

<http://www.centrallouisianaorchidsociety.org>

From the President

Happy New Year!!!!

We are all trying to arrive at some degree of normalcy. I hope that everyone will soon be vaccinated so that Covid-19 will become a bad memory.

Our new slate of officers is as follows:

President Wilton Guillory

Vice President Al Taylor

Secretary Andrea Mattison

Treasurer Dr. Jim Barnett

Director slotted still needs to be filled

At present, all public facilities are closed along with our usual meeting place, St. James Episcopal Church annex. Therefore, we will not meet in January and will re-evaluate our options for February.

On a brighter note, the first AOS judging of the Louisiana Judging Center will be held at our home on Saturday, January 23, 2021 starting with training at 11:00 AM. 1516 N. City Park Blvd., Alexandria.

All are welcomed to attend. Facemasks and social distancing will be observed.

Sincerely,
2021 CLOS President
WILTON



Meeting Time & Place

Meeting canceled for January

Central Louisiana Orchid Society Officers

President – Wilton Guillory
Vice President – Al Taylor
Secretary – Andrea Mattison
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 December



Fdk. L'amour de Vie De Sue 'Liberty Creek, Louisiana' HCC/AOS 78 pts

Al Taylor's plant



Cymbidium Alice Williams 'Louisiana' AM/AOS 80 pts. Al Taylor's plant



B. Little Stars 'Glen #3' CCM/AOS 84 pts. Dave Medus' plant



Den. Chan Chan 'Kathryn' HCC/AOS 78 Plant shown by Dave Medus

Upcoming Orchid Events

Gulf Coast Orchid Society Show and Sale

February 26 - 28, 2021

[Add to Calendar](#)

Calendar-ico

Contact

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joannvaz@bellsouth.net

Location

Gautier Convention Center, 2012 Library Lane, Gautier, MS 39553

The Gulf Coast Orchid Society Show and Sale is being held February 26 - 28, 2021 at the Gautier Convention Center, 2012 Library Lane, Gautier, MS 39553. Event was originally scheduled for January 2021.

Judging is being held on February 27, 2021 at 8:00 AM.



Let's Grow Together!

www.aos.org



2021 JANUARY 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>

AOS MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

AFFILIATED SOCIETY BONUS - EARN AOS MEMBERSHIP EXTENSIONS FOR YOUR SOCIETY

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 in the comments section online at checkout or on the [printed membership form](#).

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

AOS Representatives, please remember to let your society members know that we want to sweeten the deal and give them every possible reason to [join the AOS today!](#) Once they become an American Orchid Society member, they have considerably more resources available to help make orchid growing enjoyable and successful. <https://secure.aos.org/store/register-renew>

Individual society membership and AOS Membership are not the same. Although affiliated, each requires separate membership dues.

HAPPY NEW YEAR!

12 Good Reasons We Should Value our AOS Affiliated Membership

I challenge you to explore one benefit in depth, each month. My goal is to continue to bring you news that you can take back to your orchid society. If you would like to spotlight an issue or share news with other affiliated societies, we welcome your input. Let us know what you would like to see in this newsletter! If there is something within your society that is working extremely well – let's share it here. If there is something you could use help with – let us know. By chance, another affiliate may be able to offer a solution, or want to try something you have achieved. Your contributions are critical to bringing fresh, timely content to this publication each month. Please send your questions, solutions and submissions for the AOS Corner to eileenh@aos.org or askmasc@verizon.net

JANUARY

AOS Corner, bringing you important news to share with your members

If you have missed an issue of the [AOS Corner](#), 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.aos.org/about-us/affiliated-societies/aos-corner.aspx>

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

FEBRUARY

AOS.ORG, our flagship website overflowing with orchid related information for orchid growers

An entire page dedicated to [AFFILIATED SOCIETIES](#). [Check out the Complete Affiliated Benefits Package](#).

The AOS exists to serve you, the orchid grower. The AOS website has a plethora of information to help us know and grow our orchids better. There is so much information in the section [ALL ABOUT ORCHIDS](#) that is worth sharing with your society members. Check the sidebar for Culture Sheets, Seasonal Orchid Care, Orchid Pests and Diseases, Orchids from A-Z (with orchid name pronunciation guide), Orchidist's Glossary (with pronunciation guide), and Video Library section (created prior to webinars). All of this and a whole lot more, help us better understand the world of orchid growing.

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

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

<https://www.aos.org/orchids.aspx>

MARCH

ORCHIDS magazine, new editions delivered monthly, plus searchable digital archives

Published since 1932, ORCHIDS (formerly known as the AOS Bulletin) is among the many benefits of affiliated membership. Exploding with glorious full-page color photographs, each monthly issue is packed with topics of current interest for beginners through advanced orchid growers. One of the most cited benefits of joining the AOS is the 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, affiliates have access to thousands of articles through the [digital archives](#).

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



FREE digital COPY for your society members: <https://go.aos.org/freeissue201904>

Monthly Checklist for January and February



Cattleya trianae 'Mary Fennel' HCC/AOS is a good example of this winter-blooming species.

Cattleya

Watering and fertilizing will be at a minimum, as will potting. Be on the lookout for senescing sheaths on your winter-into-spring bloomers. Careful removal of the dying sheaths will still allow buds to develop without the danger of condensation-induced rot. Low light will lead to weak spikes, so, and as noted above, staking is critical. If you have a chance to get out to nurseries, there may still be a chance to acquire good plants in sheath for spring bloom. Getting them now not only ensures that you'll have them, but allows them to acclimate to your conditions and bloom at their best.

Cymbidium

We are well into the flowering season now. Outdoor growers should be cautious of freezing temperatures. Damage starts to occur below 30 F. Be diligent about tying the inflorescences for best

arrangement of the flowers. Also watch closely for slugs and snails. If weather is quite wet, protect the plants from the rain and this will help to reduce the risk of botrytis spotting.

Lycaste

The most glorious of all orchids, Lycaste, will be moving toward their flowering season. Make sure the palm-like leaves do not interfere with the emerging inflorescences. Tying them loosely together often is helpful. Some growers cut the leaves off at the pseudobulb, but this removes part of the attractiveness of this elegant orchid. Resist picking up the plant to inspect those beautiful buds and then setting it down in all different directions as the flower buds will be forced to re-orient themselves to the light source each time and will not open as nicely as they should. Keep plants a little drier during the shorter days.

Odontoglossums

Odontoglossums and their intergeneric hybrids offer a great splash of color now. Though once thought of as being difficult to grow and requiring cool temperatures due to the emphasis on odontoglossum breeding, the new intergeneric hybrids made using Oncidium and Brassia, for example, are just the opposite. These plants are quite content in more intermediate conditions. New growths generally emerge in the spring, later forming beautiful plump pseudobulbs. Look for the flower spikes to emerge from the inner sheath of the pseudobulb. If your plant's pseudobulbs are shriveled, then the plants have been kept too dry or too wet. Inspect the roots to determine which condition prevailed. If the lead pseudobulb is large, plump and green (and back bulbs are shriveled) but no flower spike is evident, the plants may have been kept too dry.

Paphiopedilum

The standard Paphiopedilum insigne-derived hybrids, which are called "bull dogs" and "toads," are at their peak. Unlike most other orchids, they can even be potted while in bud. There really is no wrong time to pot a paphiopedilum, and no other orchid responds so favorably to fresh mix and a cleanup. Keep an eye on watering until roots begin to grow.



In the fall Phalaenopsis should start initiating flower spikes. Inflorescences should be well developed by mid-January.

Phalaenopsis

Now is the peak of spike development, with the first plants in full flower. Staking and plant preparation is a must for those all-important spring shows. Correct staking now will give a better display and also make it much easier to transport to your society meetings and shows. Care with watering is vital to avoid mechanical damage to the flowers, as well as rot-related problems. Keep spent blooms cleaned up to avoid botrytis inoculation. Do not repot this month. Now you'll be seeing lots of phalaenopsis at orchid shows and sales.

Zygopetalum

For the most part, the flowering season will have ended for this group, providing the grower a chance to do some repotting. The plants will then have a chance to become well established before the hotter months of summer arrive. Most growers use bark mixes, but some exceptional results have been

seen lately using rock-wool blends. You may want to try this mix, but do not change your whole collection over to this new media until you are sure it is right for you. First, experiment with a few plants to see how they respond.

The AOS thanks Ned Nash and James Rose for this essay.

Taken from <https://www.aos.org/orchids/seasonal-orchid-care/january-february-checklist.aspx>

Cold Damage

By Susan Jones

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 injury includes damage from temperatures above and below freezing. Chill injury is that which is caused by low temperatures above freezing, and freeze injury is damage from temperatures at or below freezing. Frost damage takes place when dew freezes after it has condensed on leaf surfaces if the air temperature drops below freezing.



are symptoms of cold damage.

Necrotic spots on leaves and dry, brown pseudobulbs

Plant Response to Cold Temperatures

Consider cold hardiness when adding new orchids for your landscape or collection. This is the measure of the orchid's resistance or ability to adjust to cold stress. The degree of cold hardiness is

determined by environmental conditions and the plant's genetic makeup. Some species are always killed by colder temperatures, while others can tolerate short periods of temperatures near freezing.

Cold Injury Symptoms

Cold injury symptoms usually become visible, not during the cold snap, but some days after exposure to critically low temperatures. The rate at which symptoms develop depends on the severity of the exposure and the conditions in the growing environment afterward. Continued cool temperatures and high humidity after exposure to cold may slow the development of symptoms, while high light intensity and warm temperatures may accelerate symptom development.

Chilling

Many chilling-injury symptoms are common to other stresses such as lack of water, root-rot diseases, chemical phytotoxicity and heat and light stress; as such they may be difficult to diagnose. General symptoms of chilling injury are as follows:

- ~ Surface lesions, pitting, large, sunken areas and discoloration. Water-soaking in tissues, usually followed by wilting and browning.
- ~ Internal discoloration (browning).
- ~ Accelerated rate of natural death.
- ~ Increased susceptibility to attack by fungi and bacteria.
- ~ Slowed growth, or limited growth flush. This may be difficult to detect without non-chilled plants for comparison or a thorough knowledge of the orchid's normal growth rate.

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 warm temperatures

Protecting Your Orchids from Cold

Orchids, even as landscape plants, can be pulled through a tough winter. The more trouble you take, the better your results are likely to be.

Moving Plants Indoors: Container-grown outdoor plants can be moved to a warm garage or other indoor location for cold protection. If this is not an option, determine in advance which plants are most valuable to you. It is not a bad idea to mark those with a colored label, or keep them all in a particular

spot. That way, if you do need to gather them quickly, you will not be searching through perhaps hundreds of plants and labels to find them.



Like a phoenix arising from the ashes, *Zeuxine strateumatica* flowers from a pot on a bench of cold-damaged orchids.

Also note, before winter arrives, which orchids in your collection hate cold. Many commonly grown orchids tolerate winter temperatures of about 55° F (13° C) at night, including some hardier Vandas, Stanhopeas, Oncidiums, Lycastes, Miltonias, Odontoglossums, Masdevallias, some Dendrobiums, Cattleyas, Catasetums and cool-growing Paphiopedilums. Most Cymbidiums can take winter night temperatures in the 40's (4° C), and many need such a stimulus to bloom well.

White or yellow Vandas, as well as some Dendrobiums (Phalaenopsis and antelope-type), are especially sensitive and do not like temperature drops below 60° F (16° C); they can be particularly prone to losing leaves when exposed to cold temperatures. Cattleyas tend to be more hardy.

Seedlings and immature plants, particularly those in flasks or compots, are usually much more sensitive to cold temperatures than their mature counterparts. Items to keep on hand to quickly transport your orchids in an emergency include boxes, plastic flats or small crates and possibly a wagon or cart.

Prepare the indoor space to be used as a temporary growing area for the arrival of the orchids. A garage, spare room or even a spare bath will work in a pinch. Ideal growing conditions are not the

primary consideration; this is just a few days' shelter until the cold passes. The area can be covered with plastic tablecloths, sheeting or tarp to protect floors and finishes. Heat, lighting and ventilation should be adequate; inexpensive supplementary heaters, lighting and a fan for air circulation can be purchased at local hardware suppliers as needed.

Protecting Plants Outdoors

Do not water plants the day before a cold night, as the less moisture in the plant's cells, the better it will tolerate a freeze.

Unless they are cold sensitive, or temperatures will drop too low, plants can be moved to the ground rather than indoors, or even covered and left in place. Sometimes more damage can be caused by moving plants frequently than if they are kept stationary.

Have wraps, clothespins, plastic sheeting and twine ready in case of cold. Many materials can be used as insulating wraps. Frost cloth, available at most hardware stores, is lightweight and traps heat, but is designed to breathe as well. Sheets, blankets, towels, burlap and other coverings can also be used. Covering wraps in plastic that is kept from touching the plant by supports will provide an additional measure of protection from wind. Avoid using plastic directly on the plants. When the sun and temperatures rise, plastic can trap too much heat and cook the plants. It is better used as a windbreak at night and opened or vented during the day.

In addition to the insulating wraps and plastic covering, extra mulch at the base of bedding plants (reed-stem Epidendrums, Arandas, Mokaras, etc.) will help protect them from freezing temperatures. When the weather warms up, the extra mulch should be removed.

Treatment of Plants After Cold Stress

The environment to which plants are subjected after cold stress affects the degree of injury and rate of symptom development. Importance of post-exposure environment varies with the severity of cold stress. Damage to plants exposed to extreme temperatures may be influenced by post-stress handling.

Intense light, low humidity and high temperatures following chilling of some tropical plants result in increased water loss through transpiration. Extreme water stress can develop if the chill exposure has disrupted water absorption, temporarily or permanently.

Cold injury to roots may not be evident until spring, when plants are stressed by higher temperatures.

Failure to initiate a spring growth flush may be the only visual symptom of winter injury, and little can be done to minimize its effects by this time. Weakened or injured plants are more susceptible to disease attack, so growers should keep an eye out for symptoms and possibly use a preventive fungicide. Increased shade may also reduce heat or water stress during the recovery period.

After the Fact

If the worst happens and your orchids are damaged by the cold, do not assume that they are dead. Allow the medium to dry, and keep the plants in a humid environment out of direct sun and high temperatures. Do not water until new growth sprouts. Watering may be resumed at this time, first with plain water, followed by a light dose of a fertilizer with a full compliment of minor elements as new roots develop.

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

References

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Slump, Kenneth. 2001. Protecting orchids from cold. *Orchids* 70(8):753–757.

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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All About Orchids

Native Orchid of the Month—January

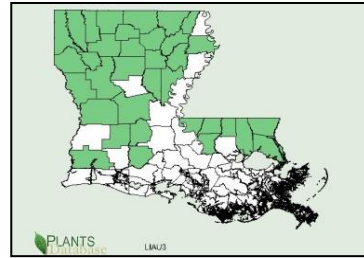
Listera australis

(southern twayblade)

The earliest blooming of our native orchids is a rarely seen *Listera australis*, the southern twayblade. It is so small as to be overlooked in the moist woodlands that it calls home. It is found in pineland bogs and moist hardwood forests across much of Louisiana. Twayblades emerge from early January to July in Louisiana, but travel northward through their range which extends all the way to southern parts of Canada.



they occur in association with the cinnamon fern (*Osmunda cinnamomea*),



species, easily in both moist Louisiana. later as you into the Frequently rhizomes of

The plant is usually no more than three inches tall, occasionally up to six inches, with a pair of leaves (hence the common name) that are seldom more than a half-inch long. If you are fortunate to find a plant, don't look away, lest you spend another five to ten minutes relocating it. Seedlings consist of and the pair of leaves, while will have a flower stem arising from between their leaves. Usually about 10 on the stem. The flowers are a miniaturization, with petals and about 1 mm long in which many parts are composed of literally hundred cells. The forked lip is a conspicuous part of the flower,



minutes only the stem mature plants from between flowers occur wonder of sepals only of the floral just a few by far the most reaching

lengths of about a half-inch.

Louisiana's smallest orchids. They come up rather quickly, set and senesce all within the period of a month to a month-and-a-half from January to July.

This is one of seed and some time

