# BUCKS COUNTY ORCHID SOCIETY NEWSLETTER



October, 2024



## BCOS Meeting and Program Thursday, October 17, 2024 Regular Meeting 7:30pm

Churchville Nature Center 501 Churchville Lane Churchville, PA 18966 Show Table Setup-7:00 p.m.

# Program:

# Novelty Cattleyas

This is a recorded webinar from the *AOS* website.

Learn about what used to be called, "Novelty Cattleyas." Fred Clarke will ex-



plain what parents are best used to create fanciful spotted and splash-petal cattleya hybrids. Also the growing, watering and lighting conditions for cattleyas will be discussed as well as the optimum time and technique for repotting.

In addition, there will be more plants for sale/auction... leftover from September, and more divisions and repotting as time allows.

There will be a show table so bring your blooming orchids for our in-house judging.

#### Bud Blast- When Good Orchid Buds Turn Bad

By Susan Jones originally appearing in Orchids magazine July 2003

It can be heartbreaking to watch helplessly as longawaited orchid buds brown, die and drop instead of becoming those much-anticipated flowers. Bud blast, when buds wither and fall from an otherwise healthy plant, may occur through any of a number of causes. Buds are the most sensitive part of an orchid, and are easily affected by unsuitable conditions in the growing environment. Cattleyas, phalaenopsis and dendrobiums seem particularly susceptible to this problem. The most frequent reasons for this are as follows:

**WATER** Under- or overwatering is a common cause of bud blast. If a plant becomes too dry, it may withdraw moisture from buds as a survival mechanism. Overwatering can damage the orchid's root system, with the end result being a lack of water to the plant. As with under watering, when the plant is unable to absorb sufficient quantities of water, it will withdraw water from the buds, bringing about their demise. Budding Cattleyas are particularly sensitive to overwatering, which can cause buds to blacken and die while still in their sheath. Water that is allowed to sit on buds or in bud sheaths provides the perfect environment for fungi and bacterial growth, generating rots that will blast buds. Watering with cold water can shock a plant, causing bud drop.

**TEMPERATURE** Temperature extremes or rapid temperature changes are often a culprit in bud blast. If a budding orchid receives drafts from a window, an air conditioning or heating vent, or even a rush of air from a hot oven, it may drop buds. Similarly, buds may blast when exposed to temperature fluctuations that occur when taking a plant in from the car or outside during hot or cold weather, bringing plants back into a heated house after a summer outdoors, or temperature extremes caused by running heating or air conditioning for only part of the day.

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### SHOWTABLE AWARDS - September, 2024

Window						
Genus Species Clone Grower						
Cattleya 1st	Cattleya	harrisoniana		Carl Gustafson		
2nd	Bc.			David Carrick		
2110	DC.	Sunset Glory		David Carrick		
Dendrot			<u> </u>			
1st	Dendrobium	Enobi Purple	Splash	Jean Norton	C. harrisoniana	
2nd	Dendrobium	No Id		Richard Kaplinski		
Paphiopedilum						
1st	Paphiopedilum	concolor		Carl Gustafson		
Phalaen	•			E D. T. D. 3		
1st	Phalaenopsis	Fintje Kunriawati		Sandy Kern		
Pleurothallis Den. Enobi Purple 'Splash'						
1st	Masdevallia	nidifica		Carl Gustafson		
Greenhouse Growers						
	Genus	Species	Clone	Grower		
Cattleya					<b>3</b> 22	
1st	Myrmecocattleya	Myc Memoria Louise Fuchs		Chuck Keiser		
. ot	mjimooodaaoja	x Cattleya Mark Jones				
Vanda						
1st	No ID			Chuck Keiser		
131					Dhal Fintial Antiousti	
					Phal Fintje Kunriawati	









### The Bucks County Orchid Society

OFFICERS					
Sandy Kern	Jean Norton				
President	Vice President				
Chuck Keiser	Open				
Treasurer	Secretary				
Richard Kaplinski	Carl Gustafson				
Newsletter Editor	Awards Coordinato				

Meetings are held 7:30 pm on the third Thursday of each month (**except July and August**) at the Churchville Nature Center, 501 Churchville Lane, Churchville, PA 18966

#### **Other Societies and Vendors:**

A list of other societies and vendors is now exclusively available on the BCOS website. http://041d544.netsolhost.com/WordPress/library/

<u>other-orchid-groups/</u> for other societies and <u>http://041d544.netsolhost.com/WordPress/library/</u> local-vendors/ for vendors.

**EDITOR'S NOTE** – Contributions to the newsletter will be greatly appreciated. Please submit relevant news, photos, awards or information relating to the



Society, its members, the care and culture of orchids to the Editor at <u>kaplsr@comcast.net</u> Also submit orchids and orchid related items for sale. Please submit your copy by the first day of the month.

#### Bud Blast - Continued from page 1

**ATMOSPHERE** Orchid buds are sensitive to fumes from paint, natural gas leaks and other chemicals. Once pollinated, flowers generate methane gas, causing them to collapse and saving energy for seed production. Methane or ethylene gas from other sources may also trigger bud or flower collapse. Ethylene gas given off by ripening fruit; gas leaks; inefficient burning of gas stoves or heaters; engine exhaust; cigarette, cigar or pipe smoke; open fires; smog or air pollution can also cause bud blast and age and distort open flowers.

**LIGHT** If lighting available to its developing buds is inadequate, an orchid won't flower properly. Low lighting can cause buds to abort. Too much lighting may also cause trouble; direct sunlight on developing buds can overheat and desiccate them, leading to bud blast.

**CHEMICAL DAMAGE** Fertilizer, fungicide or pesticide applied at dosages above a plant's tolerance or in a manner inconsistent with manufacturer's instructions may damage buds, causing them to drop.

**HUMIDITY** Developing buds need high humidity. If their environment is too dry, or the ambient humidity fluctuates a great deal, buds may be adversely affected and drop.

**INSECTS** Aphids and thrips can cause bud blast. These insects feed on flowers and flower buds, sucking the plant juices. The buds of infested plants fail to develop properly, dropping from the plant or opening to damaged and disfigured flowers. Thrips can be controlled using Diazinon or Malathion. Aphid control often involves not only eliminating the aphids themselves, but also the ants that farm them. Insecticidal sprays and sugar-based ant baits are recommended. For a few aphids, dab with a cotton swab soaked in rubbing alcohol. Other means of control include insecticidal soaps, horticultural oils (Neem or Sunspray), growth regulators and chitin inhibitors (Enstar II), Pyrethrum-based insecticidal sprays, stronger insecticides (Malathion), and systemic insecticides (Orthene, Shield). Repeat any treatment method twice after the initial application at seven- to 10-day intervals to kill successive generations. Test new controls on a small population of plants before widespread use. When using insecticides, check labels to be certain the insecticide works against the particular pest and that it is approved for use on orchids. Always use any chemical in strict accordance with manufacturer's instructions. (Please note that the AOS does not endorse the use of any specific chemical agents. If you choose to follow recommendations given by a contributor make sure to adhere to all local, state and federal laws in the use of these agents. Take the time to learn how to use them safely and follow manufacturers usage instructions.)

**GENETICS** Occasionally, even under perfect cultural conditions, an orchid will continually abort buds. There may be a genetic mutation responsible for its inability to produce viable blooms, in which case the plant should be discarded.





