric hybrids, red.

35. Cattleya & intergeneric hybrids, purple.

36. Cattleya & intergeneric hybrids, blue, splash-petal, and any other color not defined above.

37. Allied genera hybrids & intergeneric hybrids other than above (not containing Cattleya).

38. Cattleya alliance species and hybrids, miniature (under 8

inches in height, excluding inflorescence).

E. Cypripedium Alliance:

Class 40. Paphiopedilum species, Brachypetalum.

41. Paphiopedilum species, Parvisepalum.

42. All other Paph. species, single flowering.

43. Paph. species, multiple or successive flowering.

44. Paph. hybrids, vinicolor or flame.

45. Paph. hybrids, Maudiae type, any other color.

46. Paph. hybrids, multiple or successive flowering.

47. Hybrids, Brachypetalum or Parvi., not defined above.

48. Complex hybrids other than above, white and pastels.

49. Complex hybrids other than above, red and mahogany.

50. Complex hybrids other than above, any other color.

51. Any other Paph. hybrid not defined above.

52. Phragmipedium species.

53. Phrag. hybrids containing P. besseae.

54. Phragmipedium hybrids, any other type.

55. Any other species & hybrids in the Cypripedium alliance.

F. Vandaceous Orchids, not Phalaenopsis or Doriitis:

Class 60. Angraecoid & related species, hybr., & intergenerics.

61. Ascocentrum species & hybrids.

62. Ascocenda (Vanda x Ascocentrum).

63. Vanda & allied genera species other than above.

64. Vanda & allied genera hybrids & intergeneric

hybrids other than above (excl. Dips. & Phal.).

G. Phalaenopsis & Doriitaenopsis:

Class 70. Phalaenopsis species & former Dor. & allied species.

71. Phal. & Dips. hybrids, plain white.

72. Phal. & Dips. hybrids, white with spots, bars, or stripes.

73. Phal. & Dips. hybrids, white with colored lip.

74. Phal. & Dips. hybrids, pink with or without marks.

75. Phal. & Dips. hybrids, yellow with or without marks.

76. Phal. & Dips. hybrids, red or purple with or without marks.

77. Phal. & Dips. hybrids, any other color not defined above.

78. Phal. or Dips. species or hybrids, miniature or multifloral; mature leaf-spread under 10 inches and/or small flower size (Phal. equestris or similar species predominating).

H. Oncidium Alliance:

Class 100. Miltonia & Miltoniopsis species.

101. Miltonia & Miltoniopsis hybrids & intergenerics.

102. Odontoglossum species.

103. Odontoglossum hybrids & intergenerics, other than above.

104. Oncidium species, excluding Tolumnia.

105. Oncidium hybrids & intergenerics other than above, excluding Tolumnia.

106. Tolumnia and allied species.

107. Tolumnia hybrids.

108. Oncidium alliance species other than above.

109. Oncidium alliance hybrids & intergenerics other than above.

J. Cymbidium Alliance:

Class 120. Cymbidium alliance species.

121. Cymbidium hybrids, standard.

122. Cymbidium hybrids, miniature or semi.

K. Dendrobium Alliance:

Class 130. Dendrobium species.

131. Dendrobium hybrids, noble type.

132. Den. hybrids, phal. & antelope type.

133. Den. hybrids, nigrohirsute type.

134. Den. alliance species other than above.

135. Den. alliance hybrids & intergenerics other than above.

L. Miscellaneous:

Class 150. Masdevallia species.

151. Masdevallia hybrids & intergenerics.

152. Other Pleurothallid species.

153. Other Pleurothallid hybrids not defined above.

154. Any miniature species or hybrid except Cym.,

Cattleya, Phal., or Pleurothallid alliance: any plant or

growth under 6 inches in height or width, excluding

inflorescence.

155. Any terrestrial or foliage orchid not covered

elsewhere.

156. Any other orchid species not covered

elsewhere.

157. Any other orchid hybrid not covered

elsewhere.

M. Artistic Classes (Orchids must predominate):

Class 190. Paintings, drawings, or textile print.

191. Photographs.

192. Any other art or craft work.

193. Any art or craft not created by exhibitor;

“collectibles.”

199. Corsages, bouquets, arrangements, table

settings, or decorative plantings, using cut flowers

and foliage.

AWARDS

Ribbons:

First, Second, & Third prizes in each class.

Rosettes:

Best in each group, A through M.

Trophies:

Best Exhibit in Show, Best Species in Show.

Best Hybrid in Show.

AOS Show Trophy, Orchid Digest Corporation Tro-

phy:

MARGERY & FRED UMMER MEM. AWARD

Best amateur-grown Cattleya Alliance plant.

JAMES RICE MEMORIAL AWARD

Best amateur-grown orchid species plant.

ANDY MYERS MEMORIAL AWARD

Best amateur-grown Phragmipedium

species or hybrid.

Central New York Orchid Society

President: Judi Witkin (315) 422-0869
V. President: Kim Boronczyk (315) 455-7587
Treasurer: Carol Haskell (315) 468-0811
Secretary: Pat Cotter
Newsletter Editor: Charles Ufford

Club website: <http://www.cnyos.org>

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, with Beginner's Sessions at 1:30p.m. right before the regular meetings. Yearly dues are \$15.00 per individual, or \$17.00 per family. Dues should be paid to the CNYOS Treasurer, Carol Haskell

The Orchid Enthusiast

The CNYOS Newsletter, *The Orchid Enthusiast*, is a publication of the Central New York Orchid Society and is distributed to the Society's members ten times per year, prior to all club meetings, events or functions.

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The Central New York Orchid Society
Your local AOS& Orchid Digest Affiliate
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October Issue - Meeting date Oct. 1st, 2p.m.

October Meeting: Complete Planning Session for our 2006 Annual Fall Show and Sale at Beaver Lake Nature Center, Baldwinsville, NY
Beginner's Session: (at 1:30pm) Moisture Management