



Newsletter of the Kansas Orchid Society

Sarah Pratt, Editor

December 2021

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2021 Meeting Dates & Programs

All meetings are at 2:00 pm at Botanica **unless otherwise noted.**

Christmas Party

**Sunday, December 12th @ 1:00
Haysville Senior Center**

Program: Orchid Bingo!

NEW MEMBERS

New KOS members receive a free orchid plant when they attend their second meeting. Contact Sarah Pratt at svcsjp@gmail.com and she will try to pick out something special for you.

President's Palaver

Well it's Thanksgiving and I promise not to overeat. Sounds good ahead of time but it's probably not going to happen.

Speaking of overeating; our Christmas get together is coming up on December 12. Members will enjoy good food, good friends and orchid bingo. Come and win a least one and maybe two orchids for your collection. Seems like sometime in the next year someone during show and tell brings a blooming plant they got at the Christmas bingo party. Could be you!

There will be a short meeting before the dinner. Don't forget, Ruth will be accepting dues for 2022. This winter season has been very mild so far. I hope it stays that way for December 12th. See you all there.

Greg Tompkins, President

Kansas Orchid Society

Meeting Minutes

October 17, 2021

The meeting was called to order by President Greg Tompkins at 2:00 pm.

Minutes: Bryon Rinke moved to accept the minutes as published in the last newsletter. Wanita Wright seconded the motion. The minutes were unanimously approved as presented.

Treasurer's Report: Kathy Ethridge presented the Treasurer's Report which was filed for audit.

Committee Chair Reports:

- Garden Council, Kathy Ethridge: Several garden clubs are disbanding- Project Beauty and the Daffodil Society. The Daylily Club and Prairie Winds Daylily Society are merging. Botanica is asking garden clubs to meet during the day to reduce the cost of hiring security,
- The 2022 Outdoor Living and Landscape Show has been cancelled.
- Great Plains Judging Center, Bryon Rinke: Judging will be held on Nov. 6 at the KOS show

Membership, Ruth Wilson:

Ruth will start collecting dues for 2022 at the November 6 show and the December meeting

Old Business

Plants have been purchased for KOS to sell at retail at our show. Members can sell also sell their personal plants and donate 20% of sales to KOS.

New Business

A motion was made by Sarah Pratt and seconded by Bryon Rinke to have signs purchased to place along the street directing traffic to our show. Unanimously passed.

Upcoming Show Dates

November 6th: KOS Show and Sale (Nov 5 is set-up day and plant registration for the show)

Program: Sarah Pratt discussed entering plants for the show and will send out information to pre-enter (which is strongly encouraged)

Refreshments were back for the first time and we had Show and Tell and our plant raffle.

Respectfully submitted,
Susan Tompkins, Secretary

2021 Fall Show Results

- Total Entries: 137
- Total Plants 123: (14 plants were double entered as miniatures)
- 12 exhibitors



Bill Orth Trophy (Best Flower in Show)

Vanda Sanchai Gold Spots 'Susan' AM/AOS
(*Vanda Augusto Delight* x *Vanda Sankamphaeng*)

Exhibited by Sue and Greg Tompkins



Lee Fent Trophy (Best Grown Plant in Show)

Bulbophyllum rothschildianum
Species from Northern India

Exhibited by Sue and Greg Tompkins

Not pictured

Fred Wolfe Trophy (Best Cattleya in Show)

Rlc Walnut Valley White

Rlc. Walnut Valley Wedding 'Bryon' AM
X C. Orglade's Classic 'Robert' AM

Exhibited by Bryon Rinke & Max Thompson

There were a number of requests for the following recipe that was served at the Show

Pineapple Cake

(Do not use an electric mixer)

Mix together by hand:

1 ½ cups of white sugar

2 cups of flour

1 tsp baking soda

½ tsp salt

Stir in 2 eggs and 1 can (2 cups) of crushed pineapple (not drained)

Pour into a 9 x 13 ungreased pan

Sprinkle with ¾ cup of brown sugar & ½ cup of chopped pecans

Bake at 350 degrees for 30 minutes (times may vary with each oven)

**Topping: While cake is baking with 15 minutes left on the cooking time,
mix together in a saucepan at medium to moderate temperature.**

1 ½ sticks of margarine

1 cup white sugar

1 cup evaporated milk

1 tsp vanilla

Bring to a rolling boil and boil for 6 minutes, stirring constantly

Let it cool a little.

Remove cake from oven and poke holes in the warm cake (a fork or toothpick works great). Pour the topping evenly on top of the cake. Cake is usually more moist on the next day.

Bryon K. Rinke

11.19.2021

AOS Awards given at the Fall Show



Paphiopedilum Egret's Presence

'Bryon' AM 81

Exhibitor: Bryon Rinke



Paphiopedilum Egret's Presence

'Lucky' HCC 77 pts.

Exhibitor: Wanita Wright



Dimerandra stenopetala

'Max & Bryon'

AM 84 pts., CCC 90 pts

Exhibitors; Max Thompson and Bryon Rinke



Unregistered Hybrid

(*Stanhopea jenischiana* x *Acineta densa*) 'Max' AM 80 pts

Exhibitor: Max Thompson





Time to Party!!!!

Kansas Orchid Society Christmas Party And Orchid Bingo

When: Sunday, December 12th.

We will eat promptly @1:00 pm (doors open at noon)

Where: Haysville Senior Center, 160 Karla, Haysville, Kansas. Good maps found @google maps

What to bring: Turkey will be provided.....please bring a side dish of some sort; appetizer, salad, dessert, casserole, etc. Wine is allowed so BYOB if desired.

Entertainment: Orchid Bingo. Be prepared for fun and frolicking!



Orchids in the Wild

By Kathy Ethridge
Conservation Rep.

I want to thank Richard and Elizabeth Vanderlip for sharing the article on the invasive orchid species *Epipactis helleborine* which was featured in the August KOS Newsletter. That orchid is native to Europe and was believed to come to America via Canada.

However, there is a native North American Orchid in this same genus.

Epipactis gigantea (common name 'the stream orchid') is found near lakeshores, stream sides and seeps in the Midwest. The plant requires constant moisture, and can grow up to three feet tall. It blooms from late June through August and is one of the most colorful members of the genus. The slender stems hold green, yellow, purple or orange flowers throughout the summer. In the Black Hills of Dakota and in Wyoming they can be found around hot springs. This orchid has been propagated commercially.

Epipactis is the ancient name for hellebore. Another common name for *Epipactis gigantea* is the 'Western false hellebore'.



Please welcome these new members!!

Tracy and Bob Martin
Kayla Drybread
Lori Santos
Linda Rausch

Hope to see you all at the Xmas Party!!



Yes, yes, I know this is not an orchid
(it is actually a euphorbia).

However, it is Christmas and Max Thompson always brings in a whole bunch of poinsettias for Southwestern College. And once they are sold, the orchids can go back on the benches! (Or at least until it is bedding plant time.) These are available to KOS members at the following prices.

\$14.00 (\$15.20 with tax): 6.5" pots in white, red, red glitter (red splashed with white), few pink)

\$24.00 (\$26.05 with tax) 8" pots in (red and white only)

He will bring any plants you wish to the Xmas party, but you MUST e-mail him with your order. maxt@cox.net

Membership Renewal Time

Please be sure to confirm and print your e-mail address legibly!!

KOS membership is based on the calendar year (January—December). The exception would be for new members who signed up during the last quarter (October, November and December) of 2021. That membership would cover through December 2022.

Membership entitles you to the monthly KOS Newsletter which keeps you informed of Society activities and other “orchid related” news. Renew now to ensure that you do not miss anything.

KOS Membership Renewal Form 2022

Renewal ____ New Membership ____ Information Update ____

Name _____

Spouse/Significant Other Name _____

Address _____

State/Zip code _____

Phone Number (____) _____

E-mail: (must have this to send newsletter!) _____

Many of our members have requested that they have access to our membership list. If you DO NOT wish any of your personal information made available to the general KOS membership, please OPT OUT at this time.

No, I do not wish to share the following information _____

☐

Individual Membership **\$15.00 per calendar year** Family Membership **\$20.00 per calendar year**
Life Membership **\$200.00**

I am a member of the American Orchid Society ____ Yes ____ No

I heard about the KOS from _____

Make Checks payable to the **Kansas Orchid Society** and send to:

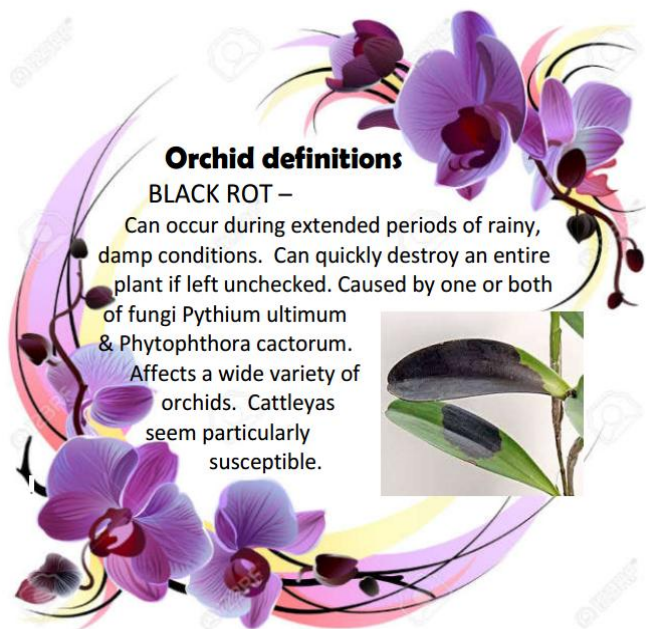
Ruth Wilson

KOS Membership Chair

10003 S. Hertzler Rd., Box 193

Sedgwick, Kansas 67135

Also: please note that all new members are invited to the Xmas Party and Orchid Bingo.....a great way to meet with and get to know your fellow members!



Life Cycle of Black Rot

The fungi that cause black rot in orchids can live only in environments where water is available to them. They consist of spores capable of independent movement, called zoospores, which swim through the water. If that water happens to be sitting on an orchid leaf, the zoospores can penetrate the plant tissue and begin the next stage in their life cycle. At this point, the fungus develops a vegetative part or mycelium consisting of hyphae (thin, thread-like tubes), which spread quickly through the affected plant tissues. Once this occurs, the visible signs of infection - small, watery, translucent spots - expand quickly and change to brown and then black. Left untreated, the affected plant or plants may infect others and will probably die themselves.

Symptoms

When the fungus attacks seedlings, it is usually at the soil line. This can cause the little plants to topple and die, and is referred to as damping off.

In mature plants, the disease can strike at any point on the plant (leaves, pseudobulbs or roots), but often starts in new leaves or growing leads, and progresses downward through the plant until reaching the roots..

As its name implies, black rot shows up as dark blackish spots or lesions on the affected plant part. The black spot or spots enlarge rapidly and can spread throughout the plant.

If allowed to reach the crown of a monopodial (single-stemmed) orchid, the rot will kill the plant. Affected leaves may turn yellow around the infected area, and the lesions themselves will be soft and exude water when pressure is applied.



Prevention

Unsterilized pots, media or water sources, as well as water splashed from affected plants nearby, are all excellent means of spreading the fungus. In addition, plants that spend time outdoors should be elevated 3 to 4 feet (90 to 120 cm) above the ground to avoid splash contamination. Do not allow your orchids' leaves to remain wet for any extended periods. Good air circulation in the growing area is key, and can help plants dry quickly after watering or rains. The addition of a fan or fans to the growing area can improve the airflow and help prevent rots. At first signs of infection, segregate all affected plants to avoid contaminating healthy plants. Finally, some growers recommend the use of a high-calcium fertilizer in the spring to help avoid black rot in new growth.

Mechanical Treatment

To stop the spread of black rot in your orchid, begin with a sterile knife and cut out the diseased portion of the plant. Remove all infected plant material, taking out a small amount of healthy tissue bordering the infected area as a safety precaution. Examine the cut portion carefully. It is sometimes possible, especially in pseudobulbs, to see a brownish discoloration extending into the interior of tissue that appears healthy on the surface. In sympodial (many-stemmed) plants such as a cattleya, it may be necessary to cut below the leaves and into the pseudobulb to stop the spread of the disease. If the plant is badly infected, cut into the rhizome, growth by growth, until you reach healthy tissue. For a monopodial orchid such as a vanda or phalaenopsis, remove the infected portion of the leaf, or the entire leaf if necessary, to halt the spread of the fungus before it reaches the crown. Place the plant in an area that receives good air circulation to allow the cut to dry.

Chemical Treatment

Once the infected plant parts have been removed, a fungicide should be applied to protect the remaining healthy tissue. Cinnamon is an excellent fungicide, and ground cinnamon may be applied straight from the spice jar directly to the exposed area where infected portions of the plant have been excised. First Rays Orchids also recommends mixing cinnamon with either casein-based glue (such as Elmer's) or cooking oil to form a thick paste. This paste is fairly waterproof and can be used to cover the wound.

Another poultice that was developed specifically for use on orchids is StopRot. The product contains a Bordeaux mixtulanolin. The Bordeaux, a mixture of copper sulfate and lime, has fungicidal properties. The lanolin seals the wound to keep moisture out.

Whatever method is chosen, be sure to cover all of the exposed (cut) area with the fungicide or sealant, so that no new infection can be introduced to the open wound.

Drenching the affected plant with fungicide is also an option. Drenches of a protectant fungicide such as Truban or Terrazole are recommended if the disease is diagnosed early. For more advanced cases, a systemic fungicide such as Aliette or Subdue is more effective. Captan, Dithane M-45 and Physan 20 have also been recommended by some growers for control of black rot.

To protect seedlings against damping off, water with the fungicide of choice (at the dilution rate for seedlings specified in the product's instructions) as soon as they are deflasked and potted in compots. Afterward, treat with a preventive fungicide at two-week intervals.

Source: American Orchid Society



10003 S. Hertzler Rd.
Sedgwick, Kansas 67135

Return Address Requested