

COME JOIN US FOR THE ANNUAL CNYOS SUMMER PICNIC

It has been a busy year for CNYOS. It started out with preparations for a successful fall show, followed by a visit by Guido Braem and our annual holiday dinner. The new year brought more activities, including a trip to Bloomfield Orchids, the CNY Flower and Garden Show, numer-

*CNYOS Annual Summer Picnic
Date: June 4th, Rain or Shine
Time: Arrive by 2:00
Location: Jim Rice Orchids, Homer NY
Bring: Dish to pass, Drink, Chair to sit in*

ous spring shows, the mounting clinic, and, finally, last month's auction. Whew! Amazingly enough, it's already June, and now it is time to round out the 1999-2000 season with our *Annual Summer Picnic*, to be held this year at the home of **Jim and Grace Rice, in Homer, NY**. Most of our members have at some time or another ventured through Jim's greenhouses, found a few treasures, and sat down with Jim and Grace for an afternoon of fine conversation and a beer or two! How many of those trade-mark blue labels do you have in your collection? If the answer is none, here's your chance to change that!

As usual, our annual picnic is a covered dish affair. Members should bring a dish to pass, something to drink, and a chair to sit in. There will be a short meeting; there are a few things that must be planned before the

club adjourns for the summer, including our participation in the New York State Fair. And the show table will take it's final bow, before retiring for a well-needed summer break. In case of rain, the festivities will move inside one of the empty greenhouses-- rumor has it that several CNYOS members have already taken the trip to Homer to prepare for that all-too-real possibility.

Hope to see you there!

IN THIS ISSUE...	
Summer Picnic	1
May Auction	2
May Minutes	2
New Members	3
NY State Fair	3
CNYOS Calendar	3
GROS/STOS News	4
May Show Table	5
Miscellaneous Business	6
Corrigenda	6
Spot Light	7
Summer Orchids Outside?	8
Rice's Sale & Directions	9
What's in a Name?	10

MAY MEETING: ANNUAL AUCTION

May 21ST marked the date of our annual Spring Orchid Auction. The club had a large number of orchids donated from vendors who included **Jim Rice Orchids, Bloomfield Orchids, Mountain Orchids, J & L Orchids, Zuma Canyon Orchids, Hoosier Orchids, and Ellenburger's Orchid Eden.** Many members brought in orchids to auction off as well. There was a great selection to bid upon, and (hopefully) no one went home disappointed. Members Dolores Capella, Rich Groll, and Jeff Stuart acted as auctioneers. After paying out commissions, the club turned a profit of over \$850! And even better, a total of 5 new members joined the club (see page 3). And perhaps more amazing, Vice President Rich Groll **FINALLY** paid his dues!!!



President Dave Ditz asked for additions or corrections to last month's minutes. There were none suggested.

The June meeting will be our annual picnic, to be held at Jim Rice Orchids in Homer, NY on June 4TH, 2000. Everyone should bring a dish to share, their own drinks, and a chair. Plan to arrive by 2:00 for the meeting, with food and fun beginning around 3:00. In case of rain, Judy, Gary, and Andy Myers have volunteered to clean up one of the greenhouses before the picnic.

Elinor Burton gave the treasurer's report.

Jeff Stuart stated that the newsletter is getting expensive. The \$10.00/year dues are not enough to cover the cost (15 courtesy copies are mailed out each month, in addition to 20 commercial mailings). Discussion followed, with more to be discussed at a later meeting before next year's dues are paid.

Our fall show will be held in October. More details to be forthcoming.

Sign-up sheets for the NY State Fair were circulated. We will need volunteers to work at the fair August 26TH and 27TH from 10^{AM} – 10^{PM} both days. Set up will be on 8/26 at 8:00^{AM}. The booth will be for display and information only – no sales. Workers get free admission and parking.

Auction followed.

Meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

Cheryl Lloyd

(on behalf of Barbara Weller, CNYOS Secretary)

WELCOME TO OUR NEW MEMBERS FOR THE 1999-2000 SEASON!

CNYOS IS PLEASED TO WELCOME IT'S NEW MEMBERS FOR THE 1999-2000 SEASON; IT'S BEEN A RECORD YEAR FOR NEW MEMBERS, WITH ALMOST 20 JOINING THE CLUB.

David Ainsley
James & Effie Ainsley
Young Bae
Kim Boronczyk
Scott Cook
Judith Daly & Betsy Keck
Joanne Hart

Valerie Introne
Christine Klik-Zalewski
Gayle McCabe
Carolyn Minney
Keith Moody
Nancy Powell
Ken Renno

Kathy Sherwood
Sheila Sleggs
Sam Spinella
Charles Ufford

And this list is probably not complete... Our apologies if you were inadvertently missed.

Welcome All -- CNYOS looks forward to seeing you at our meetings and other functions over the next year!

CNYOS TO PARTICIPATE AT THE NEW YORK STATE FAIR

CNYOS has agreed to put up a display at the New York State Fair this year, on Saturday and Sunday, August 26-27, in the Horticultural Building at the state fairgrounds. This will be an excellent opportunity to showcase the club and attract new members. We will need volunteers to help with the usual tasks; set up and break down, and manning the booth over the weekend. More details will be available at the June Meeting

where members are encouraged to volunteer to help out. This is the first time CNYOS has been invited to participate in what might become an annual event for the club. There will be free admission to the Fair and parking for those who participate.

The State Fair has requested the names of all those from the club who plan to participate. They have also requested that we minimize the number of people, so please sign up for blocks of 3 to 4 hours to man the booth.

CNYOS CALENDAR

June 4 **Annual Close-Out-The-Season Picnic**, to be held at Jim Rice Orchids in Homer, NY. Date and details to be announced.

...SUMMER--NO REGULAR MEETINGS...

August 26-27 **New York State Fair**, at the Fairgrounds. For the first time, CNYOS will have a display and booth in the Horticultural Building to inform the public about orchids and our club. This could be a great opportunity to boost membership.

October 13-15 **Annual CNYOS Fall Show and Sale!** Details to be announced.

GROS NEWS: NEWS FROM THE GENESEE REGION ORCHID SOCIETY

The Genesee Region Orchid Society marks the end of its season with its annual Summer Picnic. It will be held on Sunday June 25TH at 1:00^{PM}. Just as last year, the picnic will be held in the Pondview Shelter, at Mendon Ponds Park. Everyone should bring a dish to pass, and GROS will provide beverages and grilled meats.

Taken with permission from *The Orchid Collection*, Newsletter of the Genesee Region Orchid Society, Vol. 22, No. 10 June 2000, Phil Matt, Newsletter Editor (716) 288-7025.

STOS NEWS: NEWS FROM THE SOUTHERN TIER ORCHID SOCIETY

Upcoming events for the Southern Tier Orchid Society include a pot-luck get-together in June, a trip to the Park Side Orchid Fest (Ottsville, Pa) at the end of July, and the annual orchid auction in September.

If you're interested in any of these events, please contact club president Dave Clemens at PO Box 962, Hallstead Pa, 18822 (e-mail: cclemens@epix.net).

Congratulations to CNYOS Life Member Iris Cohen for getting her *Paph. barbigerum* awarded with an AM/AOS at regional judging on May 20! If you missed it at the May Show Table, look for it at the Picnic. Iris purchased the plant several years ago from Jim Rice.

.....
THE ANNUAL SUMMER PICNIC marks the end of the CNYOS Season, as we take a break for the Summer. Although we occasionally get together for miscellaneous functions (such as the NYS Fair in August), there will be no regular meetings until September. So see everyone this fall, and...



...Have a Great Summer!

MAY SHOW TABLE

APRIL SHOW TABLE

Correction

Den. Aya (Ise x *moniliforme*) Coleman

MAY SHOW TABLE

Cypripedium Alliance

Paph. Mamie Wilson (*primulinum* x *lowii*) Ditz
Paph. primulinum “
Paph. exul “
Paph. Black Maud (*Maudiae* x *Black Rook*) Stensland
Paph. Wine Country (*Mario Palmieri* (sic) x *Red Maude*) “
Paph. Elfin Charm (*fairrieatum* x *primulinum*) Stuart
Paph. praestans “
Paph. argus “
Paph. druryi “
Paph. barbigerum Cohen
Paph. Clair de Lune (*Emerald* x *Alma Gavaert*) “
Paph. Vanda M. Pearman (*delenatii* x *bellatulum*) “
Phrag. Grande (*caudatum* x *longifolium*) Groll
Phrag. Schroderae (*caudatum* x *Sedenii*) Capella

Cattleya Alliance

Slc. Adam Kanzer (*Lc. Muriel Turner* x *Jewel Box*) Ditz
Epi. longipetalum Groll
Slc. Jewel Box (*Anzac* x *C. aurantiaca*) “
Blc. Emily Simmons (*Samoset* x *Bc. S.M. Damon*) Capella
Blc. Sounds Good (*C. Ruth Gee* x *Blc. Pamela Hetherington*) “
B. nodosa Benson
Encyclia cordigera Burton
Meiraclyllium trinasutum (sic) Myers

Vandaceous

V. cristata Ditz
Asctm. miniatum Capella
Phal. Micro Nova (*maculata* x *parishii*) Groll
Phal. Roman Dusk (*Golden Buddha* x *Ida Fukumura*) 2 plants “
Sarcoglyphis comberi Witkin
Sedirea japonica Kot

Oncidium Alliance

Rhynchostele majale Stuart
Wils. Calico Candy (*Oda. Cranberry Leopard* x *Onc. onustum*) Capella

Onc. stramineum “
Odcdm. Susan Kaufman (*Wera Stolze* x *Onc. flexuosum*) Burton
Odcdm. Mackenzie Mountains (sic)
 (*Onc. altissimum* x *Odm. Jeanne-Marie*) Stensland
Odcdm. Mackenzie Mountains Witkin
Wils. Calico Gem (*Oda. Cranberry Marble* x *Onc. onustum*) Kot

Pleurothallid Alliance

Masd. Angel Heart (*ignea* x *infracta*) Groll
Masd. Sunset Jaguar (*chaparensis* x *Copper Angel*) “
Masd. ayabacana “

Dendrobium

Den. (sic) harveyanum Stuart
Den. (sic) cuthbertsonii “
Den. Crystal Pink (*Sailor Boy* x *Ise*) Kot
Den. Jaquelyn Concert (*Concert* x *Jaquelyn Thomas*) Benson
Den. (sic) harveyanum Groll
Den. (sic) jenkinsii “
Den. pseudoglomeratum “
Den. loddigesii “
Den. harveyanum Ditz

Miscellaneous

Gongora sp. Witkin
Eria pannea Stuart
Eria pannea Capella
Cymbidiella pardalina Groll
Max. tenuifolia “
Angem. scottianum “
Cym. tigrinum “
Angem. germinyanum “
Coel. ochracea Benson
Max. meleagris (?) Ditz

An Impassioned Plea: In filling out the show table slip, please do not put the name of a parent after Name. This causes a great deal of confusion. If you do not know the name, kindly leave it blank and put the parents where they belong.

And of course, you are copying the information when published and putting it on your label so I never have to look it up again, and the plant is entered correctly in our show. Yes, yes.

Iris Cohen

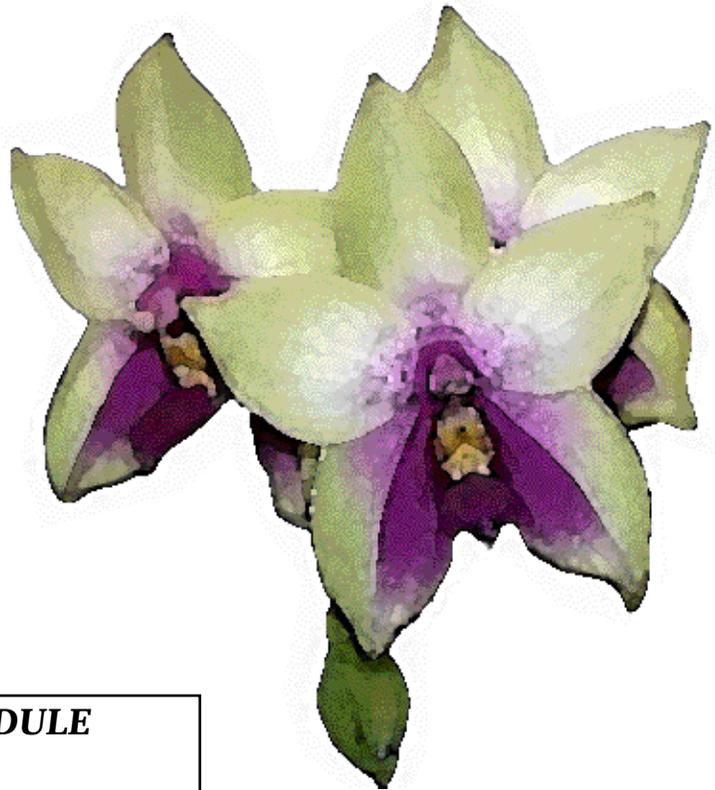
MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS...

CLUB REMINDERS

Orchid-Growing Supplies are now available, including fir bark, sphagnum, sponge rock, charcoal, and 40W fluorescent tubes. Call Rich Groll for details on pricing and availability.

The **CNYOS Club Library** is now located at St. Augustine's church. Make arrangements with Dianne Bordoni if you want to borrow an item from the Library.

DON'T FORGET TO BRING YOUR BLOOMING ORCHIDS FOR THE MONTHLY SHOW TABLE!



Phalaenopsis bellina (violacea), photograph by Vagisha Sharma, with digital enhancement by J. Stuart.

REFRESHMENT SCHEDULE

September 10	Tom & Cheryl Lloyd
October 1	Jeff Stuart & Judi Witkin
November 5	Monica Kot & Donna Coleman
January 2001	Gary Stensland & Judi Witkin

THE FOLLOWING ARE CORRECTIONS (OR IN SOME CASES EXPLANATIONS OR ADDITIONS) TO "ORCHID NAMES - A MYSTERY UNRAVELED," PRINTED IN THE MAY ISSUE OF THE ORCHID ENTHUSIAST

P. 9. *Cattleya bicolor* var. *alba*.

P. 10. The clonal name, although not part of the botanical name, is just as official and just as important, especially in the judging system and the mericlone industry. It is definitely not a nickname and should always be included in the label. The clonal name is given by the owner when the plant is divided or awarded, but not necessarily the original owner.

The species name always starts with a small letter. There are NO exceptions.

Tolumnia triquetra is the correct name for *Oncidium triquetra*.

The abbreviation for *Sophronitis* is *Soph.*, not *S.*

A new complex genus may be named after its originator, but often after a colleague or some other person connected with the hybrid.

Ctna. = *C.* x *Bro.* (The plus sign means something else & they should not be confused.)

Pot. = *C.* x *B.* x *L.* x *Soph.*

P. 11. HOS = Honolulu Orchid Society.

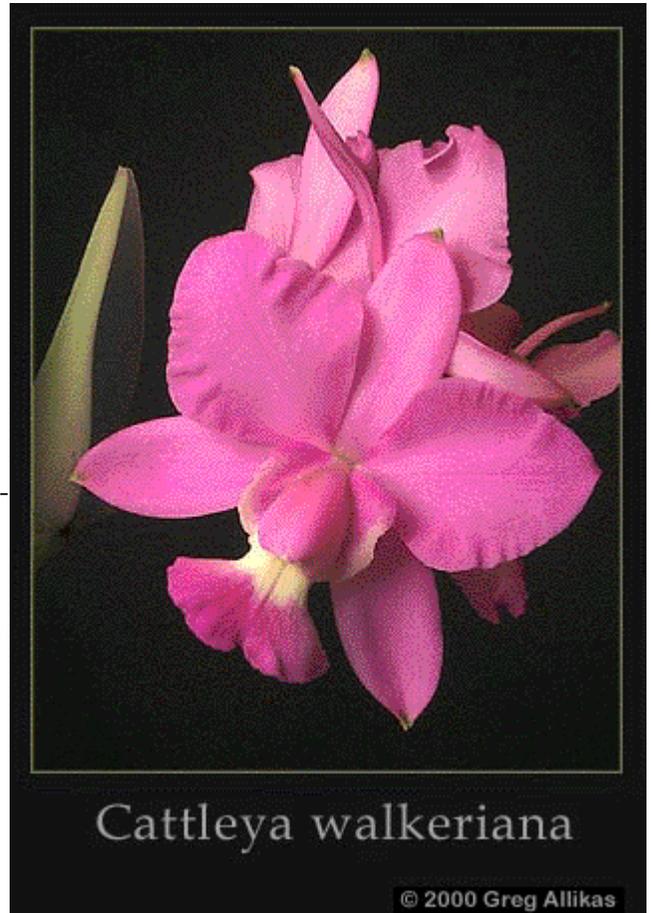
C. leopoldii is the botanically correct name for *C. guttata*, which is the name used for the purposes of registration.

Slc. Wendy's Valentine 'June' has an AM.

Iris Cohen

SPOT LIGHT ON *CATTLEYA WALKERIANA* AND *PAPHIOPEDILUM CONCOLOR*

CATTLEYA WALKERIANA may well be the most popular bifoliate *Cattleya* of this time. The small plants produce large flowers which come in a variety of color forms including alba, semi-alba, coerulea and the typical rose-lavender. One to three flowers are usually produced in early spring from a rudimentary, usually leafless, new growth. Occasionally flowers are produced from the leaf axil at the top of a new growth. *C. walkeriana* is found in the Brazilian states of Minas Gerais, Goias, Sao Paulo and Matto Grosso at moderate elevations below 2000m. The species has received numerous awards on its own and has been used to create over 200 hybrids to which it imparts its full, round shape and compact growing habit. *C. walkeriana* is best grown mounted or in a basket to accommodate its somewhat rambling growth. Provide intermediate to warm conditions and bright light.



PAPHIOPEDILUM CONCOLOR is one of the warm-growing *Paphs* in the brachypetalum section and it shares the beautiful mottled leaves of its cousins. What it does not share with its other brachypetalum cousins is their difficulty in culture--*Paph. concolor* is by far the easiest of this section to grow and bloom. It is found in Burma, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam and neighboring areas at elevations up to 1000m. Typically, it grows in detritus on limestone rocks under shady conditions. It was described by James Bateman in 1865. *Paph. concolor* has been used as a parent some 100 times to produce compact, temperature-tolerant hybrids. The variety 'hennisianum' refers to a richer yellow color than typical.

Reference: The Orchid Photo Page, by Greg Allikas, <http://www.orchid-works.com/>

SO YOU WANT TO SUMMER YOUR ORCHIDS OUTDOORS!

By Wayne Hingston

If you're considering putting some of your orchids outside for the summer, here's a little advice worth heeding.

Moving your orchids outdoors for the summer months has several advantages, but some noteworthy disadvantages, as well. Each individual must decide whether their orchids would be better off outside, or continue to grow in their protected indoor environment. Unless an outside growing area can provide cultural conditions not available in your indoor environment, then the effort and problems of outside culture are not always justified.

Outdoors usually offers much higher light intensities, more air movement, and greater temperature fluctuations, but not necessarily higher humidity. Outdoors also offers much less control over timing and amounts of water as well as undesirable exposure to new pests. My experience, over 15 years, is that SOME plants in a diverse collection demand outdoor culture to thrive. *Cymbidiums* need high light, cooling breezes, and the cooler nights of late summer to grow strongly and produce their flowers. Conversely, some plants are best left indoors where crown rot (*Paphs*, *Phals*) and leaf damage in thin-leaved plants (*Calanthe*, *Catasetum*, *Eulophia*,

Phaius) can be prevented.

The best outside location should offer bright light conditions that can be modified to prevent sunburning, some protection from high winds, and easy access for watering. A lattice top and sides can offer bright dappled light and reduced wind. I summer my plants under a balcony on the south side of the house, with a lattice screen on the west side. Some shade cloth is used to reduce mid-day light levels. Plants are raised on benches in galvanized metal trays or hung to reduce slug problems.

Cool growing orchids such as most *Cymbidiums*, *Nobile Dendrobiums*, and some *Oncidiums* can move outdoors in mid-May (Central New York and the north east). *Cattleyas*, warmer-growing *Dendrobiums*, *Oncidiums*, *Brassias*, and others should stay indoors until early June. Each year and each location modifies this schedule. The plants must be acclimatized to the increased light and wind, being protected from exposure for the first few weeks. My *Cymbidiums* move from bright/direct indoor light to bright shade outdoors. Once they mover forward into brighter light, the next wave of plants get the spot with bright shade.

Increased light, more wind, and higher temperatures demand that the plants be watered and fertilized more fre-

quently. Late June and early July may dictate that you water every second sunny day. As summer progresses, watering and fertilizer is reduced in accordance with the lower temperatures, reduced light, and degree of completion of the plants' seasonal growth. *Cymbidiums* shouldn't be fertilized after mid-July to allow flower buds to form.

I usually return the plants to the indoors in the reverse order. The warmer growers that were the last ones outside are inside again by Labor Day, while the coolest growers are moved inside around Thanksgiving (depending on the temperatures that year). Prior to re-entering the house the plants will need to be inspected for insects and/or slugs. These treatments must start a couple of weeks before your anticipated return of the plants indoors.

An additional advantage of outdoor culture is that pest problems can be attacked vigorously with a much reduced risk to your health. A successful summer eradication program can reduce or eliminate your pest problems the next winter. As long as I have such diversity in my orchid collection, I will summer some of my plants outdoors.

This article is from the S.O.O.S. News, May 1997, by way of the O.S.N.S. News, May 1998. It was most currently reprinted from the Kingston Orchid News, May 2000.

Jim Rice Orchids of Homer NY Announces a Total Liquidation Sale of its Inventory

All prices heavily reduced!



*JIM RICE, OWNER OF **JIM RICE ORCHIDS**, HAS DECIDED WITH GREAT REGRET THAT AFTER MANY YEARS OF SELLING ORCHIDS IN CENTRAL NEW YORK, IT'S TIME TO BEGIN THE PROCESS OF SHUTTING DOWN THE GREENHOUSES.*

JIM RICE "ORCHIDS"
10 Franklin Street
HOMER, N. Y. 13077
(607) - 749-3189

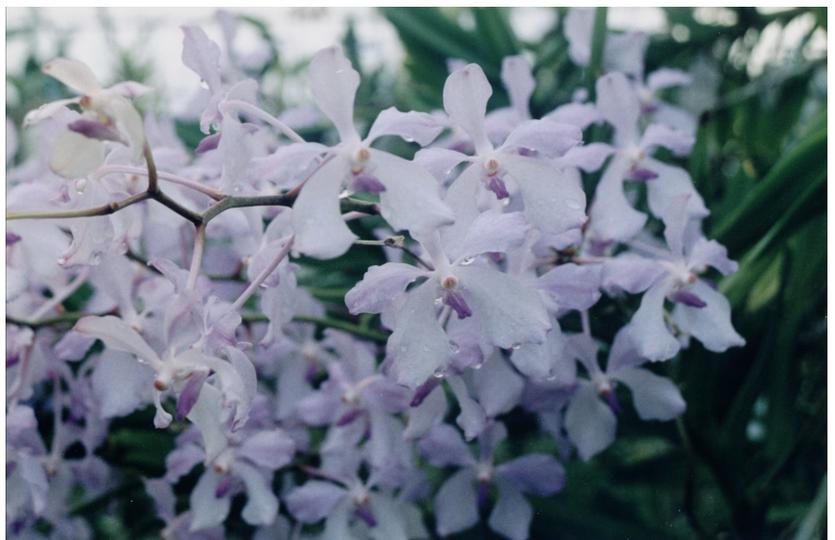


For more than 20 years, Jim Rice Orchids was the sole importer in Central New York of species orchids from all over the world. Many of the plants he brought in continue to grace the collections of hobbyist all over the country, and his greenhouses have produced many awarded plants. Quite ironically, Jim never had an orchid awarded himself; his attitude has always been not to withhold many plants, but to see his customers go home happy. It is this attitude, as well as his strong integrity, that has made Jim one of the most reputable and popular orchid sellers in the state.

THERE ARE STILL A LARGE NUMBER OF SPECIES AND HYBRIDS AVAILABLE

Jim and his wife Grace are Lifetime members of the Central NY Orchid Society, and will be hosting the CNYOS Summer Picnic on June 4.

Take 81 N/S to Route 281N (Rt. 81, Exit 12). Take a Right onto 281N and proceed through Homer until Franklin St., where there will be a sign for Jim Rice Orchids on the Right. Rices is roughly one block down Franklin on the Left.



What's in a Name?

By Sandy Bedford of the Orchid Society of Alberta

This is the second in a series of three articles on orchid nomenclature, each going in a little more depth than the last. Enjoy!

Orchid nomenclature can be confusing at first. There are lots of tongue-twisting botanical Latin names that don't seem to make any sense. Then there are more common sounding names, mysterious acronyms and abbreviations, all of which are seemingly combined in arbitrary ways. To make matters worse, most orchid catalogs are long on names and descriptions, but short on pictures. How can you begin to figure it all out? Here are some tips from Sandy Bedford of the Orchid Society of Alberta.

Well, the first name or initials refer to the genus to which the plant belongs. Without knowing the genus, the rest of the name means nothing, so if you are interested in locating a plant it is imperative that you include the genus. It would be impossible to read up on the natural environment and culture of your plant if you don't know what you have. When making notes on plants you see that you like, this information is critical. Let's say, for example, that you have a *Phalaenopsis*, commonly known as the Moth Orchid.

Looking at the plant tag, you see that the first name is *Phalaenopsis*. The next name will refer to the registered name of the cross, the specific name, or the names of the parents if the cross has not yet been registered. The offspring of this hybrid cross are referred to as a grex, which is like saying they are a litter. The degree of uniformity in the appearance of the plants and the flowers found in this grex will depend on many things. If you remember any of your basic laws of genetics, you will recall that the visible and invisible characteristics of every living thing depend on its particular code or DNA. Certain characteristics will either be dominant or recessive in each parent, and the outcome expressed in each offspring will depend on its unique combination of both parents' genetic code. An analogy which makes this point clearly is "Are all the puppies in a litter exactly alike?" Of course not!

In orchids, as in dogs, the degree of variability will be greater or lesser depending on how similar or how dissimilar the parents are genetically. So if you are looking at a real "apples and oranges" cross, no one can tell you with any degree of certainty what you will get. The breeder of a cross may express in his description, or on the reverse of the plant tag, what he is hoping to achieve.

THIS IS NOT A FORM OF CONTRACT! As an example from my own past, I purchased a seedling from a catalog which stated that the breeders were expecting a large full formed clear white, with a very ruffled lip. Well they got the lip part right, anyway. My plant turned out to be almost exactly like one of its parents, *Blc.* Malworth 'Orchidglade', FCC/AOS. I was surprised, but not disappointed.

Varietal forms within the same species may also be crossed in the hopes of improving or creating better forms of the species. This is also being done to supply an increasing demand for species without resorting to wild collection, which may be undesirable or illegal. The resulting grex, while still being a species, will be controlled by the same laws of inheritance as other hybrids. If you study particular plants that have been used often in breeding, you may become more familiar with the traits of those parents that appear to be dominant, and are often evident in the offspring.

When you are breeding or purchasing, you always hope for the best case scenario: that is, the best characteristics of both parents will combine and the results will be better than either of the parents. In reality, this seldom happens. What are considered the least attractive traits may be expressed predominantly because they are (unfortunately) dominant. Or the characteristics of the grandparents and the great grandparents may delight or dismay you. It's like all of the great grandchildren showing up with grandpa's big nose. A successful grex will have a high percentage of good to excellent offspring. On the other hand, the one photo you saw in *Awards Quarterly* may have been the only plant in that whole grex worth keeping.

Okay, so we have ascertained that purchasing a sibling from the same flask will not give you an identical twin. Let's further complicate the issue.

Whenever a *Paph. rothschildianum* x *Paph. philippinense* are crossed, the resulting progeny are called *Paph. Saint Swithin*. Thus, parent plants from all over the world which exhibit widely differing traits are being crossed every day and the resulting progeny will be called *Paph. Saint Swithin*. Get the picture?

After the registered name of a plant, there may be a clonal name. The presence of a clonal name, especially together with an award designation, is a good indication that the parents was unusual, or judged to be superior. The tag for that plant could look like this: *Paph. Saint Swithin 'Sandy', FCC/AOS* (I can dream, can't I?). The only other plants that can carry that exact name are divisions of this plant. Where it is possible to create them, mericlones can also carry the same clone name and award designation as the plant they were cloned from. The ONLY time you will know exactly what you are getting is: if the plant is in bloom, the plant is a division or keiki (an offset – a miniature plantlet) of the original plant you wanted, or if it is a mericlone of that plant. Not all plants are subject to division – such as *Phalaenopsis* – but they may be induced to duplicate themselves by throwing a keiki or by a stem propagation on an inflorescence. Mericlone is generally undertaken by experts using plants that are considered to be commercially important. *Paphs.* and *Phrags.* are unfortunately not able to be mericlone as yet, and so each plant is “one of a kind.” Because of some of their habits, such as not rooting new growths for a year or more, and the fact that some of them require more than three mature growths before they bloom, they are not divided too often, either. This will help to explain the cost factor with some *Paphs.*, and the reasons why the divisions of a fine plant of any genus may not be available at all. A cross between two siblings, or a selfing (same plant is “both” parents) should express some of the superior aspects of a decent plant, but they will not be clones of the original.

So does that mean that you should buy mericlones or divisions? No. Not unless you need THAT EXACT plant and nothing else will do. I must say, though, that the price tag on some crosses is in the same range as a nice mericlone, without any first certainty as to what you will get. When choosing plants for a future breeding program, it would be nice to

know that you are not wasting time and bench space on dud. However, if you are serious about acquiring good plants for breeding, you will first have to research whether the plant of your dreams is breedable. I have some very nice mericlones that are exactly what they are supposed to be.

However, I do enjoy the uncertainty and the gamble of crosses, and I am always hopeful that the plant I bought will turn out to be the “best of the bunch.” When I am gambling on high price crosses, I look for parents with clonal names that I am familiar with from the *Awards Quarterly*, or *Orchids*. The better the parents, the better the gene pool. It doesn't mean that the combination will definitely come out better than the same cross made with unknown parents, but statistically I believe if you are working with superior genes something good has to come through. If you really want to increase your odds of getting the best plant from a promising grex, the best way is to buy a flask with good parents, grow ALL of the seedlings, and flower them all, keeping the best and selling the rest. This is not obviously within the range of possibility for most hobbyist growers, especially if we aren't talking about it'sy-bitsy plants. Even most of the larger scale growers keep the most vigorous or pigmented plants and start selling the others. But even they can't tell at this stage, and can be heard lamenting that they sold the best one. As a whole separate item, I would practice on some inexpensive flask first, to gain experience. Little guys can be touchy.

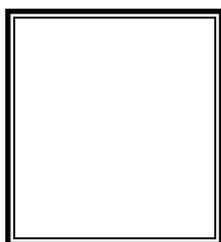
The most exciting plants I own have been crosses that I took a chance on. As long as you understand that just because you saw a *Paph. Delrosi* in the *Awards Quarterly* and purchased an expensive seedling bearing the registered name, doesn't mean yours will look exactly like that photo. If the seller has seen or has knowledge of how others in that flask have been blooming out, you may find that the results have been similar – probably not ALL awardable – but similar. If this is a young seedling or a new cross, you are on your own. You may find the photo in the *Awards Quarterly* was virtually a “one in a thousand,” and the rest look nothing like that. It's a chance you take. And who knows, you may be a big winner!

Next meeting: This Sunday, June 4th at 2:00pm!!!



Annual Summer Picnic

HAVE A GREAT SUMMER!!!



THE CENTRAL NEW YORK ORCHID SOCIETY
Your local AOS & Orchid Digest Affiliate
351 Kensington Place
Syracuse, NY 13210-3309

Central New York Orchid Society

President: Dave Ditz	635-8148
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Co-Vice President: Cheryl Lloyd	689-5017
Treasurer: Elinor Burton	682-6274
Secretary: Barbara Weller	468-5039
Newsletter Editor: Jeff Stuart	471-1404

The Central New York Orchid Society meets at St. Augustine's Church, 7333 O'Brien Rd, Baldwinsville, at 2:00^{PM} on the first Sunday of each month from September through June. Yearly dues are \$10.00 per individual, or \$12.00 family. Dues should be paid to the CNYOS Treasurer, Elinor Burton.

THE ORCHID ENTHUSIAST

The **CNYOS Newsletter, *The Orchid Enthusiast***, is a publication of the Central New York Orchid Society and is distributed to the Society's members ten times per year, prior to all club meetings, events, or functions.

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