

Massachusetts Orchid Society

P.O. Box 1041
Medford, MA 02155



JUN 2023

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Officers, Directors & Chairs



Minute Minutes Notes from the Board

- ◆ Congratulations to the new 2023-24 officers and board of directors!

President: Ralph DiFonzo

Vice President: Michael Badia

Treasurer: Amanda Larson

Secretary: Steve Kirincich

Directors:

Dina Deresh (Past President)	Jeff Feldman
Linda Abrams	Brigitte Fortin
Emily Dewsnap	Anne Pfaff
	Alexis Victor

- ◆ MOS Committees, both old and new, are starting to roll out and members are invited to join up and volunteer for a committee of their choice. Please email newslettereditor@massorchid.org or speak to a committee chairperson at our next meeting if you are interested:

Hospitality - Chairs Karen S., Mike B.

Auction - Chairs Mike B., Amanda L.

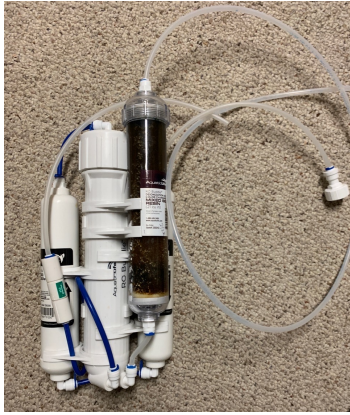
Shows - Chairs Brigitte F., Ralph D.

IT (meetings, show) - Chair, Steve Ka.

Member Extracurricular Activities - Chair, Anne P.

Membership - Chair Jeff F.

- ◆ Bring your orchids, potting supplies, books and other sundries related to orchid culture to our new monthly meeting's sale/swap! **Set up prior to 7:30.** Please be sure all plants are pest and disease free!
- ◆ **Hospitality is back!** Refreshments will now be available during monthly meetings. Please bring in a dessert or small savory item to share. Store bought or homemade work, too! To keep it simple, we will not have coffee and tea at this time, but there will be water bottles and seltzers/sodas, plus plates, napkins and utensils. *As a bonus, you'll receive an extra raffle ticket!



- ◆ For Sale – a functioning RO system, \$20.00. Connects to a standard water faucet to deliver low TDS.\$20. If interested email Steve Ki at skirincich4@gmail.com.
- ◆ *Meet the new members!* We are excited that Jeff F. will be rolling out the welcome carpet to new members in each newsletter, starting this month. Now you can look forward to getting to know, at least a little bit, the newbies as they join our MOS family. Thank you, Jeff!
- ◆ September Auction – a call for donations. It's not too early to start looking over your orchids- be they growing on windowsills, benches or under lights – for our September auction. Plant divisions, seedlings, keikis or simply orchids you're ready to part with are what we're looking for. Also receiving books, magazines, equipment or potting materials. In short, anything related to orchid appreciation and culture would be appreciated. Support MOS with one of it's biggest yearly fundraising events! To donate, contact Mike at mikeb@massorchid.org or Amanda at amandal@massorchid.org. There will also be new plants available from some of our most popular vendors.

Only healthy, disease and pest free donations will be accepted. Thank you!!!

- ◆ Last but not least, there's a rumor floating around that we're having a Gift Swap at the Holiday Party this year!

Did you know that you can submit articles to the newsletter? Got extra orchid supplies you want to unload or looking for garden swaps? Submissions are due 14 days prior to monthly meetings.

Email Anne at newsletter@massorchid.org to post or advertise.

Got extra orchid supplies you want to unload? Looking for garden swaps? Advertise right here in our new Minute Minutes Member's Classified section. Email Anne at newsletter@massorchid.org to post in the next newsletter.

We are always interested in suggestions for speakers and topics, and special programs for upcoming general meetings. Email your thoughts to mos-board@googlegroups.com.

Find us on Facebook at www.facebook.com/massorchid and Instagram at www.instagram.com/massachusettsorchid.

Raffle Tickets and Name Badges Now at the Membership Table

The membership table has returned to the entrance to the hall before meetings. The committee will be giving out raffle tickets to any member and you'll get another one if you bring treats to the hospitality table, and/or a plant for the Show Table.

We will also have name badges, and new lanyards and badge holders.

Be sure to stop by and say hello!

Membership Committee
Jeff F., Li-An S. and Maryelisa B.



MOS Show Table Results, May 2023

Judges: Mike B., Steve Ki., Anne P., Li-An S.,

Scribe: Brigitte F.

Total Ribbons: 15

Name of Orchid	Name of Exhibitor	Light L,M,H	Temp W,I,C	Growing Location: Lights, Windowsill, Greenhouse? Judges' or Exhibitor's Comments?
Paph. sukhakulii	Ron M.	L	W	
Paph. richardianum ('Paul' x 'Purple Heart')	Brigitte F.			Lights
Den. constrictum	Daryl Y.		W	People's Choice, Greenhouse
Den. Sherry Abe	Steve Ki.	L	W	Under lights
Phal. Ox Happy Girl	Sally I.		W	Greenhouse
Phal. NoID	Elaine H.		W	Beginner
Phal NoID (dark pink)	Virginia E.-H.		W	
C. Yns Green Leopard 'Jade Dragon' HCC/AOS	Anne P.	H	I	Greenhouse
Blc. Lime Cooler 'Krull Smith' HCC/AOS	Brigitte F.		W	Lights
Rth. Hsinying 'Orange Nugget'	Anita G.	W	I	Beginner
Lc. Love Knot 'SVO' HCC/AOS x C. mossiae f. coerulea 'Blue Moon Too'	Anne P.	M/H	I	Greenhouse
Onc. cheirophorum	Daryl Y.		W	Greenhouse
Epidendrum porpax	Mike B.	W	I	Lights
Neofinetia falcata 'Gojo Fukurin'	Ron M.	L	W	
Max. tenuifolia	Anne P.	M	I	Greenhouse

Congrats to Daryl!
 Our May *People's Choice Winner* for his beautifully grown and strikingly **GREEN** flowering *Dendrobium constrictum*.





Rth. Hsinying 'Orange Nugget', Anita G.



Blc. Lime Cooler. 'Krull Smith' HCC/AOS, Brigitte F.



Lc. Love Knot 'SVO' HCC/AOS x
C. mossiae f. coerulea 'Blue Moon Too', Anne P.



C. YNS Green Leopard 'Jade Dragon'
HCC, AM/AOS, Anne P.



Onc. cheirophorum, Daryl Y.



Paph. sukhakulii ('Big' x 'Windsong's Buzz') HCC/AOS, Ron M.



Paph. ricardianum x sib. ('Paul' x 'Purple Heart'), Brigitte F.



Epidendrum porpax, Mike B.



Maxillaria tenuifolia, Anne P.



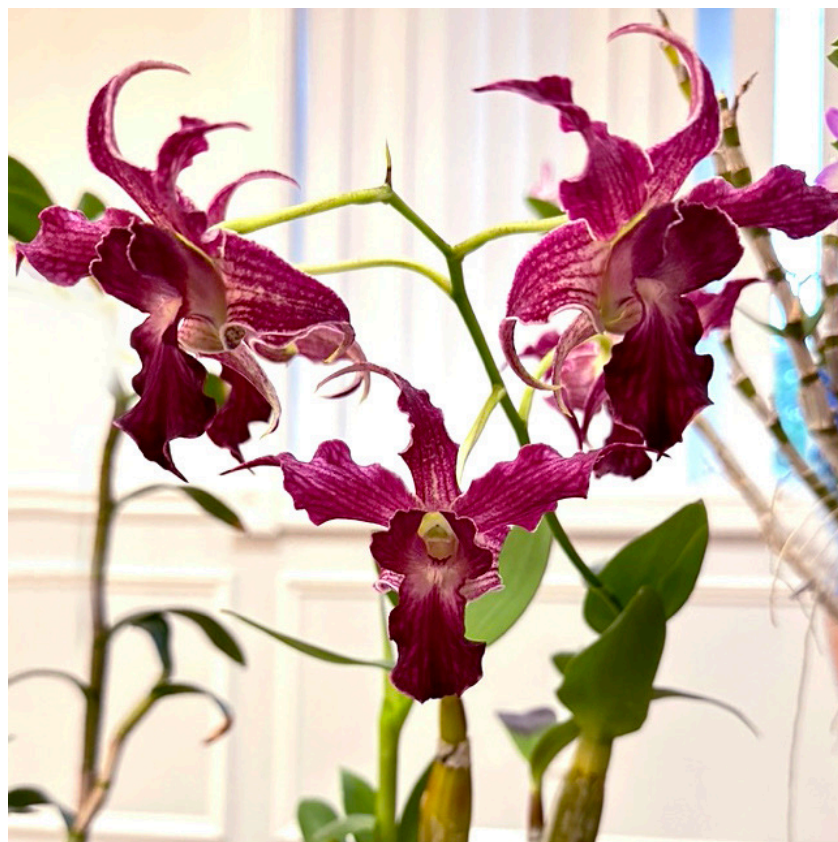
Neofinetia falcata 'Cojo Fukurin', Ron M.



Phal. NoID, Virginia E.-H.



Phal NoID, Sally I.



Phal. NoID, Elaine H.

Den. Sherry Abe, Steve Ki.

UPCOMING EVENTSMonthly AOS Judging at Tower Hill

03 June 2023 10:30 AM

Tower Hill Botanic Garden,
11 French Dr., Boylston, MAPlease visit our website: nejcaos.orgMonthly Meeting

13 June 2023 7:30 PM

Tim Culbertson – Lycaste Orchids
Sons of Italy, 117 Swanton St.
Winchester, MAMonthly AOS Judging at Tower Hill

05 Jul 2023 10:30 AM

Tower Hill Botanic Garden,
11 French Dr., Boylston, MAPlease visit our website: nejcaos.orgMonthly Meeting

11 July 2023 7:30 PM

Fred Clarke, SVO – Cychnoches,
Mormodes and Catasetums: Recent
TrendsSons of Italy, 117 Swanton St.
Winchester, MA

12 August 2023

In lieu of our monthly meeting MOS will
hold its annual picnic!

Date, time and location, TBA

Tim Culbertson presents “Lycaste Orchids”

Tim began growing orchids as an offshoot from working at Longwood Gardens in Philadelphia just after college. From the very beginning it was all about Paphs, particularly awarded and select clones of historic importance, of which his collection numbers nearly 3000. He loves finding old, rare stepping-stones in Paph. breeding, and he also does some hybridizing of his own. Tim is an accredited judge with the American Orchid Society and has served in various capacities with various orchid societies in California and on the East Coast. In addition to Longwood, he worked at the Smithsonian Institution tending to their orchids, and for years for the United States National Arboretum, collecting rare plants and documenting cultivated species and hybrids for their herbarium.

Tim will have plants for sale.

**Welcome To Our New Members**

Kevin Hess – from Brighton, is interested in shows and displays. Kevin is also willing to carpool with members in the Boston area.

Melanie Macallister – from Stoneham, is interested in shows/displays and other area she can help and learn

Phil Malonson – from Burlington

Nadira Segue – from Roxbury, is interested in shows/displays and also the auction

James Spall – from Fitchburg, is interested in shows/displays



St. Augustine Orchid Society

www.staugorchidsociety.org

Cold Tolerance of Warm Growing Orchids

by Sue Bottom, sbottom15@hotmail.com

If you allow your orchids the pleasure of growing outside during the warm season, they will reward you with an abundance of growth and blooms. You may have to make some adjustments to protect your orchids when the cool season arrives. Some orchids are very intolerant of cold and may have to be relocated to a warm winter home while others are more cold tolerant and may only need protection on the coldest nights. Each type of orchid has its preferred minimum night temperatures during the winter cool season, below which cold damage to the plant will occur.

- ✦ Most phalaenopsis, the large two toned vandas, the evergreen dendrobiums and the mule eared oncidiums are the least tolerant of cold, preferring night time temperatures above 60°F though some tolerate temperatures in the 50's.
- ✦ Most cattleyas and oncidiums prefer winter night temperatures in the mid 50's though some tolerate temperatures in the mid 40's.
- ✦ Deciduous dendrobiums bloom better after a cooler, drier winter rest period with no fertilizer tolerating temperatures in the low to mid 40's.
- ✦ Dendrocoryne dendrobiums and cymbidiums are the most cold tolerant orchids of those that can grow in summer heat accepting of temperatures down into the 30's.



C. (L.) purpurata var. *carnea*

Cattleyas. As a general rule, cattleya alliance plants prefer temperatures above 55°F though many will tolerate temperatures into the mid 40's. Cattleyas from the Amazon like *C. violacea* prefer warmer temperatures, and there are many cold hardy varieties that tolerate temperatures in the mid to upper 30's, like *C. (syn. Soph.) coccinea*, *C. loddigesii*, *C. intermedia*, *L. anceps* and *C. (syn L.) purpurata*. As a general rule, protect your cattleyas when temperatures drop below 50°F particularly if they are in bud or in bloom.

Cymbidiums. Cymbidiums are perhaps the most widely grown orchids beloved for their variety of color, long bloom period and ease of culture. Sadly for southern hobbyists, many are cool growers that don't grow or bloom well in summer heat unless you have carefully selected for warmth and heat tolerance. Cymbidiums are very cold tolerant. Their ideal minimum temperature is 40°F although they tolerate temperatures into the mid 30's and will survive light freezes with some cold damage.



Cym. John William Easton

Dendrobiums. There are over 1200 species of dendrobiums organized into more than 40 sections that grow in a wide variety of habitats and elevations. For those dendrobiums that grow in warm climates, cold tolerance ranges from the least cold tolerant Phalaenthe







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section dendrobiums to the most cold tolerant Dendrocoryne section dendrobiums. The warm tropical growers will quickly drop leaves if exposed to too cool conditions. The more cold tolerant dendrobiums actually flower better when exposed to cooler and drier conditions during the winter, though they shouldn't be fertilized after Thanksgiving until the new growth begins in the spring. Minimum temperatures for various sections are:

	Dendrobium Section	Minimum Temps (°F)
	Phalaenanthe Flowers resemble phalaenopsis flowers, includes the species <i>affine</i> , <i>bigibbum</i> (<i>phalaenopsis</i>), <i>compactum</i> , <i>dicuphum</i> , <i>schroederianum</i> , <i>superbiens</i> , <i>williamsianum</i>	60
	Spatulata Antelope Dendrobiums, flowers have twisted petals, includes the species <i>antennatum</i> , <i>bicaudatum</i> , <i>canaliculatum</i> , <i>gouldii</i> , <i>johannis</i> , <i>lineale</i> (syn. <i>veratrifolium</i>), <i>stratiotes</i> , <i>strebloceras</i> , <i>taurinum</i> , <i>undulatum</i>	60
	Formosae Cane like pseudobulbs with black hairs on silvery sheaths, includes the species <i>bellatulum</i> , <i>cruentum</i> , <i>dearei</i> , <i>draconis</i> , <i>formosum</i> , <i>infundibulum</i> , <i>lowii</i> , <i>margaritaceum</i> , <i>sanderiae</i> , <i>schuetzei</i> , <i>senile</i> , <i>spectatissimum</i>	Mid 50's
	Latouria Mostly white, yellow and green long lasting flowers, includes the species <i>aberrans</i> , <i>alexandrae</i> , <i>atroviolaceum</i> , <i>convolutum</i> , <i>forbesii</i> , <i>johnsoniae</i> , <i>macrophyllum</i> , <i>rhodostictum</i> , <i>spectabile</i>	Mid 50's



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Den. goldschmidtianum

Pedilonum

Bright pink, red and purple flowered inflorescences on leafless canes, includes the species *bracteosum*, *bullenianum*, *capituliflorum*, *crenatifolium*, *goldschmidtianum* (syn. *miyakei*), *purpureum*, *secundum*, *smilieae*

Mid 50's

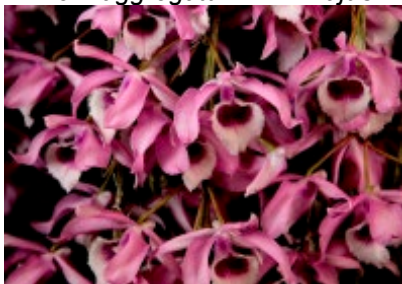


Den. aggregatum var. *majus*

Callista

Showy pendant golden grapelike flower inflorescences, includes the species *aggregatum* (syn. *lindleyi*), *chrysotoxum*, *densiflorum*, *farmeri*, *jenkinsii*, *sulcatum*, *thyrsiflorum*

Mid 40's



Den. Adastra 'Berkeley' AM/AOS

Dendrobium

Upright and pendulous inflorescences on leafless canes, includes the species *anosmum* (syn. *superbum*), *aphyllum* (syn. *pierardii*), *chrysanthum*, *heterocarpum*, *loddigesii*, *moniliforme*, *nobile*, *parishii*, *primulinum*, *unicum*

Mid to Low
40's



Den. speciosum

Dendrocoryne

Very freely flowering plants from Australia, includes the species *adae*, *aemulum*, *callitrophyllum*, *falcorostrum*, *finniganense*, *fleckeri*, *gracilicaule*, *jonesii*, *kingianum*, *speciosum*

Mid to
Upper 30's

Oncidiums. While orchids in the Oncidiinae alliance have a wide range of cold tolerance, many of the cool growers that can withstand near freezing winter temperatures are not grown in warm climates because they cannot tolerate the summer heat. The thick leaved mule ear oncidiums like *Onc. lanceanum* are from lowland tropical areas and resent temperatures below 60°F. Most of those oncidiiinae that grow well in the summer heat like brassias, cochiliodas, miltonias, oncidiums and similar genera as well as the myriad of intergenerics like *Beallara*, *Burrageara*, *Miltassia*,



Onc. splendidum



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Vuykstekeara, *Wilsonara*, etc. prefer night temperatures in the mid 50's, but will tolerate temperatures down to the mid 40's.



Phal. Olympia's Cameo x *Phal.* Little Netsuke

Phalaenopsis. Phalaenopsis are fairly cold intolerant although they enjoy the first fall cold snap. Allow them to chill down to 55°F for two or three weeks during this time frame when the daytime temperatures go back above 70°F during the day. This brief chilling will tell your phals that it is time for them to set their bloom spikes, after which it is time to move them to their indoor winter home. As a general rule, phals enjoy nighttime temperatures above 60°F. If temperatures drop below this minimum, some phals will drop their buds, particularly the standard phalaenopsis like *amabilis*,

schilleriana and *stuartiana* that are less cold tolerant. Phals from higher elevations and the foothills of the Himalayas like *lindenii*, *lobbii* and *mannii* are more tolerant of lower temperatures down to around 50°F.

Vandas. Vandaceous orchids as a whole are fairly cold intolerant although there are some species from higher elevations that withstand lower temperatures. If you are unsure of your plant's genetic background, keep nighttime temperatures above 60°F. This is particularly true of the widely hybridized *Vanda sanderiana* that has large two toned flowers and species of the fragrant genus *Aerides*. Some *Vanda* species like *coerulea*, *denisoniana* and *tessellata* are more cold tolerant as are many members of the colorful small flowered vandas previously known as *Ascocentrums* and *Ascocendas*, *Renanthera* and *Rhynchostylis* that are comfortable down to 50°F. *Vanda* (syn. *Neofinetia*) *falcata* is probably the most cold tolerant vandaceous orchid accepting of temperatures in the lower 40's. If exposed to too low temperatures, the vandaceous orchids will start dropping leaves giving the plants an unappealing palm tree appearance.



V. Kultana Fragrance

Orchids are often categorized into general temperature groups that are based on the preferred winter night temperature below which growth slows. The three temperature groups are the warm growers with nights from 60 to 65°F, the intermediate growers with nights from 55 to 60°F and the cool growers with nights from 50 to 55°F. Many orchids that demand cool conditions in winter also prefer cooler summers than southern locales offer so they are not good candidates for southern growers who don't have special coolers in their growing area. Most plants suitable for growing in the summer heat are intermediate to warm growers that grow best when plants are protected from winter night



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temperatures below the 50's. If you cannot protect plants during the cooler weather, be careful to choose plants that both thrive during the summer heat and are tolerant of winter cold.



A Basic Orchid Glossary, from The American Orchid Society

Though by no means a comprehensive glossary listing, below you will find a basic orchid glossary.

adventitious bud — Meristem originating from a single cell or group of cells not part of preexisting meristem.

adventitious propagation — The use of tissue culture to produce whole plants from adventitious buds. Can lead to high levels of somaclonal variation, unlike micropropagation.

aerial root — Any root produced above the growing medium.

anther — The part of the stamen containing the pollen; the end of the column.

axillary bud — Preexisting meristem within the axil of a leaf that is normally inactive in growth.

back bulb — An old pseudobulb behind the part of a sympodial orchid that is actively growing. Although there may be no leaves the presence of undamaged "eyes" is a sign that growth is possible.

bifoliate — Having two leaves.

cane — An elongated pseudobulb, usually used when describing Dendrobiums.

crock — Small pieces of broken earthenware or flower pots, placed in the bottom of a pot when repotting to aid in drainage.

cultivar — An individual plant and its vegetative propagations in cultivation; a horticultural variety.

diploid — A plant with two sets of chromosomes. The normal condition.

epiphyte, epiphytic — A plant which naturally grows upon another plant but does not derive any nourishment from it. Many of the orchids in cultivation are epiphytic.

eye — The bud of a sympodial orchid that will eventually develop into a new lead.

foliar spray — Many minor nutrients and trace elements beneficial to growth are best absorbed through the stomata of an orchid's leaves when mixed with water and sprayed on the plant.

genus (pl. genera) — A natural grouping of closely related species.

habitat — The type of place in which a plant normally grows.

hybrid — The offspring of a cross between species or hybrids.

inflorescence — The flowering portion of a plant.

intergeneric hybrid — A hybrid between members of two or more genera.

keiki — A Hawaiian word referring to a baby plant produced asexually by an orchid plant, usually used when referring to Dendrobiums or Vandaceous orchids.

lead — An immature vegetative growth on a sympodial orchid that will develop into flower-producing structure.

lip — A modified petal of the orchid flower specialized to aid in pollination and different than the other petals.

lithophyte — An orchid that grows on rocks.

medium — The material in which an orchid is container-grown, it may be organic such as fir bark or inorganic such as lava rock.

mericlone — A plant derived from tissue culture that is identical to its parent.

meristem — The actively growing area of the plant from which mature tissues such as leaf, stems, flowers and roots originate.

micropropagation — The use of tissue culture to grow inactive axillary buds into whole plants with very little somaclonal variation, unlike adventitious propagation.

monopodial — Orchids which grow upward from a single stem producing leaves and flowers along that stem.

node — A joint on a stem or pseudobulb from which a leaf or growth originates.

panicle — An inflorescence with a main stem and branches, the flowers on the lower branches open earlier than the upper ones.

photosynthesis — The process a plant uses to produce carbohydrates and sugar from water and carbon dioxide in the air using chlorophyll-containing cells exposed to light.

polyploid — A plant with more than the normal two sets of chromosomes.

pseudobulb — A thickened portion of the stem of many orchids functioning as a water and food storage device.

raceme — An unbranched inflorescence of stalked flowers.

rhizome — A root-bearing stem of sympodial orchids that progressively sends up leafy shoots.

scape — An unbranched inflorescence with one flower.

sheath — A modified leaf that encloses an emerging inflorescence or leaf.

somaclonal variation — Genetic variants arising from tissue culture.

species — A kind of plant that is distinct from other plants.

spike — An unbranched inflorescence of unstalked flowers.

stem propagation — See micropropagation.

stolon — A branch that grows horizontally above the medium and produces roots and shoots at the nodes.

stomata — The breathing pores on the surface of a plant's leaves.

sympodial — Orchids which grow laterally and produce leafy growths along a rhizome.

terrestrial — Growing on the ground and supported by soil.

tetraploid — A plant with four sets of chromosomes. A normal plant is diploid with two sets of chromosomes. Most modern complex orchids hybrids are tetraploid. Compared to diploids, tetraploids general have larger, fuller and heavier substanded flowers.

tissue culture — The technique of culturing cells on a sterile synthetic media. There are two general methods use to propagate plants -- micropropagation and adventitious propagation.

unifoliate — Having one leaf.

velamen — The thick sponge-like covering of the roots of epiphytic orchids which helps prevent water loss and aids in absorption.

virus — A type of infectious agent, much smaller than common microorganisms, several forms of which affect certain kinds of orchids.



Travels in Croatia: Discovering Native Orchids

by MOS member Sally I.

Last April I joined a botanical tour exploring the wildflowers of Croatia. We traveled by van up the coast from Dubrovnik, and then inland to Plitvice National Park, which has a gorgeous series of cascading waterfalls formed from the limestone rock that underlays the coast and mountains. The wildflowers were diverse: cyclamen, tulips, euphorbias, grape hyacinths, and many other things that we know as garden plants here in New England. Most excitingly, there were at least a dozen species of terrestrial orchids in bloom.

Most of the orchids were in the coastal areas, where there was open scrubland or maquis, which the European Environment Agency defines as "A low evergreen shrub formation ... where winter rainfall and summer drought are the characteristic climate features. It consists of a profusion of aromatic species, such as lavender, myrtle, oleander and rosemary and often includes abundant spiny shrubs." The latter is definitely true! These open lands also were quite rocky, so we had to step carefully to find our quarry.

The orchid genus's that were most abundant were *Orchis*, *Ophrys*, and *Anacamptis*. The *Ophrys*, or bee orchids, are insect mimics with lip patterns that lure wasps and bees into picking up or depositing pollinia. Some, like *O. bertoloni* even had furry lips resembling the fuzz on a bumblebee. *O. lutea* has a lip patterned more like a beetle, *O. sphegodes* mixes shiny and fuzzy dark patterns on the lip, *O. scolopax* is a beautiful rose with a dark furry lip. We didn't see their pollinators, but it was interesting to imagine what they might be.



The genus *Orchis* had some of the prettiest flowers, on a small scale. Many are brightly colored pink and form an abundantly flowered bottlebrush spike, which made them easy to find. They included *O. quadripunctata*, bright magenta with a tiny spur, *O. pauciflora*, a beautiful primrose yellow, *O. anthropophora*, and the ape and naked man orchids, *simia* and *italica* (which comes in pink and white forms and is, indeed...anatomically correct). Entertainingly (for botanists, anyway) the *Orchis* can hybridize, and we spent time trying to sort out a couple of hybrids.

We found orchids in other landscapes--*Neotinia maculata* in a churchyard, and two *Serapias*, or tongue orchids (*parviflora* and *lingua*), in damp fields. In the mountains we saw white helleborine (*Cephalanthera longifolia*) and the beautiful lady orchid, *Orchis purpurea*. It was a real treat to go plant hunting with other plant lovers, and botanists who were familiar with the landscape.



• THE AOS CORNER •



Greenhouse Chat with Ron McHatton
Orchid related questions, answered by AOS
experts.

Click [Here](#) to watch now.

Note the specific times below if you wish to
watch or listen to those topics.

- 00:55 Adjusting which acids should you use
- 3:43 Repotting reed stem Epidendrums
- 5:06 Branching Phalaenopsis inflorescences
- 6:50 Interesting facts about short-stemmed
vandaceous plants including Phalaenopsis
- 10:34 Culture of Nigrohirsute Dendrobiums
- 15:04 Rescued Phalaenopsis
- 18:49 Phalaenopsis buds that won't open
- 21:08 Distilled water for Orchids
- 23:46 fused Phalaenopsis leaves
- 26:19 Bulbophyllum phalaenopsis cultural
requirements
- 28:07 LowE coated glass
- 32:50 Warszewiczella amazonica bud blast
- 34:26 Cattleya seedling growing requirements
- 38:35 Phalaenopsis japonica care
- 42:18 Paphiopedilums that won't bloom
- 46:42 How to flower Cattleya amethystoglossa
- 52:34 Lemon juice to adjust pH
- 54:05 Reed stem Epidendrum growing in cold
conditions
- 56:43 Rescue plants- additional questions
- 58:48 What causes bud blast in Cattleyas?
- 1:02.15 Using aquarium water for Orchids

Seasonal Orchid Care May/June

Click [here](#) for Checklist

Organizing orchid culture and its chores by season
is a convenient way to make sure that your orchids
get the proper care at the right time. Becoming in
tune with your plants' growth cycles creates a
connection with the natural world and makes you a
better grower.

Officers, Directors & Committee Chairs

Officers

President	Dina Deresh	dinad@massorchid.org
Vice President		
Past President	Brandt Moran	brandtm@massorchid.org
Secretary	Brandt Moran	brandtm@massorchid.org
Treasurer	Amanda Larson	amandal@massorchid.org

Directors

Linda Abrams	lindaa@massorchid.org
Mike Badia	mikeb@massorchid.org
Emily Dewsnap	emilyd@massorchid.org
Ralph DiFonzo	ralphd@massorchid.org
Anne Pfaff	annep@massorchid.org
Alexis Victor	alexisv@massorchid.org
Brigitte Fortin	brigittef@massorchid.org

Committee Chairs

AOS Representative	Brigitte Fortin	aosrep@massorchid.org
AOS Trustee	Howard Bronstein	
Conservation	Robert Hesse	conservation@massorchid.org
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