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Financial statement
available upon written
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DVOS

PO Box 273021

Concord, Ca. 94520

Diablo View Orchid Society

<http://www.dvos.org> a 501c3 corp.

October 13, 2005

5:30 Speaker's Dinner, 7:30 Meeting Starts, Presentation ~8:00

Contra Costa Water District, 1331 Concord Ave, Concord

A History of Blue Cattleya Breeding Presentation by Carson Withlow

Carson's work with blue Cattleyas and Laelias in the 1960's laid the groundwork for many of today's hybridizing efforts. This presentation takes you through the breeding program, showing the parental stock used and some of the hybrids produced.

Carson became interested in orchids in 1958 when he was a sophomore in college. The following years he worked on the weekends and summers repotting orchids for a firm in Springfield, Illinois. After graduating, Carson went to Santa Ana, California to work for the prestigious firm of B. O. Bracey and Company. A year later, he changed his direction and entered upon a career in government service with the Orange County (California) Health Department. Career-wise, he has been an administrator in public health since that time, changing in 1988 to highway safety, and retiring from government service on May 31st, 2005. After leaving Bracey in 1961, he established his own collection, mostly of blue Cattleyas, with which he undertook hybridizing in association with Fred A. Stewart, Orchids. From 1964 thru 1969, he produced in excess of 60 blue cattleya hybrids, many of which are still in collections, arising from the original seedlings or as mericlones. Many are still used as basic parents in blue Cattleya breeding. In 1973, Carson took a distinct change in direction, working with the hardy terrestrial orchids, primarily the Cypripediums and Calopogons. His work resulted in the first registered artificial Cypripedium hybrid in 1987 and first Calopogon hybrid in 1991. He continues to hybridize these genera and is building a small business, Cyp. Haven, as retail outlet for his work. In 1995, Carson's interest in the internet and an easier means of finding orchid related sites on the world wide web brought about the birth of "The Orchid Mall," which today has become the definitive link site for orchids on the internet. Carson's hybrid work is recognized throughout the world. He has published over 30 articles in U.S. and European journals. He has been giving presentations on his breeding and propagation for over 25 years, throughout the United States, and in Scotland at the 14th World Orchid Congress in 1993. He is truly a world-class hybridizer, author and speaker.

Plant table provided by Highland Tropicals/D & D Flowers.

5:30 p.m. dinner at: Three Brothers from China 2001 Contra Costa Blvd., A-50 Pleasant Hill, CA (925) 838-2232

To attend no host dinner with the speaker, please call Dennis Olivas at 925-969-1246 or e-mail at d.olivas@comcast.net by October 12, 2005.

The next Board Meeting is at Barbara Tague Resident at 7:30 a.m. on October 20th.

<p>Future 2005 DVOS Speakers:</p> <p>November 10th: Dennis Olivas on Orchid General Culture (101) December 8th: Annual X-mas Party DVOS Speakers for 2006 January 12th: Sheldon Takasaki</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">September 2005 DVOS Monthly Meeting Plant Display Award Winners</p> <p>1st Place: Slc. Jewel Box 'Scheherezade' AM/AOS Sharon Duffy</p> <p>2nd Place: Dendrobium falcorostrum Diana Vavrek</p> <p>3rd Place: Cym. madidum X Ruby Eyes Akiko Ogawa</p> <p>Lance Smith Medallion: Leptotes bicolor Ulrike Ahlborn</p> <p>Look What I Bloomed For the Very First Time: Bulbophyllum echinolabium Eileen Jackson</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Refreshments for October, 05 Linda Castleton, Claire Conger, Bernice Lindner, Renee Dowdell, Bob Akbarian, Akiko Ogawa, Phyllis Arthur.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Beverages: Ken Dowdell and Beacon Lum</p>	

SEPTEMBER SPEAKER RECAP

Sue and Frank Fordyce were our September speakers. The topic was good plant / bad plant. Those of us that were there saw plenty of bad, but I'm not so sure there were any good plants. What makes a plant go bad? How can a plant start off down the yellow brick road and suddenly take a dirt nap?

Most psychology books profess that it is in the formative years, childhood, when your genetics and environment shape and mold you into what you will become when you mature. So let's start at the inception of these bad plants. It starts with bad genetics. Most of these plants were a product of an incestual relationship between their mother and a first cousin, uncle, or at best a distant relative. That kind of genetic alphabet soup leads to some pretty compromised prodigy.

Next, we need to look at the environment. Many of these bad plants were placed in large oversized potting structures and placed in a dimly lit corner of a house. These same plants were then forced to spend time in damp, cold surroundings where only a hardy fungus growth could flourish. Those plants that could survive often had to overcome an environment crawling with bugs. Scale to be specific. There is no way these plants could ever turn out to be normal. They were destined to be the outcasts, the weird, the Michael Jackson's, if you will, of the orchid family.

How do you deal with these problem children? Sue and Frank had a couple of good ideas. 1) For plants with scale you need to spray them with 70% rubbing alcohol every three to five days for a total of three to five times. 2) For limp plants you need to soak them in a solution of sugar water. One packet of sugar to ½ gallon of water and let the plant soak for 30 minutes. 3) The bigger the pot the wetter the plant will stay. Reduce the size of your pots so that your orchids can dry out in between waterings. 4) If you have brown or black spots on your phalaenopsis you need to sprinkle cinnamon on these areas.

Thanks again Sue & Frank.

Brad Pini

Raymond Burr Greenhouse Tour

On Saturday, 10/29 DVOS will sponsor a tour to Raymond Burr Winery for a greenhouse tour, plant sale and wine tasting. The bus leaves from Pleasant hill at 8:30 AM and returns at approximately 4:00 PM. The price is \$30 per person, including transportation, onboard refreshments and plant raffle. Space is limited and preference will be given to volunteers at the Annual DVOS Show & Sale. Please contact Joe Grillo, Grillo25@comcast.net, to reserve your spot.

And Another Special Treat

Hello. I am the coordinator of volunteers for the Conservatory of Flowers. We are having a special exhibit entitled The Modern Art of the Orchids which will start on November 4, 2005 and run through February 26, 2006. We are planning to celebrate this opening with our volunteers and members of neighboring orchid societies. We are inviting your membership to attend our preview party on Thursday, November 3 from 6-8 pm. We are requesting that you RSVP by October 31st to info@conservatoryofflowers.org.

DVOS Annual Show October 22 & 23, 2005

Our show is approaching rapidly and there are so many more things to be done. We do need lots of volunteers to set upon Friday the 21st, help during the weekend and dismantle after 4 pm on Sunday. Please contact Dennis Olivas at 925-969-1246 and leave a message or e-mail him at d.olivas@comcast.net and he will get back to you. There might not be the same day but he will get back to you.

PLEASE...this is the DVOS annual show and sale. We can make this show pay for our annual expenses by making this show a successful one. We have gone through some growing pain and will still do so but.....as we grow so will our sales at the show which will help us keep expenses paid and not tap into the reserves.

We will need all the blooming orchids you have in your collection to make the society's show display as beautiful as last year. Please bring your groomed plants to the October 13th meeting. Dennis Olivas will bring them home to store in his garage and will bring the plants to the show set up on the 21st. Please have your name written on the bottom of each pot. I will not be responsible for any loss of plants.

Another avenue is for you to bring your groomed plants on Friday October 21, 2005 at the Pleasant Hill Community Center after 5:00 pm.

You may pick up your plants on Sunday October 23, 2005 after 4 pm.

Thank you in advance for making this show, a successful one.

Diablo View Orchid Society EXHIBITION SCHEDULE

TROPHY JUDGING- GENERAL RULES

TROPHIES TO BE AWARDED TO EXHIBITS:

These trophies are awarded to anyone who participates in this annual show.

1. AOS Show Trophy – most outstanding exhibit in show. Any size eligible.
2. ODC Show Trophy – exhibit displaying the highest levels of artistry, taste and innovation in design and presentation; flower quality; cultural excellence.
3. Best Educational Trophy

TROPHIES TO BE AWARDED FOR INDIVIDUAL PLANTS:

Trophies should be awarded in the order they are listed. Plants nominated must be a blue ribbon winner. Owner of the awarded plant must be a member of good standing and have paid their current annual dues.

The Stan & Dale Dinsmore Trophy - Best Orchid Flower in the Novice category

The Bob & Mary Lou Van Galder Trophy - Best Orchid Flower in the Intermediate category

The Floyd and Marlene Lundquist Trophy - Best Orchid Flower in the Advance category

The Frank and Madge Fordyce Trophy - Best Orchid Flower in the Open Class category

The Dick and Jean Emory Trophy - Best Species Orchid Flower (large and showy)

The Bernice Lindner Trophy - Best Botanical Species Orchid Flower (plant no taller than 6" with flowers no larger than 1 ½ inches)

The Lancer and Natalie Smith Trophy - Best Orchid Flower in the show selected from all of the Perpetual Trophies listed above.

The Noble and Bea Emory Trophy - Best Orchid Art in the show award to the DVOS member artist (photography, painting, needle work, etc)

The Scotty and Beverly Young Trophy - Best Foliage Orchid Plant (Jewel or variegated)

The Don and Shirley Baker Trophy - Judges Choice of any Blue Ribbon winner flower or plant that did not win a perpetual trophy.

The Pauline Brault Trophy - Best First Bloom Seedling Flower

TRIBBON JUDGING – GENERAL RULES

Plants will be judged on flower quality and culture. Ribbons are awarded for first, second and third in each category. Ribbons will be awarded for each class of exhibitors: Novice, Intermediate, Advanced, and Open. Exhibitors class is based by definition listed.

Definitions:

Show Trophy is defined as Best of Class Award or any perpetual trophy awards won by an individual at orchid shows throughout the world. This is cumulative and we will not police this with an iron hand. We expect our membership to be fair and honest about their classification and if in doubt, please ask the DVOS Show Chair or the Board of Directors.

Amateur: has never won a show trophy, *or* has won up to 3 trophies.

Intermediate: has won 4 to 10 trophies.

Advanced: has won 11 or more trophies.

Open: is as stated and any member of the DVOS can enter this category. If you feel you can beat the competition, which also includes commercial growers, than you may enter your blooming orchid in this category. You may not enter your plant in the open category and also cross enter it the novice, intermediate and advance categories. This category also includes commercial growers, vendors with commercial license, or anyone sells orchids at individual sales booths at orchid shows, flea markets, and farmer markets or general public special events. This does not include Orchid Society Membership sales tables at monthly meetings, shows and orchid society special events.

To be eligible for DVOS judging, plants and exhibits must be entered on Friday, between 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. NO ENTRIES WILL BE ACCEPTED SATURDAY MORNING. Plants and artistic displays may not be removed before the close of the show at 4 PM Sunday, unless the health of the plant is affected.

To guarantee DVOS judging, be sure to fill out an entry form for each plant entered.

IN ANY AOS OR CSA JUDGED SHOWS: ALL PLANTS ARE CONSIDERED ENTERED FOR AOS/CSA JUDGING UNLESS SPECIFICALLY MARKED "NOT FOR AOS/CSA JUDGING". Failure to so mark your plants **will**

disqualify them from consideration for national awards at a later date. Questions should be directed to the Show Chairperson.

Plant Entries/Exhibits:

- A. Show judging for trophies and ribbons will be by acclamation by a team of at least 3 judges. Regular DVOS members will comprise the judging teams, assisted by AOS/CSA judges if available. Plants will be judged on flower quality and culture. Judges who have entered plants in the show may not judge their own class.
- B. Plants entered in the wrong category may be disqualified from judging. Judges may, at their discretion, move plants to the appropriate category, but they are not required to do so. Questions should be directed to the Show Chairperson.
- C. Judges may withhold trophies or ribbons if, in their opinion, some or all plants in a category are not worthy of awards. Decision of the judges is final.
- D. Plants entered for show judging must have been in the exhibitor’s care for at least 6 months prior to the show.
- E. Diseased or infected plants may not knowingly be exhibited. If discovered such plants will be disqualified and removed from the show.
- F. Only plants entered for ribbon judging are eligible for trophy awards.
- G. Trophy judging is by acclamation by a single team comprised of all judges who have participated in judging the show. Judges who may have plants/exhibits selected for trophy consideration may not participate in voting for that particular trophy. **One cannot vote on one’s own plant or exhibit.**

Artistic Entries/Exhibits:

Some examples of Artistic Exhibits include but are not limited to corsages, cut flower arrangements, photographs, paintings, drawings, pottery, jewelry etc. Entries must NOT have been entered in previous years for judging.

- A. Judging teams will include DVOS members assisted by AOS/CSA judges, if available.
- B. No artistic division exhibitor may participate in judging the artistic division.
- C. Each artistic division entry must be the original work of the entrant.
- D. Until judging has been officially completed it is necessary that the exhibits appear anonymous. After that each exhibitor may place a card up to 3x5 containing personal information. No prices may be displayed at any time.

<p><u>A. Cattleya Alliance</u> <u>Species:</u> A-1. Cattleya, Rhynocolaelia and Laelia A-2. Repiculous Laelia <u>Hybrids C, L, LC, Bc, Bl, Blc, and Pot:</u> A-3. White and Semi-albas A-4. Lavender and Blues A-5. Red and Orange A-6. Yellow, Green and Bronze <u>Epidendrum and Encyclia :</u> <u>Species:</u> A-7. Epidendrum and Encyclia A-8. Reed Epidendrum <u>Hybrids:</u> A-9. including Epc, Eplc, Epl A-10. Reed Epidendrum <u>Sophronitis:</u> A-11. species A-12. S, Sc, Sl, and Slc Hybrids under 10” including spike A-13. S, Sc, Sl, and Slc Hybrids over 10” including spike <u>Other:</u> A-12 species A-13 Hybrids</p> <p><u>B. Cypripedium Alliance</u> <u>Paphiopedilum Species:</u> B-1. Single Flower</p>	<p>C-15. White, green or yellow with red lip; can have spots and stripes on petals and sepals. C-16. Red, brown, orange or bronze with red lip; can have spots and stripes on petals and sepals. C-17. Pink with red lip; can have spots and stripes on petals and sepals. C-18. Pelorics</p> <p><u>D. Phalaenopsis:</u> <u>Species:</u> D-1. Standard – 1 ½ inches or larger D-2. Novelty – less than 1 ½ inches Standard Hybrids: 1 ½ inches or larger. D-3 White, green or yellow pure color; no antocyan pigments. D-4. White, green or yellow with red lip; can have spots and stripes on petals and sepals. D-5. Pink with or without red lip; can have spots and stripes on sepals and petals D-6. Red/purple reds D-6. Harlequins (large and uneven pigmentation) Novelty Hybrids: Normally called multifloral; flower size 1 ½ inches or less D-7 White, green or yellow pure color; no antocyan pigments. D-8. White, green or yellow with red lip; can have spots and stripes on petals and sepals.</p>
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- B-2. Multifloral roths, lowii, haynaldianum, sanderianum, kolopingii, etc.
- B-3. Successive includes chamberlainianum, moquetianum, etc.
- B-4. Brachypedilum such as greyii, bellatulum
- B-5. Parvisepalum such as delenatii, armeniacum
- Paphiopedilum Hybrids:
- B-6. Complex White and Creams includes spots
- B-7. Complex Reds and Pinks includes spots
- B-8. Complex Yellow, Green, Tan, Bronze includes spots
- B-9. Multifloral and Successive
- B-10. Maudiae type coloratum & flame
- B-11. Maudiae type Green, Cream, White
- B-12. Maudiae type vinicolor
- B-13. Primary and Antique types
- B-14. Brachypedilum
- B-15. Parvisepalum
- Phragmipedium species:
- B-16. caudatum type
- B-17. besseae
- B-18. others
- Phragmipedium Hybrids:
- B-19. caudatum influence
- B-20. besseae influence
- B-21. others

C. Cymbidium

Species:

- C-1. standard such as insigne, traycianum
- C-2. intermediate such as erythrostylum, mastersii
- C-3. mini such as pumilum, devonianum
- C-4. Chinese/Japanese such as sinense, kanran,

Hybrids:

- Standard: larger than 3 ½ inches
- C-4. White, green or yellow pure color; no antocyan pigments.
- C-5. White, green or yellow with red lip; can have spots and stripes on petals and sepals.
- C-6. Red, brown, orange or bronze with red lip; can have spots and stripes on petals and sepals.
- C-7. Pink with red lip; can have spots and stripes on petals and sepals.
- C-8. Pelorics
- Intermediate: 1 ½ to 3 ½ inches
- C-9. White, green or yellow pure color; no antocyan pigments.
- C-10. White, green or yellow with red lip; can have spots and stripes on petals and sepals.
- C-11. Red, brown, orange or bronze with red lip; can have spots and stripes on petals and sepals.
- C-12. Pink with red lip; can have spots and stripes on petals and sepals.
- C-13. Pelorics
- Miniature : less than 1 ½ inches
- C-14. White, green or yellow pure color; no antocyan pigments.

- D-9. Pink with or without red lip; can have spots and stripes on sepals and petals
- D-10. Red/purple reds

E. Vanda and Ascocenda:

Species:

- E-1. Sanderiana
- E-2. others vanda types
- E-3. teres type
- E-4. Ascocentrum types
- Vanda Hybrids:
- E-4. White, green and yellows pure color; no antocyan pigments.
- E-5. White, green and yellows with red lip; can have color in veins
- E-6. Blue and purple
- E-7. Red, brown, and orange
- E-8. Teres type
- Ascocenda Hybrids:
- E-4. White, green and yellows pure color; no antocyan pigments.
- E-5. White, green and yellows with red lip; can have color in veins
- E-6. Blue and purple
- E-7. Red, brown, and orange
- Monopodials Vandaceous Relatives:
- F-1 Angreacoid species
- F-2 Angreacoid Hybrids
- F-3. Other species
- F-4. Other Hybrids

G. Dendrobium:

- G-1. Phalaenopsis type species & hybrids
- G-2. Antelope type species & hybrids
- G-3. Nobile type species & hybrids
- G-4. Australian type species & hybrids
- G-5. Other hybrids < 6" incl. flower spike
- G-6. Other hybrids > 6" incl. flower spike
- G-7. Other species < 6" incl. flower spike
- G-8. Other species > 6" incl. flower spike

H. Odontoglossum Alliance:

- H-1. Equitant Oncidium hybrids & species
- H-2. All other Oncidium hybrids & species
- H-3. Odontoglossum hybrids & Species
- H-4. Miltonia/Miltoniopsis hybrids & species
- H-5. Multi Generic hybrids
- H-6. All other species

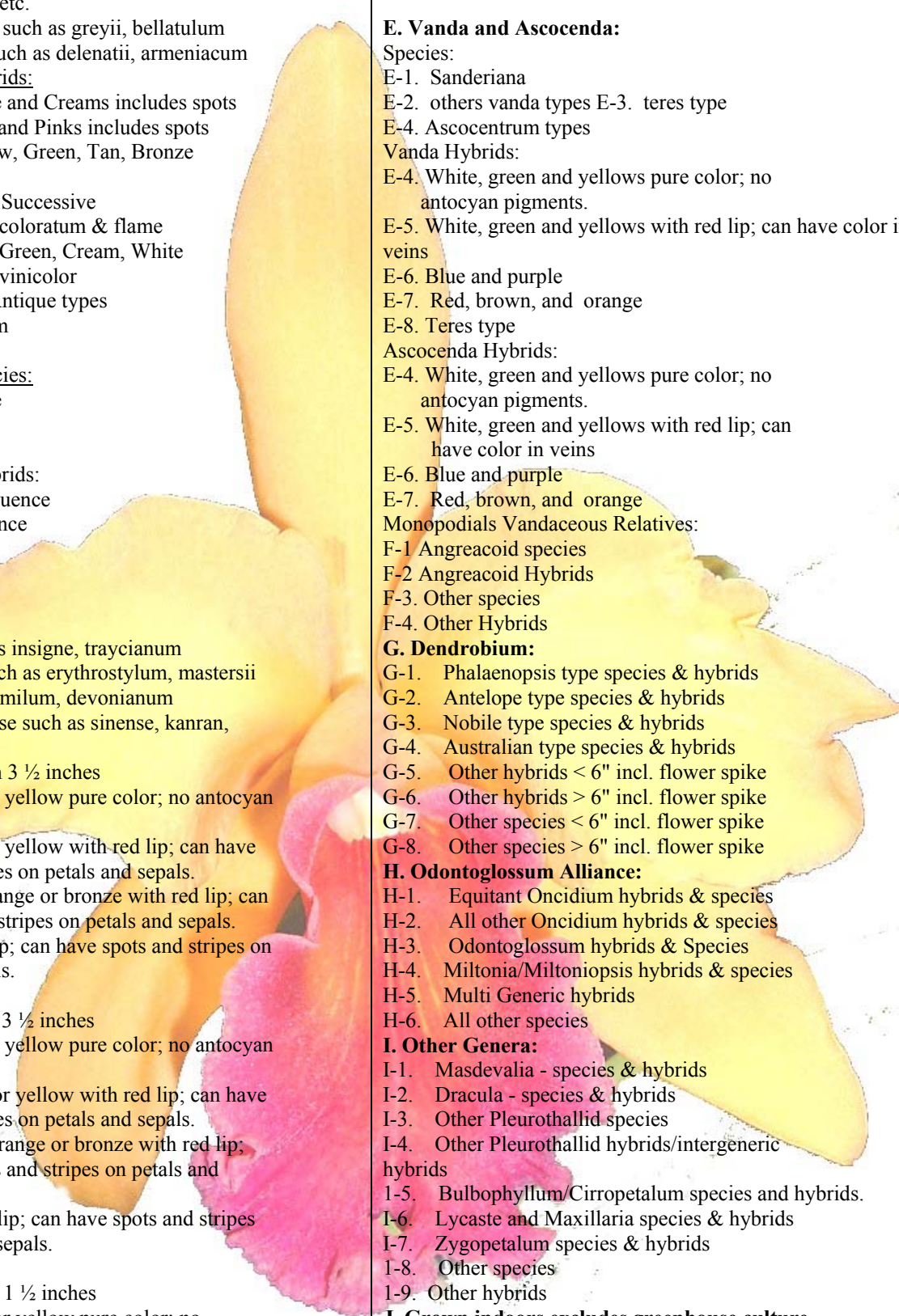
I. Other Genera:

- I-1. Masdevalia - species & hybrids
- I-2. Dracula - species & hybrids
- I-3. Other Pleurothallid species
- I-4. Other Pleurothallid hybrids/intergeneric hybrids
- I-5. Bulbophyllum/Cirropetalum species and hybrids.
- I-6. Lycaste and Maxillaria species & hybrids
- I-7. Zygopetalum species & hybrids
- I-8. Other species
- I-9. Other hybrids

J. Grown indoors excludes greenhouse culture.

K. Grown outdoors excludes cymbidiums.

L. First Bloom Seedling excludes meristem or stem-prop.



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The Orchid Ranch

Fordyce Orchids - Cattleyas 925-447-1659

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Orchids Orinda - Phalaenopsis

Tonkins Orchids – Paphiopedilums

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Diablo View Orchid Society

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