

Englewood Area Orchid Society



June, 2022 Newsletter *Also online at eaos.org*

Calendar

Meetings (except Aug. and Dec.) are on the 3rd Monday of each month at St. David's Episcopal Church, 401 S. Broadway, 6:30 pm.

June 20 - EAOS meeting - 6:30 Plant Table setup, 7:00 meeting – speaker: Rick Belisle - Orchids 101

July 18 – Joint Meeting with VAOS - 6:30 Plant Table setup, 7:00 meeting – Speaker: Phillip Hamilton, Bredren Orchids

From the President's Desk

If you missed our picnic, you missed a really nice evening with great food and fellowship. I want to give a special thank you to Mary and Edna who were in charge of the kitchen and did a great job. Kitty and Yolanda did the food run from Publix which was a great help. Also a special shout out to all our great bakers. We had a delicious assortment of desserts. Thank you all for sharing your talents with us.



We had a short meeting to elect Debbie Kugler to be our new Corresponding Secretary to replace Judy Russell who will be moving to Pa. in July. Judy, we will really miss you and all your great help with EAOS. We wish you the very best in your new home. I know Debbie will do a great job. We look forward to working with you.

We look forward to having Rick Belisle as our speaker for our June 20th meeting. His topic will be Orchids 101 and I know we'll all learn something new. Don't miss it.

Mary Anne DiGrazia,
EAOS President

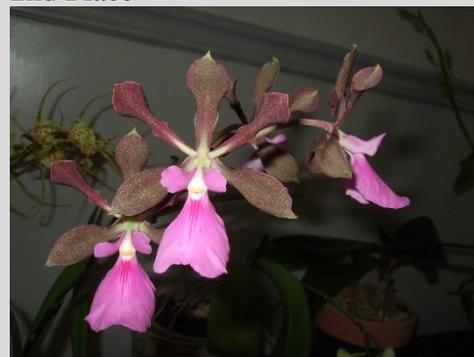
May Plant Table

1st Place



Brassia ?
Kitty Saddler

2nd Place



Encyclia cordigera
Dottie Johns

July meeting

As we have done in the past, we will be hosting Venice Area Orchid Society at our July meeting with Phillip Hamilton from Bredren Orchids, as our speaker. Venice will not be having their regular meeting that month.

In August, we will be guests of VAOS at their August 3rd meeting at the Venice Community Center. We can car pool to Venice if you'd like. We will not be having a meeting at St. David's on August 15th, as our meeting on August 3rd will be our monthly meeting.

It's a great opportunity to interact with our sister society in Venice. By having Venice here and their having us in August saves both societies facility rent and speaker fees for one month each. Good for us both.

Please plan on being at our July meeting to welcome our guests.

AOS Webinars

You might want to try the Webinars offered at AOS.org. If you are a member of AOS, you will be able to see them all. If you are not a member, the greenhouse chats are available to you.

Webinars-Coming Attractions!






When	June 07, 2022 8:30pm EDT Tuesday	RECORDED WEBINAR	June 28, 2022 8:30pm EDT Tuesday	RECORDED WEBINAR
Topic	Bulbophyllums of the Philippines A Survey of Endemic Species	Judging Bulbophyllums The Finer Points of Judging this Diverse Genus	Greenhouse Focus Mounting Orchids Made Easy	Mounting Orchids Prepping, Care, and Best Practices
Presenter	Jim Cootes Australia-based Botanist, Author, Lecturer and Orchidologist	Charles Wilson Use Webinar Filter JUDGING	Ron McHatton Chief Education and Science Officer	Michael Coronado Use Webinar Filter CULTURE

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

Cannot make it on the scheduled date or time? No need to worry.
 Register now and view on your time schedule.

Check out the timeless collection of Recorded Webinars on the AOS website.

Greenhouse Chat Webinars are indexed by topic for future viewing.
 Send your Greenhouse Chat questions and photos to: greenhousechat@aos.org

3rd Place



Oncidella Gower Ramsey
Laurie Motter

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TREASURER'S REPORT April,2022

BANK BALANCE as of 04/01/2022	\$22,395.11
INCOME	
DUES	\$90.00
MARCH RAFFLE	\$95.00
INTEREST	<u>\$0.45</u>
TOTAL	\$185.45
EXPENSES	
SHOW COSTS: FACILITY	\$600.00
NEWSPAPER	\$327.00
APRIL, MAY, JUNE RENT	\$225.00
AMERICAN ORCHID SOCIETY	\$500.00
OTHER	<u>\$415.00</u>
TOTAL	\$2067.00

BANK BALANCE AS OF 5/01/2022 **\$20,513.56**

As of 5/13/2022 there is \$619.25 of uncashed checks.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED

KITTY L SADDLER, ASSISTANT TREASURER

Mites

By Susan Jones

Mites are almost-microscopic creatures, closely related to ticks, spiders and scorpions. Because of their size, their presence is usually not suspected until considerable damage has occurred. Mite damage makes a plant's leaves look silvery, especially on the underside, where the pests have killed the cells of the surface layer. From the top, the leaf often has many tiny yellow spots that turn brown over time. Spider mites also spin silken webs on the undersides of leaves. These are easy to see if you mist the foliage with water and hold the plant up to the light. You might even see the tiny mites walking along their webs. False spider mites do not make silk, and are extremely tiny and hard to see, but they produce the same silvering of the leaves.



Red Spider Mites live up to their name; they do make webs.

A good way to tell if you have mites is to wipe a white cloth or tissue over both sides of a leaf of a plant suspected of mite infestation. If mites or their eggs are present, reddish or brownish streaks will be seen on the cloth. Another test is to tap a leaf over a piece of white paper and see if any of

May picnic pix



From Asctm. To V.

Those small flowered vandaceous orchids that you may still see labelled as *Ascocentrum* have lost that name. For some years now, they have been *Vandas*. This goes back to 2012, when taxonomists made the decision. Yet, you may still find orchids with *Asctm.* on the label. Some of you

the dislodged particles move. A good magnifying glass is recommended with this test.

Mites can severely weaken plants, as well as disfiguring them. Mites damage orchids by removing sap and chlorophyll with their needlelike mouthparts. It is this withdrawal of chlorophyll that results in the characteristic blanching and silvery appearance of the leaf. Their sap sucking can also cause bruised-looking areas on flowers. Because of their feeding style, they are also potential vectors of diseases

Life Cycle

The adult female lays one large (for her) egg at a time, which hatches into a tiny nymph. After molting a few more times, the adult stage is reached again. The life cycle speeds up under warm conditions; adult to adult takes only a week at high temperatures. When colonies become overcrowded, winged forms appear, to fly to establish new colonies. The insects can cycle continuously under greenhouse conditions, their rate of development affected only by temperature.

In the autumn, females begin producing a few males. Females born at the same time have eggs within their bodies; they mate and lay the eggs to provide next season's offspring.

Types of Mites

Brevipalpus californicus The first observable injury from this mite feeding on orchid leaves appears as silvery areas that eventually become sunken and brown. Heavily infested leaves will become yellow and drop from the plants. Individuals of *B. californicus* are difficult to see because they lie flat against the leaf and move slowly; however, populations can be detected by the presence of cast skins.

Phalaenopsis mite (Tenuipalpus pacificus) This is one of the false spider mites, which do not spin webs. This mite is a pest in California, Florida, Panama and some European countries. Feeding by these mites causes dark spots on leaves and eventual tissue death. This mite has a slow development; the incubation period requires 18 to 23 days, and each of the developmental stages 14 to 15 days; therefore, the life cycle is at least 64 days.

Two-spotted Spider Mite, also known as the Red Spider Mite (Tetranychus urticae) These mites are greenish-yellow, wingless, eight-legged creatures with a dark spot on each side of their bodies. As day lengths shorten in the autumn, they become deep red in color. As their population builds, you will start to see webs and aggregations of mites at certain sites, usually the growing points of the plant. They feed on leaf undersides and suck the chlorophyll out of plant cells. These mites thrive when plants are stressed under warm, dry conditions, but they are less of a problem under conditions of high humidity. Two-spotted spider mites are most often found on new growth and on thin-leaf orchids.

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may have *V. garayi* or *V. ampullacea* (formerly *Asctm. garayi* and *Asctm. ampullaceum*). All of these orchids are from Southeast Asia and are well-suited to the climate in Florida. If you don't have the room for hanging big Vandas, you might consider these miniatures. Whichever name is on the tag, you will not be disappointed.

We need your ideas

Do you have an idea that might make EAOS a better society? Do you have an idea for a program that you'd like to see. Do you have any ideas that we might benefit from? If the answer is yes, write down your ideas, plans, etc. and submit them. Just email them to orchids@eaos.org. We can then plan a time when we can get together...idea makers and officers, and we can discuss the ideas to see how they might be implemented. We look forward to hearing from you. Thanks for wanting to make EAOS a better society.