

Mobile Area Orchid Society

November 2014

Affiliated with the American Orchid Society since 1950.

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Below orchids are from Bev's and Harry's greenhouse.

Blc, Matherne's Gold



Odcdm. Wildcat 'Rainbow'



It's official, the 2015 Mobile Area Orchid Society Show and Sale will be held at Bellingrath Gardens. Joe has arranged for five judges from Atlanta so we are a go!

Bellingrath Gardens is an excellent venue for our show. Thanks to everyone!

Meeting Location for 13 Nov. is Christ United Methodist Church 6101 Grelot Rd. Mobile room A201 at 6:30PM. See last page for link to map and directions.

Up coming orchid shows

Acadian Orchid Society 54th Annual Short Course : Saturday December 06, 2014
Hotel Acadiana, 1801 West Pinhook Rd. Lafayette, La.

Gulf Coast Orchid Society Annual Show and Sale: January 30 - Feb 01 2015.

Mobile Area Orchid Society Annual Show and Sale: February 27 - March 01 2015
Bellingrath Gardens and Home, 12401 Bellingrath Gardens Rd. Theodore, Al.



Left is Den. tanii X self

Right is Blc. Krull,s
Lemonade Sunshine



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From the President's Desk

Happy Fall, Ya'll

In case you haven't noticed, there has been a change in the air (for the better in my opinion).

It's time to put your winter growing plan into action (if you haven't already). If you haven't already cleaned your inside growing area you need to do that before moving your plants in. Spray down the greenhouse with bleach water or Physan and treat the greenhouse with an insecticide that's appropriate for orchids. Also treat your plants for insects before moving them in. Cleaning your plants of debris helps to eliminate disease issues. Healthy plants are happy plants and that keeps us all smiling!

Some of us throughout the region have been battling critters all summer, but hopefully that's over. Please remember to always be on guard for new or recurring signs of problems and let's try to "Nip it in the Bud" before it becomes an infestation. And yes, this might mean running around with your magnifying glass looking over, under and down in the cracks!

Most orchids can take cooler temps for a short period, with no frost or freeze, but prefer an average of 60 degrees. On the other hand, the cymbidiums require low temps to promote blooming as do the soft cane dendrobiums. Oh, how we do want to promote blooming for show-time's-a-coming!

Once more, we are in need of a location for our Christmas party. Please search your calendar before the meeting on Thursday night and we will discuss once more.

Also Hien and Mrs. Ruth son have been under the weather so I ask you to please remember them.

We need to keep the joy of orchids alive on the Gulf Coast and I challenge you to think of ways to help make that happen. Share your passion with others, then bring a friend to the meeting.

See you there!

Bev

Program for October meeting

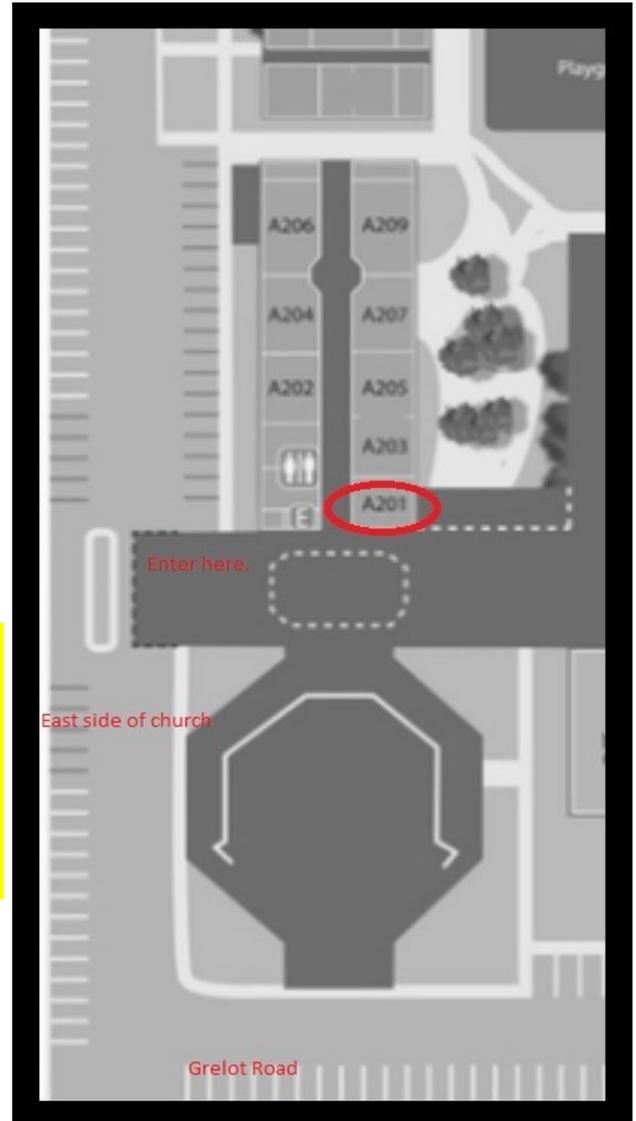
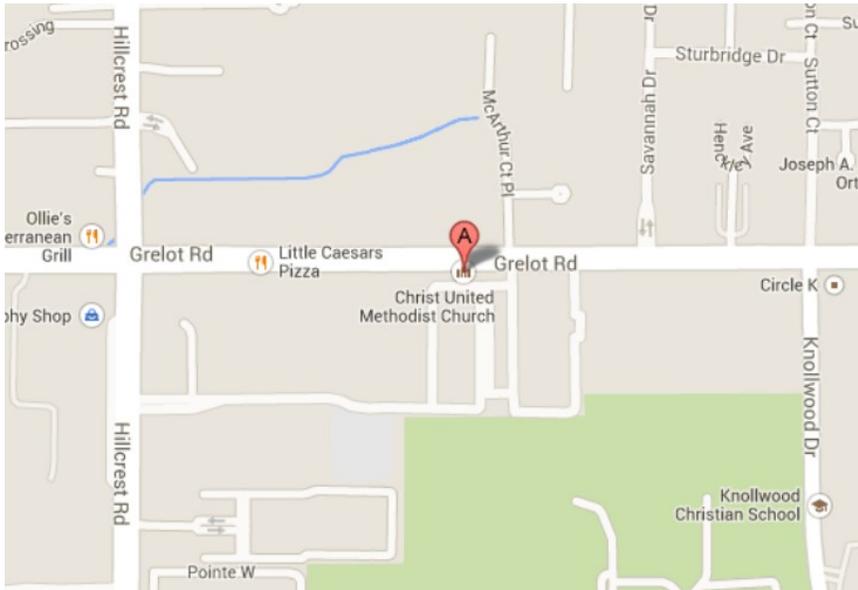
The program for the meeting will be on mounting orchids. This will be a hands on demonstration on the many orchids which do as well, or better mounted on a plaque. Glen will also demonstrate how to mount the orchids.

Bring your questions and pen and paper.



Christ United Methodist Church map

Room A201 directly behind the Sanctuary. You may be able to enter the building at the end opposite the Sanctuary. This is where Beverly and I entered last time we were here in room A204.



Having a problem finding Christ United Methodist Church, or accessing the building?

Call Beverly Stephens at 251-645-9039

Harry Stephens at 251-401-8613.

Don't forget to send me pictures of your orchids or favorite article for our website and newsletter.

www.Mobile-Area-Orchid-Society.org

Remember Show and Tell.

Bring your blooming orchids to show us and tell us of your accomplishments.

Orchids and Cold Weather. The below article is copied from the American Orchid Society web site. Click [Here for the complete article](#).

Preparing Orchids for Winter

By Susan Jones

The onset of shorter days and longer, colder nights heralds winter's arrival. Many factors play into keeping your orchids happy and healthy through this time — finding the right combination of variables can be tricky, especially for beginners. The phrase "proper prior planning" is appropriate here; doing so will help your orchids to reach their greatest potential and increase your knowledge and enjoyment of the hobby.

Generally, temperatures between 50° and 80° F (10° to 27° C) are ideal for orchids; but occasional brief periods of temperatures above 100 F (38 C) or drops even into the 30s (0 C) will not harm most orchids as long as no frost forms on the leaves. Cold hardiness, the measure of the orchid's resistance to or ability to adjust to cold stress, should be considered when adding new orchids for your landscape or collection. The degree of cold hardiness is determined by environmental conditions, the overall health of the plant and its genetic makeup. Some species are always killed by colder temperatures, while others can tolerate short periods of temperatures near freezing.

Chilling

Many chilling-injury symptoms are common to other stresses such as lack of water, root-rot diseases, chemical phytotoxicity, heat stress and light stress, and as such may be difficult to diagnose. General symptoms of chilling injury include surface lesions, pitting, large, sunken areas and discoloration; water-soaking in tissues, usually followed by wilting and browning; internal discoloration (browning); increased susceptibility to attack by fungi and bacteria; slower than normal growth (this may be difficult to identify without undamaged plants for comparison or a knowledge of the orchid's normal growth rate) and accelerated rate of natural death.

Freezing

Symptoms of freeze injury include desiccation or burning of foliage, water-soaked areas that progress to necrotic spots on leaves, and death of sections of the plant or the entire plant. Obvious symptoms may not be present until after the plant has been stressed by very warm temperatures.

After the Fact

If the worst happens and your orchids are damaged by the cold, don't assume that they are goners. Treat the plant as though it has just been repotted — avoid direct sunlight and high temperatures, keep the medium moist and give them a weak solution of liquid plant food with a full compliment of minor elements. When you see the beginnings of new growth sprouting, apply a very light dose of fertilizer and continue with your weekly liquid food program.

The positive side of the occasional winter chill is that, in many cases, cool periods help induce or enhance bud initiation and flowering.