

SIOS

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NEWSLETTER

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The SIOS meets on the
3rd Tuesday of each month at
7:00pm
All Saints Episcopal Church,
2329 Victory Blvd., SI, NY 10314

Next meeting August 16th 7pm

A Message from John

Hi Guys,

I hope you all had lots a fun at our potting party last month

When we left Cara was attacking a large plant with determined mania. Smiling and having a moment.

It was like a scene from a slasher movie. Let's keep all sharp items out of that woman's hands.

I would like to thank Colman and Dave for getting this project together.

That was just a warm-up for Sat., Sept. 10. What's going on then you ask?

That's the day SIOS goes to Snug Harbor to start saving Gerry's plants.

Basically repotting and a BBQ for WORKERS only...No dirty hands...no FOOD.

Patrick has agreed to work the project on the SIOS side and Ron with Snug Harbor.

Patrick will give all the details at our next meeting. Also at our next meeting, Ivan is back. This time we have a projector. We will finally get to see his ASCOCENDA program.

That's Tuesday, August 16th

I'll be there

Till then

Be Well and be Good!

~John

AUGUST SPEAKER

An ASCOCENDA program
with Ivan Snyder.

SAVE THE DATE

SATURDAY

SEPTEMBER 10

MORE DETAILS AT MEETING



REPOTTING
PARTY
AND BBQ

AT
SNUG HARBOR
10:00 AM

SIOS GETS GRILLING



SHOW TABLE TALLIES FOR JULY

WINDOWSILL

Michael Corace - 40
Jeff Li - 5
Amy Trautwein - 5

GREENHOUSE

Colman Rutkin - 15
David O'Dell - 53

LIGHTS

Pat Cammarano - 7



CAMMARANO'S SHADE HOUSE



PAT CAMMARANO's RECOMMENDED WEB LINKS

Here are some great links of interesting orchid material found on the web.

<http://www.enlightenedorchids.com/Repotting.htm>

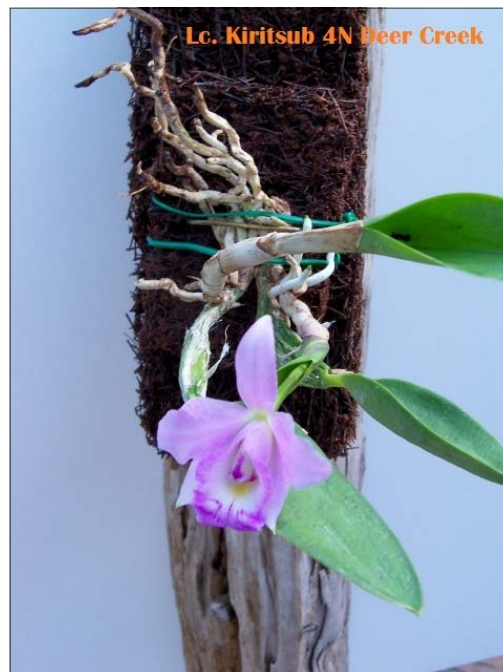
This is another long one. But might answer questions on repotting ?

<http://www.firstrays.com/semi-hydro.htm>

For members thinking of growing orchids by using hydroponic. This material should answer all your questions.

Mini - Cat. Lc. Kiritsub 4N Deer Creek Purchased at our last auction and I mounted it on a tree fern mount. Flower only lasted 5 days and measured one and half inches.

If you do not no what 4N is in the name look it up ?
You will be seeing more like this.



Continued from: *Insect and Arthropod Pest Identification and Management* Editor: Ronald Oetting
UGA/CAES/Griffin Campus Handout for Southeast Greenhouse Conference

LEPIDOPTEROUS LARVAE (CATERPILLARS or WORMS)

Description and Biology

Lepidopterous larvae are the immature stage of moths or butterflies. There are many different kinds of caterpillars that feed on ornamental plants in the greenhouse but the most common are beet armyworms, cabbage loopers, corn earworms, leafrollers and leaf tiers. Most of these pests are the young of moths which means they either came into the crops as larvae on plants or the adult moth flew into the greenhouse at night. Caterpillars are often green but different species have different colors and patterns. All have a distinctive head, 3 pairs of true legs (with a claw at the end), and usually 5 pairs of prolegs which includes a pair on the posterior end. These prolegs are not true legs and have hooks (called crochets) around the end of each proleg. This row of crochets may be a complete ring or only partial. Caterpillars may be specific to certain hosts of ornamentals (ei. the Florida fern caterpillar only feeds on ferns); others have a broad host range. Once the larvae are mature they spin a cocoon and become a pupa or resting stage. The adult emerges from the pupa. Total development time will vary depending upon the temperature and species, but during the summer will range to a little over 2 weeks to 7 or 8 weeks. In the cooler season with shorter days, development is much longer and may even extend over the winter and emerge in the spring.

Characters to Separate Species

There are several characteristics that are used to separate species including: host species, location of feeding, boring, leaf rolling, size, color patterns, pairs of prolegs, pattern of crochets, location of setae, and behavior. You should obtain a simple key or collection of pictures of common pests. The NC State Univ Coop Ext Serv. AG-136 bulletin titled: "Insect and Related Pests of Flowers and Foliage Plants," Edited by James R. Baker contains an excellent key to the common lepidopterous larvae found on southeastern ornamentals. This key contains line drawings of the major pests and information on most of the species.

Beet armyworm eggs are laid in masses on the underside of leaves, young larvae are pale green and feed in groups, especially in growing tips. The older larvae are green to almost black with stripes along each side and a black spot on the side above the second pair of legs and feed on new leaves. They have five pairs of abdominal prolegs. Cabbage looper eggs are laid singly and when the larvae are small they are whitish with a black head. As the larvae grow they become light green with two dorsal stripes and two wider lateral stripes. These larvae are called loopers because they only have prolegs on the 5th, 6th, and 9th abdominal segments and thus move in a looping fashion. The corn earworm lays eggs singly scattered on the foliage, the small larvae feed on new growth that has not fully opened hiding in the rolled tissue, and the older larvae feed on expanded leaves, flowers, and fruit. They have five pairs of abdominal prolegs like the beet armyworm. Late stage larvae leave the plant and pupate in the soil. The imported cabbageworm is a velvety green caterpillar with a faint, narrow, yellow stripe down the length of the back. They feed on kale and cabbage, including the ornamental varieties. The larvae have five pairs of abdominal prolegs.

Feeding Damage and Symptoms

Beet Armyworm larvae web foliage together and feed within this shelter. Older larvae scatter and may feed on foliage, flowers, and buds often boring into the buds. Cabbage looper larvae have a distinctive feeding habit. They reach out holding only with the hind legs and feed in an arc leaving an arc-shaped hole. Corn earworm larvae feed on all exposed plant parts, including buds and flowers, and may defoliate the plant. Imported cabbageworms feed extensively on the foliage giving it a ragged appearance. None of the caterpillar adults, whether moths or butterflies, damage plants in any way.

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Detection and Sampling

In general, caterpillars are detected by either their feeding damage or by their excrement or droppings on leaves or under plants on the bench. Larvae are often on the underside of leaves making detection difficult. The young larvae often skeletonize leaves, feeding on one epidermal layer leaving a window or clear area on the leaf. Larger larvae feed on the leaf, taking chunks out of the leaf, which leaves large voids. Feeding may be on the edge of the leaf or on the leaf surface leaving large holes. Larvae will also feed on flowers and burrow into stems, buds and flowers. Some caterpillars will distort the shape of the leaf by tying leaves together with silk or rolling portions of the leaf to make protective areas to hide.

Management

Chemical. There are several insecticides available for the management of caterpillars. The young larvae are the most susceptible, but they are often protected in webbed areas on the leaf and on the undersides of leaves. Older larvae may be more exposed to chemical sprays but they are less susceptible. The best results will be obtained by detecting infestations early and controlling them before they get larger. Early infestations may be spotty and a spot spray may be adequate.

Exclude butterflies and moths. The first defense against caterpillars is to exclude the adults from entering the greenhouse. Opening the sides of greenhouse or leaving doors open at night increases the chance of infestation. A light at night increases the chance of attracting moths. If openings to the greenhouse are used for ventilation, these openings should be screened to prevent pests from entering.

Biological Control. There are several parasites of lepidopterous larvae but the most common natural control used is *Bacillus thuringiensis*, commonly called B.t.

. *To be continued....*

Topics to come in future newsletters are:

Caterpillars or Worms, Slugs and Snails, Pest Management Strategies for Insects and Mites in Common Greenhouse Production.