

An Affiliate of the American Orchid Society

FORT LAUDERDALE ORCHID SOCIETY

N • E • W • S • L • E • T • T • E • R

August, 2010

Program for August 9th

Program chair Allen Cogar had not gotten a firm commitment from his intended August speaker at the time the newsletter needed to get to the printer. No problem, our wonderful website will have the news. You can bet, based on our great July program, that the August program will be one to attend.

On Classification

Use this mnemonic to remember basic classification:
 "Kathy poured/dumped coffee on father's grey suit"

Kathy = kingdom

poured/dumped = phylum for animals,
 division for plants

coffee = class

on = order

father's = family

grey suit = genus and species.

Man's classification is: Animal kingdom, Chordate phylum (embryonic gill slits and notochord), mammal class (hair and milk), primate order (finger nails, not hoofs or claws), hominidae family (separates us from apes), homo genus (cave and modern man) and sapiens species (modern man). *Homo sapiens* is our scientific name as *Brassavola nodosa* is the name of our favorite orchid according to an AOS members survey.

Because taxonomists are so eager to place and replace orchids into slots everything on this side of the page may be history. These endings are what I believe to be current beginning after family:

family - Orchidaceae

subfamily- look for -oideae endings

tribe- ending in -eae

subtribe- ending in -inea

genus and species.

Help Orchids Beat Summer Heat

Until the heat breaks spray your orchids once a month with a solution of 1 teaspoon of Epsom Salts (MgSO₄) to a gallon of water. It helps with photosynthesis.

Hamilton, R. (compiler) 1988 *The New Orchid Doctor*, Hamilton Pub. Canada. P. 58

Classification and more from Wikimedia

photo credit: Eric Fang
www.orchids.com

Brassavola nodosa



k/d. Plantae
 p. Angiosperm
 c. Monocot
 o. Asparagales
 f. Orchidaceae
 sub f. Epidendoideae
 tribe Epidendreae
 sub tribe Laeliinae
 Alliance- *Cattleya*
 g. *brassavola*
 s. *nodosa*

B. nodosa was brought to Holland in 1698 from the Caribbean island, Curacao. Wikimedia listed these very outstanding *Brassavola* hybrids:

B. Little Stars (*B.nodosa* x *B. subulofolia*)

Rhynchovola David Sanders (*B. cucullata* x *Rhynchovola digbyana*)

Bc. Yellow Bird (Bc. Richard Mueller x *B. nodosa*)

Bc. Richard Mueller (*B. nodosa* x *C. (Laelia) milleri*)

Species Orchid Census

New Guiana may have the most species per square mile so to speak. This census is mostly about continents. The Southern Hemisphere is the home for the majority of orchids. South America is the home to the most species by far. Africa comes in second, and Australia trails at half the number known to Africa. Both Africa and Australia have vast areas that are too dry to support the symbiotic fungi that orchids require.

One more time Florida has more species orchids than any state in the United States. *No surprise, we live in fungi heaven, just look at the leather shoes in the back of your closet!*

A Great Night With Ruben

Ruben began his interesting program by telling us how to pollinate an orchid flower. The quick version is to remove the anther cap which contains pollinia (sacs of pollen) and to then apply even a quarter of one pollinium to the stigmatic surface. (Once upon a time 'they' sold a portion of a pollinium from a special plant for as much as \$100.) The presence of the pollinium stimulates ovules to form. The formation takes 120 days which is the time it takes for the pollen tubes to reach the ovules and then fertilize them. It takes 6 more months for the pod to develop, and if you have the equipment to put it into a sterile flask of medium you would soak the seed pod in Clorox for 30 minutes, and open the pod in the flask and tease out its contents.

At the end of 4 months the baby plants, and there may be up to a million of them, are green and growing and stacked one on top of another. Nutrients from the agar and transferred up the stack from plant to plant. At this point the babies are moved and thinned into other flasks. After another 4 months they are again thinned and moved into new final flasks. At this point 18-24 months have elapsed since the cross was made. Ruben keeps his flasks in normal light and at ambient outside temperatures.

Next he removes the plants from the flask into a tray of charcoal, tree fern, and aliflor, he sprays the tray and its plants with 1 teaspoon of pool algicide, which is the same as more expensive physan-20, to a gallon of water. He uses a looped wire to pull the plants from the flask and he just lays them on their sides in the tray. They will upright when they begin to grow again.

Seedlings will languish for a while in the tray while they switch from photo-respiration which they have been doing as they got energy from the nutrient agar, to photosynthesis. He sprays the seedling tray a week later with Diathane M-45 at 3 tablespoons per gallon of water. He sprays the young plants again and again as they grow to keep new surfaces able to resist pathogens. Larger plants are moved into individual pots as they grow so that their smaller siblings will have growing space. It will probably be at least 3 years for the out-of-flask plants to bloom.

The second part of Ruben's program was a power point tour of 'his favorite plants'. He claimed to have 56,000 of them. Following are names and brief notes on most of the ones we saw:

* *Encyclia phonicea* headed the list and we saw several hybrids. With *Enc. alata* it made Enc. Orchid Jungle and there were some hybrids with *Cattleyas* and *Shom. thompsoniana*.

* *Enc. cordigera* has 3 color forms and an alba.

(Continued next column.)

Ruben's favorites continued:

* *Enc. rufa* was green and smells great. Ruben likes it as a landscape plant and it can adapt to growing in full sun. A cross with Lc. Gold Digger was a 'wow/ahhh' orchid.

* *Enc. altissima* blooms from November to January and may have 10-12 feet long bloom spikes. One of its pretty hybrids is Yam. Midnight Magenta.

* *Enc. tampensis* in Florida is the result of a 'hybrid swarm'. Originally there were 3 species that intermixed into our native. Bepi. Gordon Vickers was a cross with *B. nodosa* that was appealing.

* *Cattleya amethystoglossa*, as other rainforest species, needs a great deal of water during its active growth period and needs much less water after that.

* *C. chocoensis*, **C. dowiana*, **C. mendelii* were also shown on Ruben's favorite list and they also need rainforest culture.

* *C. trianaei* is probably 3 different species according to Ruben, and **Schom. tibicinis* is also a favorite which is likely to be separated into more species. (Of course the genus has already been changed.)

* *Paraphalaenipis*, **Tolumnia*, and **Psychilis* were genera with favorite species. *Psychillis macconnelliae* reblooms on old spikes and is 'never out of bloom.'

* The ghost orchid species from Cuba is easier to grow than our different *Polyrrhiza* species.

Ruben Saulea was a compelling and informative speaker. We were very lucky to have him with us. D.H.

July Ribbon Judging Results



Vicki Hallock /culture/ *C. forbesii*

Cecelia Chang /blue/ *C. Hawaiian Passion*

Randall Clyde /blue/ *Cism. imperiale* x *Cism. Thinger Dinger*

Joan Connors /blue/ *Asco. Emly*

Chris Crepage /blue/ *Dtps. pulcherrima* 'Snow Queen' x *Phal equestris* var. alba, Otara Hidden Gold

Dr. Norma Jeane Flack /blue/ *Tol. Genting Volcano*,
Lc. Edgard Vanbelle x (*C. intemedica* x *Blc. Magic Meadow* 'Green Genius'), Bc. Ann Hamilton

Tom Kulogowski /blue/ *Cism callosum*

Tin Ly /blue/ *Schom. brysiana*

Tony Millet /red/ *L. Alaorii* x *Lc. Schilleriana*

Eugenia Nezvadovitz /blue/ *Zygo Arthur Elle* 'Tombstone'

Dasha Urosevic /red/ *B. nodosa*

The July Refreshments Were Tasty, Thank Our Providers:

Vicki Hallock, Nora Dyke, Paul Gartner, Chris Crepage, Carrie Ackerman, Gary Pierce, Joan Connors, Petra Thomas, Vicki Trank, Betty Runde, Grace Vicino, Lisa Davis, Zoe Bejar, and Sarah Mitchell

Book Memorials for Judy Crowder

Donations for Judy Crowder have added 3 books to our society library. Judy was a member of the society until her death last year, and she was a good grower that we can remember as we read.

Two articles on this page from **Orchid Species Culture** will introduce you to this volume which describes background and culture in depth for 87 genera including these that most of us own: *Aspasia*, *Brassia*, *Cochlioda*, *Ionopsis*, *Miltonia*, *Oncidium*, *Psychopsis*, and *Tolumnia*.

There are 970 pages of information in this amazing volume and if you are absolutely into species, you might want to purchase your own copy from the AOS gift shop.

The other volumes are about classic *Cattleyas* and a general volume in which conservation is a theme.

Preventing Orchid Diseases

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." is good orchid advice:

1. Use new and sterile potting medium.
2. Avoid cutting into the plant if possible, and avoid physical injuries. Pathogens enter into plants through openings.
3. Avoid working with wet plants.
4. Control insect vectors so they won't spread disease.
5. Don't crowd plants.
6. Remove and isolate infected plants.
7. Intermingle genera so susceptible plants are not close together.
8. Keep growing area clear of debris.
9. Isolate new plants for 3-4 months or until healthy new growth appears.
10. Keep plants clean by removing old sheaths, dead flowers, absolutely dead canes or pseudobulbs, and dead leaves.
11. Maintain excellent air movement.
12. Never allow water to drip from one plant onto another.
13. Sterilize pots and tools after each use.
14. Examine your plants often for signs of problems which tend to spread. Don't forget to look under the leaves and on the back side of the plant.

Most of these points are from my Mother or:

Baker, Margaret and Charles. 2006. **Orchid Species Culture**. Portland. Timber Press. Pp. 930-931

Boiled Egg Hints

Put a couple of tablespoons of cooking oil in the water when you boil eggs. The shells will come off easier. A pinch of salt in the water will keep the eggs from breaking as they cook. Osmosis/diffusion works. (3.)

Chemical Killers for Bugs and people?

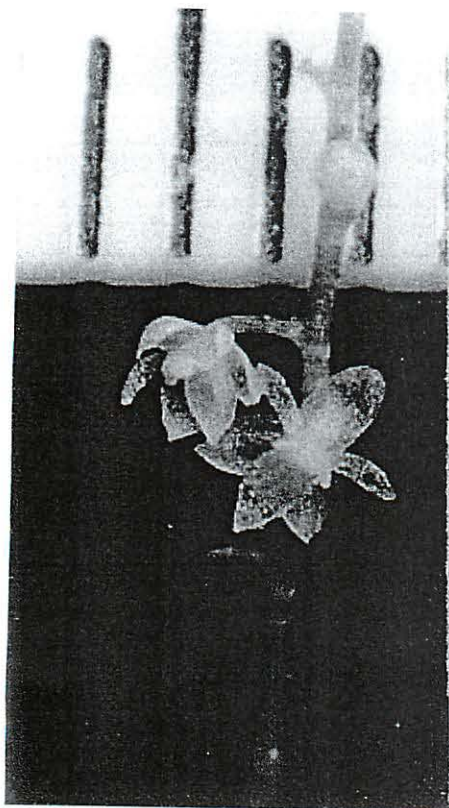
Of course you know about nerve damage and even death in people who handle chemicals over time. Sometimes that time is not all that long. These are points to consider before you mix or use any orchid chemical spray:

1. Wear protective clothing (Cover your skin from chin to toe tips.), goggles, a respirator, and gloves while diluting and mixing chemicals. If a concentrated chemical touches your skin it can be very harmful to YOU. Wear all this until you finish spraying.
2. After you have finished mixing and applying chemicals, wash your clothes TWICE before wearing them again or putting them with your other clothes.
3. Avoid spraying stressed plants, they may lack the stamina to survive the spray.
4. Apply aerosols at the distance suggested on the container. If you spray at a closer distance you may damage your plants.
5. Don't spray during cool, humid weather. The applied chemical will need to dry out or it will cause damage to the plants.
6. Don't spray during hot, humid weather. The risks to your plants increases with increases in heat and light. *(Rule 6 make chemical use in South Florida difficult now. Don't forget how well jets of water from the hose, or cinnamon can work.)*
7. Don't apply chemicals more frequently than directed on the label.
8. Mix the chemical at the recommended strength.
9. Water plants before you spray, dry plants will absorb too much of the applied chemical.
10. Spray between 6:00 and 10:00 AM.
11. Don't mix chemicals, and mix only the amount needed for that spraying. Left-over mixed spray will change over time.
12. If you feel sick after you spray go to an emergency room.
13. Only use chemicals designated for orchids. If you are using one that is not, spray a small part of your collection and observe the plants' leaves. Toxicity damage should show up within 72 hours on leaf margins or tips.
14. *Don't mix less chemical than recommended, since it may not kill the microbe or Arthropod. The brush with the chemical will cause the problem pests to build up an immunity to that chemical.*
15. *Don't use the same chemical month after month, since again survivors will build up and an immunity.*

Except #'s 14 and 15 this came from:

Baker, Margaret and Charles Baker. 2006 **Orchid Species Culture**. Portland. Timber Press. Pp 965-970

**Accidental
discovery
in Ecuador
of the
world's
smallest
orchid
with
transparent
one cell
thick
flowers**



Platystele jungermannioides was thought to be the world's smallest orchid, but Dr. Lou Jost, an American botanist was examining a plant collection from the eastern Andes and accidentally collected the new record holder. He took home a larger orchid to grow in his greenhouse hoping it would flower so he could identify it. Later he found this tiny champion growing underneath the plant he meant to identify.

There are 25 millimeters (mm) in an inch, and this flower is just 2.1 mm wide from petal tip to petal tip.

Dr. Jost works for the EcoMinga Foundation and is one of the world's leading orchid hunters. He found a second tiny orchid which at first he thought was a piece of dirt from a tree branch. Its flowers are 3 mm across. More than 1,000 new species of orchids have been found in Ecuador in the last century. Dr. Jost's finding 28 types of orchids in an area the size of London was perhaps his most exciting achievement. They are closely related and belong to the *Teagueia* genus.

www.independent.co.uk/environment/nature/smallest-orchid-in-the-world-is-found-1831104.html#font-xlarge

Saving Face, Move Biting Insects

Mosquitoes, gnats, and no-see-ums are attracted to carbon dioxide. If these pests are biting your face lift an arm above your head, and the pests will at least bite your less sensitive hand since they will go for the highest source of carbon dioxide.

Able Aphids

I've always been fascinated by aphids except when they are sucking the life out of my plants. After all they keep ants the way dairy farmers keep cows, and females hatch with the next generations of larvae already forming in their bodies.

Nancy Moran and others from the University of Arizona mapped all the genes in aphids and found a gene that makes carotenoid pigments. These pigments make the aphids green or red and the gene was probably transferred from a fungus millions of years ago. Gene transfer from bacteria is not *that* rare, but this is the first known transfer from a fungus to an animal.

Carotenoids producing sunset colors in plants and animals, including man, consume plants and get required carotenoids to promote immunity and reduce cell damage.

EurekaAlert. Moran, N. et al. *Science*, April 30, 2010

Conversing With Orchids

"It's not enough to talk to plants, you also have to listen" David Bergman

- | You see: | Plant is saying: |
|---|--|
| Leaves have black tips = | <i>Give me calcium.</i> |
| Horizontal folds in leaves = | <i>I lacked enough water.</i> |
| New plant with light green leaves = | <i>Give me high light.</i> |
| New plant with dark green leaves = | <i>Give me low light.</i> |
| Mature plants that are not blooming = | <i>I probably need to be moved to more light.</i> |
| Shriveled pseudobulbs = | <i>I may lack water or maybe my roots are rotten, and I can't take up water.</i> |
| White fuzz, or small brown ovals on leaves or little lines on the edges of blooms = | <i>Help, I've got bugs!</i> |
| Large black circles on leaves that do not grow in size = | <i>You are sun burning me.</i> |
| Other spots on leaves = | <i>Get out your copy of Orchid Pests and Diseases to find the microbe cause.</i> |

Paphiopedilum Awards

According to the March 2010 **AQ-Plus** Paphs have gained the most awards. To that point AOS judges had awarded 11, 825 of them. Even if gaining awards is not your thing, you can now see colored pictures of many if not most of the orchids that have ever been awarded. You can do that by subscribing to this program which can be updated with a new disc every quarter with the newest awards shown.

Matching Quiz on Writing a Correct Orchid Label

(Hint: # 1 is a hybrid, #s 2-3 are pure species.)

1. ___/a/ Blc. Sylvia Hill "Sylvia's Surprise" HCC/AOS
___/b/ Blc. Sylvia Hill 'Sylvia's Surprise' HCC/AOS
___/c/ Blc. Sylvia Hill "Sylvia's Surprise" HCC/AOS
2. ___/a/ Paph Parishii var. dianthum
___/b/ Paph. parishii Var. Dianthum
___/c/ Paph. Parishii Var. Dianthum
___/d/ Paph. parashii var. dianthum
3. ___/a/ *Vanda coerulea* var. *alba* 'Hamlyn'
___/b/ *Vanda coerulea* var. *alba* 'hamlyn'

A grex name (Sylvia Hill) refers to all the offspring from a given cross.

The varietal names (dianthum and Hamlyn) distinguish individual plants from the usual type for that species.

A cultivar in orchids refers to one plant and its vegetative propagations. It is the same as horticultural variety. Often the cultivars and varietal name is the same for the last words of a given plant's name.

Answers to the quiz:

- 1-b, The hybrid grex is NOT in italics and the single quotation marks are right.
2. -d, every word in the species name is in italics including the varietal name. Only the first word, the genus is written with a capitol letter.
3. -a The cultivar name starts with a capitol letter (Hamlyn)

Another home ramble treat

Connie Walker's Slaw

½ head cabbage -pulsed fine in a food processor or an equivalent amount of Angle Hair cabbage from the grocery store.

2 or 3 tablespoons of mayo

1 teaspoon of sugar

Several dashes of 'Nature's Seasons' by Morton
Mix and chill.

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Iguana Warning- Wash Fast!

When so many Iguanas died during our cold winter, the warning was to keep dogs away from them because they contained a bacteria that might be fatal to the dog. It seems that live iguana's fecal material contains this scary bacteria. If you are cleaning up after an iguana, and if the fecal material touches your skin you may get an almost incurable skin rash. Thanks Barbara. Glancy

Membership Roster Changes and Additions

Chris / Bill Crepage new - crisnbil@att.net
Chip Jones - chipjones14@gmail.com
Sr. Janet Rieden- rieden@cghsfl.org
Diana Scott- vejsuns@aol.com
Connie Walker- email, change .com to .net

Gigi Granger 954-675-3570 gigigator@aol.com

Linda and Lee Burt, 2648 NE 27th Ave. Ft. Lauderdale
33306. 954-568-6474 mannixb@bellsouth.net

Peggy Steptoe, 742 Ramble Court, Myrtle Beach, SC. 29588
843-903-6119 steptoep@sccoast.net

Janet Teschner/Bill Estes, 58 Scenic Ridge Rd, Blue Ridge,
Georgia 30513 new phone 706-258-3717

Eileen Toler, moved to new street, 3724 Riverland Road

Dee Toole- 3247 NW. 47th Ave. Coconut Creek 33063
954-978-9149

Renewed after Roster printing:

Bill Janda, 3251 NW 66th St. Fort Lauderdale, 33309
954-608-7505 billjanda@comcast.net

Tony Millet, 2210 Lazy Lane, Lazy Lakes, 33305
----- axmillet@optonline.net

Applied for memberships in July:

Nina Anton-1606 NE 15th Ave. Fort Lauderdale 33305
954-873-8532 radeeo@gmail.com

Debbie Emmer, 20 Bay Colony Lane, Ft. Lauderdale 33308
954-938 9892 debspacio@aol.com

Jeff Tucker - 7878 NW 11th Place, Plantation 33322
954-625-6228 Tucker85@comcast.net

Please clip this and add it to your Roster.

Oops!

I didn't check out the safely warnings on Snoops, the abandoned baby by the road, and egg on windshield are both emails hoaxes.

New Member Orientation and 'Old' Member Reminders

Meetings: We have regular meetings on the second Monday of each month beginning at 7:30. There are two exceptions, in October our annual auction begins at 6:30 and we have a party rather than a meeting in December.

Library: We have about 400 volumes and you are welcome to check out most of them. They have a color dot on their spines telling you what they are about: one color is on beginning culture books, another on 'orchids of the world' for the intermediate grower, and reserved books which you may read at the meetings but not check out. (These are out of print reference books.) There is a late-return fee of \$1.00 per month, but you can renew a book for a second month.)

Plant raffle table: Tickets cost 50 cents each, and there is a bonus ticket for each \$3 spent. You keep half the numbered tickets and drop the other halves in cups before the plants you wish to win. You are encouraged to buy tickets since they help pay for the evening. Our costs are about \$500 for the rent, the speaker, and the raffle table plants.

Plants for ribbons judging: You need to have owned a plant for at least 3 months before bringing it in for judging. Many plant tags have errors in spelling and form. When in doubt ask the librarian, Vicki, for a copy of the **American Orchid Society Awards Index** which will probably have the right spelling for your plant's name. Please print the plant's name on the form. Being careful with the form helps insure that it will be listed right in the newsletter and on our website. We do not have ribbon judging in October when we hold the raffle.

Refreshment: If possible bring in refreshments once a year. You don't have to be a great baker, a bag of pretzels for the diabetics is also a needed treat. Please cut brownies and cake into serving sized pieces at home, and bring in. any treat 'ready to serve'.

AOS membership: If you are a member of AOS go to the library table and pick up a raffle ticket for a monthly drawing for an orchid. Go to the raffle table to renew your membership or to join AOS, Norman's Orchids has donated free plants to give to new AOS members or those who renew their memberships for 2 years.

Newsletters: If you have not gotten your newsletter by Wednesday before the next meeting call 954-772-4836 to report that it got lost in the mail. Business cards may be submitted for an ad to run for one month. The cost is \$20 per month or \$200 per year.

Sunshine: News of illness or death will be printed in the newsletter only with permission. The society would like to send cards, but members need to keep us informed.

Website: Go there every month, it is WONDERFUL.

Hello Dot,

Here goes my attempt at providing you some info on me for the newsletter article.

I have had an interest in growing orchids pretty much all of my life. I have always had a passion for growing exotic tropical plants since my early teens. I played around with a few orchids with limited success, but really did not get into it as an obsession until I moved to Atlanta in 2000. I joined the Atlanta Orchid Society, and picked up TONS of growing tips from our speakers and other members. I was able to grow outdoors in Atlanta 8 months of the year, and turned my basement into a greenhouse over the winter months. I became particularly obsessive about Cymbidiums. They thrived in Atlanta's summer heat, and the cold winter nights was ideal for setting flower spikes. During the winter months, I kept them in a plastic green house, with just enough heat to keep them from freezing. I won several cultural awards while in Atlanta, including two "AM's" from the AOS, and "Best in Show" & "Special Cultural Award" at the SE Flower show.

In 2007, I relocated to Florida. I live in Boynton Beach, about 2 miles inland from the coast. I grow all my plants outside. My growing area is a remnant of a pool screen enclosure 8' x 20'. The enclosure is on the east side of the house, so it is in shadow of the house from about 1:00AM on. The original screening acts as shade cloth, and I have added pieces of 40% cloth in areas to provide additional shade.

My collection is probably down to about 150-200 plants, from an all time high of 300-350. Since I grow out doors, with no real protection from winter winds and cold, a large portion of my collection died off since moving to Florida. I am focusing on what thrives in our climate. If it does not like my conditions, it is not in my collection. There are more than enough varieties that thrive outdoors here, so why focus on things than generate a ton of extra work to keep alive!?!?!?

I use a diatomite based mix to grow in. This makes it almost impossible to over water, and there is nothing in the mix to break down, so repotting is only required when the plant out grows the size of its pot. Just be sure your diatomite comes from Australia, as that is the only source produced from fresh water organisms rather than salt water. I vary the mix, adding more fine grade diatomite for those plants that like more moisture, and heavy coarser mix for those that prefer to dry out faster. I am in the process of converting to clay pots, and I have about 70% of my orchids in clay at this time.

I water daily. Anything bare root gets a minimum of 15 minutes of staying dripping wet per day. If I can, I give bare root plants 3-4 waterings per day. Since all of my potting material is in diatomite, and most in clay pots, I can water daily as well. I drench Phrags in as much water as possible. I leave them in standing saucers of water so they never dry out. Overall, I feel the key to watering is high frequency and fast drying between watering.

I fertilize 24/7! I use a ¼ strength mix of MSU fertilizer applied to my water hose via an injector. My water source is city water. Every time I turn the water on, fertilizer is flowing. Since I live on a natural spring fed lake, I have the option to use lake water, but really didn't notice any difference. I use city water since it is a lot easier to turn on the hose without cranking up the sprinkler system lake pump to supply water.

On a side note, one of my new interests is tropical conifers. There is world of conifers out there growing in the tropics, but most are very rare in cultivation here in Florida. I have obtained seed from around the world, and have had some success in germination several varieties. I have a few rare species in my yard, including a Nageia Nagi (Asian Bayberry), and a glaucas variety of Araucaria cunninghamii, as well as a few others. The most common tropical conifer you are all very familiar with is what is known here as Norfolk Island Pines. The reality is what is grown here as Norfolk Island Pines are actually Cook Pines (Araucaria columnaris). True Norfolk Island Pines (Araucaria heterophylla) are rare in cultivation here. Large commercial growers have switched the names on us since Cook pines look better as young potted plants and have more appeal to mass market customers.

On that note, I hope this helps! Please let me know if you need any additional information.

Editors note:

Last month Robert Rinn had two ribbon judging awards for culture. Since I had never even seen such robust plants I asked him to share his culture with us. The above is his emailed response to me. Thank you Robert, and thank you for giving me more summer time by not retyping his detailed response.



FORT LAUDERDALE ORCHID SOCIETY

P.O. Box 4677
Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33338

Regular meetings: Second Monday of each month
Time: 7:30 P.M. Workshop, 8:20 P.M. Program
Place: Christ Lutheran Church Social Hall
1955 East Oakland Park Blvd.

Directions: Use Oakland Park Blvd. from 1-95.
Go East for 2.4 miles, go to the rear of the church
which is on the North side of Oakland Park Blvd.
Or take US-1 (Federal Hwy.) to Oakland Park
Blvd. And go West for 2 blocks.

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Newsletter Editor..... **Dot Henley**

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Be an Orchid Detective

In May of 2008, Dr. Robert Pemberton spoke to us about his quest to map the spread of two non native orchids in South Florida. Pictured above are *Eulophia graminea* (left) and *Cyrtopodium polyphyllum* (The yellow cow horn orchid on the right). Gary Pierce and Chip Jones have reported *Eulophias* in their yards and locations have been forwarded to Dr. Pemberton who is studying *Cymbidium* pollination at 10,000 feet in China. If you have found either plant in your yard, please call me at the number on the newsletter front so the information can be forwarded. D.H.

