

AGENDA
Sunday, June 24, 2018, 1:30

- I. Presentation: Russ Vernon speaking on *Oncidium* inter-generics. He will have plants to sell.
- II. Reports: Treasurer's & Minutes
- III. Old/Unfinished Business
 - A. Cincinnati on July 7
 - B. Picnic on July 15 (See IV. B. below)
 - C. June Workshops:
 - 1. June 9th, 13 attendees
 - 2. June 23, 9 signed up
- IV. New Business
 - A. Orchid Care. Orchids with ripened hard pseudo bulbs should be finishing off their blooming while those with soft pseudo bulbs should be showing buds and growing rapidly. If either shows deteriorating soil mix, especially those with sphagnum moss, they should be reported now. The hardened bulbs (those already bloomed) will show no stress. Summer bloomers will show some stress, but it still should be done now as this will better insure that they will send out new roots. Special care in handling is necessary to avoid breaking off new buds.

Watering care is necessary especially if you are moving plants outside (under the shade of trees, of course). Use caution and do not overwater.

For phals, the appearance of new roots signals a need to re-pot provided the soil is depleted.
 - B. This month I present a very brief synopsis of "Understanding What Makes Plants Happy" by Margaret Roach, New York Times, 5/4/17, pp. F18-19. The article addresses landscape gardening, but I found it interesting reading and well worth looking up the full article.
 - 1. Plants evolved as members of a diverse social network, e.g., the reach of a phal's inflorescence has survival value among the other plants with which it naturally grows. Ditto for its thick roots.
 - 2. Growing plants in a non-natural setting requires thinking about how best they can grow in a simulated environmental community. We already supply humidity and additional water, as needed, etc. Can we add limestone (plenty available in Indiana), moss, etc. to their new home?
 - 3. Understanding whether a plant requires other plants to be at its best, or whether it is a loner.
 - 4. How can I best create some necessary interdependence that the plants need? Do heavily rooted plants need additional support?
 - C. Picnic details:
 - 1. Address: 8307 Crystal Pointe Lane. This is off Carroll Rd, the border of Marion and Hancock counties. The best way to go is I-465 exit on Pendleton Pike (Lawrence Exit) and go east. In about six miles you will arrive at Carroll

Rd. Make a left {If you drive past a Meijer's, you have gone too far and need to turn back}.

On Carroll Rd, proceed north for two stop signs. Once past 79th ST on your left, proceed to Crystal Pointe sub division. Turn in and follow to first stop sign. Make a right. Proceed to next stop sign. Make a right. It is the second house on your right (cream siding with blue trim and roof. It also has a front porch). Walk around the left side of the house. You can stop and join us at the patio or continue walking into the lake.

2. CLOS provides the meats, you provide salads, pies, soda, ice, etc.
 3. [note to self – bring picnic supplies home from cabinets at Garfield]
 4. Be sure to bring items to auction off, e.g., plants, pots, soil, books, etc.
- D. DRAFT worksheet. To be distributed at meeting.
- E. SHOW & TELL

Minutes of 5/25/18 meeting

Attendance: 11

I. Maxillaria by Eric Sauer

River Valley Orchids, Centerville, OH

A. Overview:

Maxillaria primarily grow in South America from sea level to 3,000 meters which is a similar environment for phrags. There are about 650 species. Various species require either cool, intermediate or warm conditions. They can grow in pots, on bark, in baskets. Their roots can live hanging down in the air, in sphagnum moss and in bark chips. Light requirements range from bright (but no direct sun) down to medium. They require even watering throughout the year as well as fertilizing. Good air movement is crucial.

B. Uniqueness:

With such a broad range of growing conditions, finding one for your collection is relatively easy. Too, unlike like other orchid genus, the flowering habits vary widely. Many flower up to three times a year (the first one is relatively sparse, the second is heavy, the third is more like the first). Flower size can range from a few centimeters and up to 6 inches. Flowers can cluster at the base of the plant (pseudo bulb), others end up a tall spike, a few flower sequentially, some flower upside down, still others flower from the side of the container.



M. densa

Colors range from pure white, to yellow, orange and lavender. Flowering time is usually from December through spring. Regardless of species, each maxillaria has three sepals of similar size, color, and triangular shape. Two petals are much smaller than the sepals. Many are fragrant. (M. tenuiflora smells like coconut.)

Most IMPORTANTLY they are easy to grow. Incidentally, the name means jawbone in Latin since in profile the lip and column resemble the jaws of insects. Finally, the Maxillaria genus is divided into 17 subgroups which experts are still determining if they are all of one genus or many genera.

C. Some examples below:



M. tenuifolia



m. procurrens

Below is *M. pseudoreichenheimiana*.

Please note the spotted leaves.



D. Culture sheet, from AOS.

Temperature:	The bulk of the species do very well under intermediate temperatures (55F nights/85F days). Those species from high elevations will require cooler temperatures while those from hot lowlands will require warmer conditions.
Light:	Most species respond well under bright light but no direct sun. Conditions similar to those for cattleyas.
Water-Humidity:	Most species should be watered year round. They should be watered thoroughly and then allowed to nearly dry before watering again. Since the majority of species come from humid or cloud forests, humidity should be maintained at 40-70% year round.
Fertilizer:	Use a dilute, one-quarter to one-half strength orchid fertilizer about twice monthly during the growing season.
Potting:	Many species are intolerant of being disturbed so a well-drained epiphyte potting medium should be chosen. Repotting should take place only when new growth AND new roots are visible.
References:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sheehan, Tom and Marion, An Illustrated Survey of Orchid Genera, Timber Press, 1994. • Pridgeon, Alec, The Illustrated Encyclopedia of Orchids, Timber Press, 1992. • Bechtel, Cribb, Launert, The Manual of Cultivated Orchid Species, 3rd edition, MIT Press, 1992. • Hawkes, Alex, Encyclopaedia of Cultivated Orchids, Faber & Faber, London and Boston, 1965.
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E. Sources: Two books by Eric A. Christenson on Maxillaria are good sources of information.

II. Reports. Minutes and treasurer's report unanimously approved.

2018 CIOS Show

Income:

Source	Amount
CIOS tables (12)	\$840
Member's Plants (@15%)	122.21
New Members (12)`	245
New Member Cash Sales	90

TOTAL \$1,297.21

Expenses

Plant costs	\$192
Arial	\$100
Advertizing cards	\$ 74.54
Misc Show Expenses	\$578.54

TOTAL \$945.08

Profit

\$352.13

- III.
 - A. Updating Draft sheet postponed to next meeting
 - B. Seats still available for Cincy Seminar
 - C. Picnic begins at noon at John's house. Food served at One. Fishing is allowed. Patio is large though can use indoors in case of weather issues. Need to bring food. Address will be sent to all.
 - D. 7 plants were raffled. Be sure to bring plants, unwanted soil, excess pots, books, etc. you want to get rid of to the picnic. Auction money goes to CIOS.