

December 2020

<http://www.centrallouisianaorchidsociety.org>

From the President

Holiday Greetings CLOS members! Unfortunately, things have not improved so we won't be having a meeting again this month. I hope you were able to tune in to the Louisiana Short Course which took place online via Zoom on Dec. 12. The two presenters, Courtney Hackney and Tom Mirenda, did a fantastic job and I found their presentations very interesting and informative. I learned a lot and both of those gentlemen are experts in their fields. If you missed it, the Louisiana short course takes place every December and the presenters change each year.

We did have a few members step up to be next year's officers. Their terms begin in January and our 2021 officers are as follow: Wilton Guillory-President, Al Taylor-Vice President, Jim Barnett-Treasurer, Andrea Mattison-Secretary, Connie Guillory-Newsletter, and I'll slide over as one of the board members and continue as webmaster. I've thoroughly enjoyed my past three years being your CLOS president and look forward to working with this next group of officers. Thank you to all our members for your dedication to our club and assisting me whenever necessary, especially pulling off our wonderful orchid shows!

Also in January, the American Orchid Society Louisiana Judging Center moves to Alexandria, and hopefully will increase state- wide participation since it will be centrally located. I've signed up to begin training as a student judge in January and look forward to where that journey takes me over the years. I hope there are others that will sign up! Monthly orchid judging will take place at the Alexandria public library on the 4th Saturday of every month. However, due to the library being closed to meetings, the January judging will be at Wilton and Connie's home. Stay tuned for more info in Wilton's president's message next month.

I wish everyone a very Merry Christmas, and a happy and healthy New Year!

Eron



Meeting Time & Place

**Meeting canceled
for December**

Central Louisiana Orchid Society Officers

President –Eron Borne
Vice President – Wilton Guillory
Secretary –Janice Upton
Treasurer – Jim Barnett
Director-Linda Roberts
Director –Al Taylor
Director- Andrea Mattison
SWROGA Directors: Linda R
AOS Representative –Wilton
ODC Representative – Andrea
Mattison

Newsletter Editor – Connie
Guillory
Show& Tell –Rick Allardyce

Shreveport Judging November



C. Fuchsia Doll 'Louisiana' HCC/AOS 78 pt. Al Taylor's plant

Coming in from the Cold

By Susan Jones

Many growers summer their orchids outdoors to take advantage of the sun and fresh air unavailable to them inside a greenhouse or home. Before bringing plants back inside their winter growing area, check them thoroughly for hitchhikers — plant and insect pests that may ride into the growing area on the returning plants.



Oxalis is a common weed in orchid pots and difficult to pull out. Seedpods can spread seeds over a wide area.

Visually inspect the upper and undersides of leaves and flowers, and around the base of the plant. Check the growing medium and pot or basket exterior from top to bottom. Some growers recommend a few treatments with a systemic insecticide at weekly intervals before bringing plants back in for the fall, even if no pests are in evidence.

A sampling of the many orchid pests growers should be on the lookout for after summering plants outdoors is listed on the opposite page.

In addition to insects, all sorts of weeds can establish in orchid pots or baskets, siphoning off needed water, light and fertilizer from the host orchid. Once introduced into a protected environment such as an indoor growing area, they can quickly spread through a collection.

Controls

The key to control is persistence. Regardless of method or chemical used, remain vigilant and expect to make at least two to three weekly applications.

Alcohol

A popular home remedy is swabbing bugs off plants with isopropyl (rubbing) alcohol and a Q-tip™. This works for smaller populations of aphids, mealybugs and scale.

Repotting

During extreme infestation, consider replacing the potting medium. Media can harbor weed seeds, as well as pest eggs and crawlers, so dispose of it in a compost pile or in the garbage. When repotting, a close inspection, and if necessary, a very gentle cleaning and spraying of the roots is essential.

Oils, Soaps, and Sterilants

Horticultural, neem, and mineral oils smother the insect's breathing pores. These and insecticidal soaps, which dissolve the insect's cuticle, are generally considered safer for use around humans, pets, and plants than insecticides. Weekly applications reduce populations of mites, aphids, scale, mealybugs, sow bugs and pill bugs.

Growth Regulators and Chitin Inhibitors

Insect-growth regulators, such as Enstar II, include a growth regulator that kills eggs and prevents insect maturation. These need a spreader-sticker (like silicon) to be effective. They are generally regarded as safe around humans and pets.

Insecticides

Persistent or heavy infestations may require last-resort applications of synthetic insecticides. Some of the more effective insecticides are Orthene (wetable powder), Malathion (liquid), Diazinon (liquid), and Carbaryl (water-based emusifiable concentrate). Always follow label directions and never exceed the minimum recommended concentration given in mixing directions. Systemic insecticides (Orthene, Shield) absorb into the plant's sap stem, poisoning chewing and sucking insects. Pyrethrum, a natural insecticide derived from plant sources, attacks insects' nervous systems.



Slugs will eat flowers, buds, root tips and new growths.

Plants that are summered outdoors are favored haunts for these hungry mollusks.

Individual Pests

Most insecticides have little effect on mites, but there are a number of chemicals specifically for mite control (called acaricides or miticides). A homemade general insecticide that is also effective against mites is 1 pint (.57 l) each of 409 household cleaner and rubbing alcohol, mixed with water to make 1 gallon (4.55 l) of spray.

When controlling aphids, mealybugs and scale, one must also eliminate any ants that protect and farm them. Insecticidal sprays are effective against worker ants that transport and protect the other pests. Use this in conjunction with sugar-based ant baits to kill off the rest of the colony.

For snail and slug control, organic (such as Sluggo, EscarGo, and Worry Free) and chemical baits (such as metaldehyde) are available from garden supply retailers. Many growers also hand-pick the critters off or set out a small tuna-fish type can filled with beer to drown the mollusks. Repotting and thoroughly cleaning all old media from the orchid's roots will eliminate any eggs that may be lurking in the pots.

Roaches, pill bugs, sow bugs and ants can be driven from a plant by immersing the pot, right up over the top of the media, in a bucket of water. The insects will emerge to avoid drowning, and may then be disposed of.

Roaches may also be controlled through the use of baits, but learn quickly to avoid many chemical baits. Roaches will eat borax, however. West Palm Beach Judging Center Photographer Greg Allikas' simple homemade bait can be constructed by gluing a few boric acid tablets (available in grocery stores) to the inside bottom of an empty 35-mm film can. Set the film cans horizontally on the surface of plants' media.

Weeds must be eliminated by hand. Herbicides are likely to damage or kill the orchid host along with

the weed. To eradicate well-established weeds, it may be necessary to repot the plant in order to eliminate seeds in the medium.

Final Considerations

On the extreme side, for a plant showing signs of decline from pest or disease, consider whether the low likelihood of rejuvenating the plant justifies the expense and effort of continued treatments.

Destruction of a sick plant can not only be used to justify the purchase of a new, healthier one, but may keep the rest of the collection from becoming infected, making it a precaution well worth taking.

Never apply any liquid pest treatment in direct sunlight or high heat. To prevent burning of tissues, always shade plants until the solution dries. Whenever chemical controls are employed, always check to see that the product has been approved for application to orchids, and follow carefully all instructions for the product's safe use. To minimize risks of developing a treatment-resistant pest population, change methods and chemicals occasionally; do not use the same chemical mix more than three to four times sequentially.

Before nighttime temperatures dip too low, take the time to return orchids summering outdoors to their indoor growing spaces. In addition to checking for insects and other pests, remember that a change in environments, especially the light conditions and humidity levels, can impact how successfully your orchids make the transition from the garden back into the greenhouse or home.

Inspect Orchids for These Pests Prior to Bringing them Indoors

Aphids can be found on new growth, at the base of buds, on flowers and on the undersides of leaves. They feed on plant juices, causing poor growth, stunted plants or curled and distorted leaves. Where buds are attacked, the flower — if it opens at all — will be mottled and distorted. The sap sucking may result in wilting, deformed plant growth, yellowing, and even loss of leaves. Another sign of aphids is the presence of ants or sooty mold attracted to the honeydew secreted by these insects. Aphids' salivary secretions can also be toxic to their host plant. Traveling between plants, aphids can introduce and spread virus and disease.



Aphids can multiply quickly so it is best to eliminate them before bringing plants inside.

Mealybugs suck the sap from plants; they feed under bracts and sheaths, and on the roots. Signs of an infestation include small whitish, powdery or cottony looking deposits on plants. As the damage progresses, leaves may curl, yellow, become stunted, and/or drop. In addition, flower production and stem growth may be reduced. Like aphids and some scales, mealybugs also secrete honeydew, which attracts ants and promotes the growth of sooty molds.

Mites, due to their almost microscopic size, are often detected by the damage they inflict. This makes a plant's leaves look silvery, especially on the underside, where they have killed the cells of the surface layer. From the top, the leaf often has many tiny yellow spots that turn brown over time. Mites can severely weaken and disfigure orchids by sucking sap and chlorophyll, causing leaves to blanch and appear silvery, and bruised-looking areas on flowers. Because of their feeding style, they are also potential vectors of diseases.

Pill Bugs and Sow Bugs are nocturnal scavengers that prefer to live in humid, sheltered areas that have plentiful decaying organic material (like broken down orchid media), such as orchid pots. They feed on the fungi and bacteria in the dead and rotting vegetation. Orchid roots are damaged when these bugs eat the fungi and microorganisms that inhabit the root surfaces.

Roaches enter orchid pots through drainage holes and remain hidden in the growing media by day. Plants kept on the ground are especially vulnerable. The presence of roaches is indicated by their damage to plants (nibbled flowers, root tips and roots, and new growth).

Scale establish on the undersides of leaves, down in leaf axils, and beneath the papery sheaths on orchid pseudobulbs, and so may go undetected until they reach infestation level. Adult scale have a waxy protective coating, under which the insect feeds on plant sap, creating chlorotic spots on plant

leaves.

Snails and Slugs prefer to eat blooms, roots and tender new growths, although they will consume any plant part. They do their damage primarily at night, leaving translucent, shiny slime trails; holes with uneven brown edges eaten through the flower tissues; nibbled roots — thicker roots may only have small pockmarklike holes eaten into them, while smaller, finer roots may be eaten clean through; new growths may be damaged or chewed down to a nub.

Susan Jones was the editor of Awards Quarterly and assistant editor of Orchids. American Orchid Society, 16700 AOS Lane, Delray Beach, Florida 33446

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Let's Grow Together!

www.aos.org



2020 DECEMBER AOS Corner – for Affiliated Societies

The AOS Corner is for society representatives and newsletter editors: Orchid societies are welcome to reproduce the AOS Corner completely, or in part, in their society publications.

We encourage use of the [AOS website](http://www.aos.org) by all members. <http://www.aos.org>

As this calendar year comes to a close, we will remember this year as the year of challenges. If you believe in folk-tales, you might be in agreement that this is the year that March came in like a lamb and out like a lion. The lion continues to roar as we struggle with the continuing ripple effect of the coronavirus. Let us count the truly good things that have happened in our lives this year. Have you enjoyed additional time spent learning about the orchids in your collection? Do you understand more about their cultural needs, growth and bloom cycles? Have you taken an opportunity to tune in remotely to dynamic guest speakers? Did you take advantage of the chance to view all of the AOS webinars? We have made it this far. Congratulations! We sincerely hope that 2021 will have fewer challenges and bring increased interest to this orchid passion we all love.

DID YOU KNOW? If you have missed an issue of the [AOS Corner](http://www.aos.org), they are archived on the AOS website. Recent issues can also be found in the Files section on the [Affiliated Societies Facebook Page](https://www.facebook.com/AffiliatedSocietiesOfTheAOS/files/).

<https://www.aos.org/about-us/affiliated-societies/aos-corner.aspx>

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/AffiliatedSocietiesOfTheAOS/files/>

DID YOU KNOW? The AOS website has a plethora of information to help us know and grow our orchids better.

A good place to start is here: [ALL ABOUT ORCHIDS](https://www.aos.org/orchids.aspx) <https://www.aos.org/orchids.aspx>

The AOS exists to serve you, the orchid grower. The AOS website, the monthly ORCHIDS magazine, and the AOS webinars, held twice monthly are among the perks of membership.

PESTS AND DISEASES

It's always a good time to inspect your orchids for those pesky little critters and problems that crop up from time to time. Once you have brought your orchids in for the winter and they are in close range, be on the lookout for anything that looks out of the ordinary. Compare what you see to what it might be, by looking over [Orchid Ailments -- The AOS's Pests and Disease Series](#). ORCHIDS magazine ran a popular series of articles in the early 2000s titled Orchid Ailments. That information is available on the AOS website. It provides viewers with information and images to help identify orchid ailments and grow healthier plants. From Aphids to Virus, the series explores the finer points of insect pests, rots, disease and cultural challenges, to name a few, and offers advice on prevention and treatment for common problems. Use the list of articles in this series to learn about specific orchid problems. <https://www.aos.org/orchids/orchid-pests-diseases.aspx>

CULTURE CONNECTION

[**Monthly Checklist on Orchid Care**](#)

Review a selection of [Winter Flowering Orchids](#) and their minimum temperature tolerance.

<https://www.aos.org/orchids/seasonal-orchid-care/november-december-checklist.aspx>

<https://www.aos.org/orchids/seasonal-orchid-care/winter-flowering-orchids.aspx>

WHAT ARE WEBINARS? An Affiliated Society may use recorded webinars for presentations at their monthly meetings. With Wi-Fi access, it's easy! Webinars are an internet-connected audiovisual presentation. You can view from anywhere that you have an internet connection via Mac, PC or even your mobile device. It's easy to find the [scheduled webinars](#) and to register on the AOS website. You will find the link here: <http://www.aos.org/orchids/webinars.aspx>

Webinars-Coming Attractions!



When	December 02, 2020 8:30pm EST Wednesday	December 16, 2020 8:30pm EST Wednesday	January 07, 2021 8:30pm EST Thursday	January 13, 2021 8:30pm EST Wednesday
Topic	Greenhouse Chat (Orchid Q&A) <i>Send in your Questions!</i>	Orchid Conservation Projects in Florida and Cuba	Greenhouse Chat (Orchid Q&A) <i>Send in your Questions!</i>	Mounting Your Orchids Best Practices
Presenter	Ron McHatton Chief Education and Science Officer	Lawrence Zettler Biology Professor, Illinois College	Ron McHatton Chief Education and Science Officer	Michael Coronado Production Manager & VP, RF Orchids

REGISTRATION REQUIRED: <http://www.aos.org/orchids/webinars.aspx>

Cannot make it on the scheduled date or time? No need to worry. *Register anyhow!* Webinar announcements are posted on Facebook, Instagram and in the AOS Corner of your Affiliated Society's newsletter. Each webinar is recorded and available to view at your leisure. GREENHOUSE CHAT Webinars are indexed by topic for future viewing

Send your Greenhouse Chat questions and photos to greenhousechat@aos.org

If your society does not have internet access, you can contact the AOS Education Committee, Sandra Svoboda at sltsvoboda@gmail.com (please note new email address) and request [a program, or multiple programs, from the recorded list](#). The video file(s) with instructions for use will be sent to you. Copy to a flash drive or copy to your computer hard drive and show the webinar at the meeting. This list has been updated and should be ready to view in the very near future.
<http://www.aos.org/AOS/media/Content-Images/PDFs/Webinars-for-Affiliated-Societies-7-24-19.pdf>

If you have an idea for a webinar topic, or would like to present a webinar for our members, this is your opportunity. We are flexible! We are always looking for interesting topics to share with our viewers. Choose a day convenient for you. You will need a prepared PowerPoint topic, an internet connection, and a computer with audio capabilities to present an AOS webinar.

Contact [Cheryl Erins](#) to be added to the AOS webinar line-up or for further information. She can arrange a webinar practice session to help you get familiar with the process. cerins@aos.org



DID YOU KNOW? The Affiliated Societies Committee maintains a [list of speakers](#) available for your monthly meeting presentations. The list has been updated with confirmations from speakers offering remote presentations. Please feel free to reach out to these speakers directly to see if they might fit into your meeting schedules.
https://www.aos.org/AOS/media/Affiliated-Societies/AOS_Speakers_List_July27_2020.pdf

AFFILIATED SOCIETY BONUS - EARN AOS MEMBERSHIP EXTENSIONS FOR YOUR SOCIETY

AOS MEMBERSHIP DRIVE Affiliated Societies can earn a one-month extension on their AOS society membership for each new individual AOS member they recruit. If you start now, with twelve new AOS members, your Affiliated Society can obtain a FULL FREE YEAR OF AOS membership! Be sure and advise new members to note their society affiliation on the printed membership form or in the comments section online at checkout.

Printable QR Codes



AOS Representatives, please remember to let your society members know; we want to sweeten the deal and give them every possible reason to join AOS today! Once they become an American Orchid Society member, they have considerably more resources available to help make orchid growing enjoyable and successful. *Individual society membership and AOS Membership are not the same. Although affiliated, each requires separate membership dues.*

Culture Sheets These popular documents have been at the foundation of AOS orchid education for decades and provide orchid care information in a convenient, concise format. The website now contains printable QR codes for the popular orchid genera. It also includes PDF documents that print perfectly on a letter-sized sheet of paper.

Putting together goody bags for your members for the holidays?

How about including a few **culture sheets** for the most popular orchid genera and an AOS Membership Application?

<https://www.aos.org/orchids/culture-sheets.aspx>

<https://www.aos.org/AOS/media/Content-Images/PDFs/AOSJoinForm2020.pdf>

DID YOU KNOW? Published since 1932, *ORCHIDS* (formerly known as the AOS Bulletin) is among the many benefits of an AOS membership. Exploding with glorious full-page color photographs, each monthly issue is packed with topics of current interest for both beginners and advanced orchid growers. One of the most cited benefits of joining the AOS is the wonderful monthly magazine *ORCHIDS*. Affiliated Societies receive a print copy of this publication monthly as part of their membership. In addition to each new monthly publication, AOS members have access to thousands of articles through the **digital archives**. <http://www.aos.org/about-us/orchids-magazine.aspx>

One of the most cited benefits of joining the AOS is the wonderful monthly magazine *ORCHIDS*. **In addition to each new monthly publication, AOS members have access to thousands of articles** through the **digital archives**.

<http://www.aos.org/about-us/orchids-magazine.aspx>

Insight for our **[AFFILIATED SOCIETIES](#)**

<http://www.aos.org/about-us/affiliated-societies.aspx>

[Check out the Complete Affiliated Benefits Package](#)

<http://www.aos.org/AOS/media/Content-Images/PDFs/Benefits-of-being-an-Affiliated-Societies-Member-v5.pdf>

DID YOU KNOW? OrchidPro is a member benefit allowing access to over 95,000 photos of award-winning orchids, exclusive data, in-depth genealogy (family trees, progeny, species makeup, parents), charts, and more. New data and photos are added continuously, and we're constantly working on new features and integrating third-party data to make OrchidPro the best orchid resource available anywhere. There are no additional costs to members for ongoing updates. The application can be accessed online from any device with an internet connection (OrchidPro adjusts to any screen size from desktops down to smartphones.) Plus, you can download data and photos and use all kinds of powerful features from viewing award-winning orchids side-by-side to saving searches for future use and much more.

AWARDS GALLERY

AOS MEMBERS can review the beauty and diversity of awarded orchids in every issue of [ORCHIDS magazine](#) and also in the most up to date [OrchidPro](#) awards database.

<http://www.aos.org/about-us/orchids-magazine.aspx>

<https://op.aos.org/>



Below is a sample of comparing awards shown in [OrchidPro](#). Remember to sign on to [aos.org](http://www.aos.org) and look for OrchidPro on the drop down menu. Click on any one photo in LATEST AWARDS to read the details, measurements and description for each award. Find out when and where it was exhibited, and the exhibitor for each orchid. While you are there, select OTHER AWARDS button to compare the current award to previously awarded clones.



This month I have chosen a selection of three very different award types from across the USA.

LEFT *Bulbophyllum sanguineomaculatum* 'Irene' CBR | AOS (0 points)

Award No: [20204887](#) Date: Oct 17, 2020

Northeast Judging Center

Exhibitor: Al & Irene Messina, Photographer: Maurice Garvey

CENTER *Masdevallia minuta* 'Kristen P' CCM | AOS (85 points)

Award No: [20202303](#), Date: Nov 01, 2020

California Sierra Nevada Judging Center

Exhibitor: Douglas Kubo, Photographer: Ramon de los Santos

RIGHT *Fowlieara Rhizome Cowgirl* 'Little Heifer' FCC | AOS (91 points)

(Brassocatanthe Jack Sloniker x Rhyntonleya Sugita Spots)

Award No: [20201067](#), Date: Nov 14, 2020

Florida North-Central Judging Center

Exhibitor: Bill Nunez, Photographer: Wes Newton

AOS awards are a recognized measure of quality the world over and coveted by hobbyists and commercial growers alike. An AOS flower quality award adds value to an orchid in its own right, and as a parent for creating hybrids. Review the definition of each award here: <https://www.aos.org/orchid-awards-judging/aos-awards.aspx> The diversity of orchids seen in the judging system is awe-inspiring. Check in frequently to view the 100 most recent awards. Orchids are a continuing education.

LET US KNOW! Is your society planning a show in 2021? What are your major concerns in this age of COVID? Is going to an orchid show any different from going to the grocery store or Home Depot? Are there restrictions on group events gathering in your region?

LET US KNOW! Is there something in particular that you would like to see the Affiliated Societies Committee address, accomplish

or change over the next two years? How can we better serve our Affiliated Societies members?

LOOKING TO SHARE? Please send me a PDF copy of *your* society newsletter. I want to see what you all are doing. Forward your comments, questions and submissions for the AOS Corner to askmasc@verizon.net or Eileenh@aos.org

Thanks for meeting me down at the Corner!
Eileen Hector, AOS Corner - Affiliated Societies Newsletter Editor



Happy Holidays

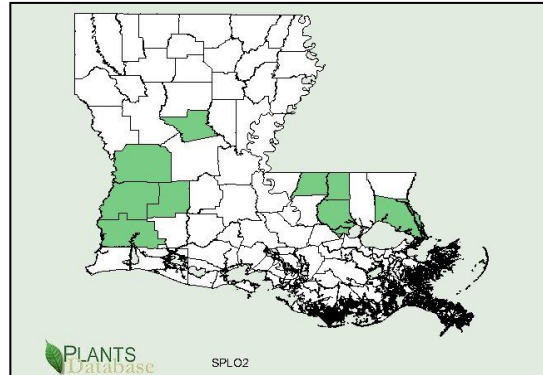
American Orchid Society | PO Box 565477 | Miami FL 33256-5477
Telephone: 305-740-2010 | FAX: 305-747-7154

Native Orchid of the Month—December

Spiranthes longilabris (giantspiral lady's tresses)

Spiranthes longilabris (giantspiral lady's tresses) is an uncommon orchid and one of the last to bloom in any given year—October through December. It is found primarily on Gulf Coastal Plain in dry to moist meadows, pine flatwoods and savannas, fields, roadsides. Usually at this point, all the surrounding grasses have dried to a deep straw brown, leaving this orchid as one of the herbaceous plants remaining.

Plants are up to 12 inches tall and will have one or like leaves clinging to the base of the flowering stem, usually bears the flowers in a rather lax spiral. The themselves are one of the larger flowers in the genus with sepals that usually spread widely with a long, lowermost.



few green

more grass-
which
flowers
Spiranthes,
lacy lip held



The usually 3 to leaves persist through flowering, and are reduced to sheathing bracts upward on stem. Inflorescences are loosely to tightly spiraled, with usually 5 to 9 flowers per cycle of spiral. are mostly horizontal, strongly white to cream; lateral sepals are yellow.

This species is seldom seen in although suitable habitat exists. likely because of the combination of relative rarity and blooming season.



5 deciduous
Flowers
gaping,
centrally

the wild,
This is
the late

