

An Affiliate of the American Orchid Society

FORT LAUDERDALE ORCHID SOCIETY

N • E • W • S • L • E • T • T • E • R

September, 2010

September 13th program:

Park Ranger Mike Owen To Speak on Fakahatchee Preserve

Mike graduated from the University of South Florida in 1991 with a degree in zoology. He has been a park ranger ever since. After a year at the Koreshan in Estero, Florida he became the park biologist at the Fakahatchee Strand and State Park in Copeland, Florida. Mike has held this position since 1993.

His duties include hydrological monitoring, surveys for listed plant species, herbarium collection, wildlife observation including road-kill data, vertebrate species list, plant species list, non-native plant removal and he participates in prescribed burns.

Mike also conducts interpretive programs involving swamp walks, and powerpoint programs. Of course his program for us will be one of these powerpoint programs, and the next article will tell you about our society's bus tour for a Fakahatchee guided walk. Program chair, Allen Cogar has arranged two events not to be missed.

October 16th Bus Tour For Guided Fakahatchee Tour

Write your check for \$75, and plan to pack your lunch, bottles of water, insect repellent, and a change of clothes. Plan also to wear water and mud appropriate long pants, and closed shoes. You will be in for a once in a life-time adventure, and you shouldn't be scared off by insect repellent. Mosquitoes seldom bite in the day time and their numbers should be dwindling in the fall.

The tour will take about two hours and there will be another two hours to wonder on the boardwalk at your own pace. The number of paid-up members has already filled much of the bus, so you need to mail your check into our post office box today. The bus will leave the Cardinal Gibbons student parking lot, on 47th Street off Bayview Drive, at 8:00 AM and return at about 5:00 PM.

President's Message

After being involved with the Ft. Lauderdale Society for about 8 years, I got my first blue ribbon at the July meeting and, I was thrilled. The planets must have been aligned. The plant had just bloomed that weekend, the blooms were fresh, and best of all I remembered to bring it with me. We have such incredible growers in our society and you are probably one of them. Show your plants off.

We have an average of over 100 members at each meeting. You would think there would be at least 50 plants on display. I hear members say: "Mine had 10 blooms, I should have brought it in". Don't second guess yourself, bring the plant in and don't be afraid to let it be judged. We can learn so much from each other. Our society is fortunate to have several people who can expertly judge plants. You will want to take home those blues and strive for a cultural ribbon such as you read about in our last newsletter.

When we have a photographer available the plants are photographed and put on Facebook. Let the orchid community see that we surely can grow.

Sincerely, Joan

Bus Ramble to Dade, December 4th

By now you know the drill, we leave the student parking lot at 8:00 AM and get back at 5:00 PM. The cost is \$25, you will need to bring a bagged lunch, an ability to lie about what you spent, and the conviction that you owe yourself this trip as a holiday present.

A couple of the planned stops will be new to most of you, and you can pay Bob at a meeting or mail the check into the post office box to reserve your seat.

Florida Native Orchids

Before you hear Mike Owens or tour the Preserve, you'll want to refresh your memory on our native orchids. This website will help:
www.flnativeorchids.com

August program review:

Dr. Martin Motes Spoke

As you probably know I take notes on the speaker and rush home to type up my notes while I remember what they mean. It finally happened. Martin's program moved faster than my ability to write, so I bought his book in an effort to 'wing it'. That turned out to be a good deal for me. These brief notes relate some of the tidbits of his talk, and then the space will be devoted to a book to own whether or not you own even one Vanda.

* *Renantheras* will cross with everything in its group from *Phalaenopsis* to *Vandas*. *Ren. storiei* is a frequent parent.

* *Neofinetia falcata*, the small moth pollinated beauty, causes all but the lip color to fade from its hybrids.

* *Vanda (Euanthe) sandriana* has produced more hybrids than anything we call vandaceous, because it has been used as a parent the most. It's cold sensitive gene seems to dominate in offspring.

* Martin showed us a number of primary crosses between two genera and then he showed the back-cross of that plant with one of the parents. This is when my notes got really behind, but many are pictured in the following:

Florida Vanda Growing Month by Month.

Martin's new book was published in 2010 so it's up to date. The first section deals with general culture and cold watch. This is followed by a month by month what to do. The 3rd and 4th sections are the ones we can all use. They deal with diseases and their control and pests and their control. "Control" is obviously an important word! The illustrations are helpful.

Sections 5 and 6 go into hybridizing and this is where you can again see examples of hybrids Martin showed us in his presentation. Sections 7 and 9 cover *Ascocentrum*, *Aerocenda*, and related genera from *Aerides* to *Rhynchostylis* while section 8 describes *Vandas* for Florida.

The appendix has a trouble shooting guide, water titration with Phosphoric acid and a list of sources for supplies and materials as well as a list of books to own that are helpful to growing orchids here. (Thank you Martin for producing a program that moved faster than I could write, this book is a great source of information. D.H.)

Looking Ahead

October: Annual auction on the 11th, Bus trip to the Fakahatchee on the 16th

November: Fall orchid show at the AOS, Nov. 19-21

December: Party at Galuppi's at the golf course in Pompano on the 12th, Bus ramble to Dade on the 4th

January: Our SHOW, Jan.14-16.

February: Picnic at Allison's Orchids

'Simple', Common, Vanda Crosses

Aeridovanda = *Aerides* x *Vanda*

Aranda = *Arachnis* x *Vanda*

Ascocenda = *Ascocentrum* x *Vanda*

Mokara = *Arachnis* x *Ascocentrum* x *Vanda*

Renantanda = *Renanthera* x *Vanda*

Rhynchovanda = *Rhynchostylis* x *Vanda*

Vascostylis = *Ascocentrum* x *Rhynchostylis* x *Vanda*

Note: This short list was scattered in my notes on Martin's program. If you want to see how many ways *Vandas* have been used in hybridizations go to:
http://zipcodezoo.com/key/plantae/vanda_genus.asp

The Appreciated August Refreshments Came From:

Nina Anton, Carrie Ackerman, Barbara Blauschild
Bonnie Bonneau, Joan Connors, Lisa Davis,
Nora Dyke, Paul Gartner, Vicki Hallock,
Tony Millet, Ginny Salus, Petra Thomas, Vicki Trank,
Luana Tringali, and Dasha Urosevic

August Ribbon Judging Results

culture:

Diane Jones *Coranthese macantra*
Dr. Virginia Salus - *Platystelle umbellata*



Shari Weidenbaum /blue/ Enc. Orchid Jungle
Virginia Weinstein /blue/ C. Facelis x Lc. Christopher Gerber 'Orchid Jungle'
Elaine Welch /red/ Pot. Love Avenue 'Serenade'
Donna Struthers /red/ Otaara Hidden Gold
Tony Millet /blues/ C. Tropical Pointer, *Laelia fidelensis*, *Laelia anceps* var. *coerulea*
Diane & Rubben Howe /red/ *Den. secundum*
Vicki Hallock /blue/ *Enc. gracilis*
T. Allen Cogar /blues/ Paph Mike Roccoforte, *Cycnoches chlorochilon*
Brian Boyle/ hm/ Stellm. Kelly Lea

Thank you for sharing your plants during this 'lean' blooming time. It's mid-winter and/or dry season where most of our orchids originated.

Meeting Thoughtfulness

We are lucky to be able to meet in such a safe place and a place where we can keep our library. The carpet has just been cleaned. Please pick up any spilled aliflor or trash around your chair before you leave the meeting.

Think Our Orchid Show NOW

It's not enough to rest on our past! We do have the 2-3 biggest display show in the United States, and we KNOW it is the best. To keep it that way we all need to do more than in the past, since we are up against hard economic times. Now is the time to make your plans:

1. Can you do a hobbyist display? You and a friend or two could put in a 10' x 10' floor display. How about a 2' x 2' show case display? The latter is open only to hobbyists and would be perfect for those of you who raise miniature orchids. The truth is it costs money for the vendors to ship in or truck in the materials for a big display and they have been cutting down on the sizes they used to request. We need to fill that empty space, or we need to let a favorite vendor know that you can lend plants for his large display.
2. Presale tickets will be available shortly. Don't just buy yours, put them in a drawer, and come to the preview party. Get the tickets out to the public. Actively sell or distribute tickets and try for extras. Since our costs have gone up, entry at the door is \$10 so it will be easier to sell our bargain (\$5) presale tickets.
3. Barbara Gatterman's clever 'Orchids Night and Day' show poster has been printed. When they are available at a meeting take a few and put them up in public places. Your house is not a public place.
4. Be nice to Chris Crepage and John Wrench, they have taken on a big job as co-show chairs. Plan now to support them and then volunteer with the people who will be in charge of show components.

American Orchid Society News

Chris Rehman, the AOS President, sent a letter to all members. Since we are an affiliated society of the AOS, I thought our non AOS members would want to be aware of what is known at this time.

On July 24 the Trustees voted to establish a task force to investigate the sale of the headquarters building and property in Delray. The sale of a facility of that size will probably take time, and the facility will not be given away.

The AOS headquarters will still continue with a full schedule of events. We can look forward to the fall show in November, to the wine and jazz evenings in February, March, and April. The gardens and gift shop will be open, classes will go on as scheduled, the orchid doctor will be in the lobby on schedule.

New locations are being investigated for the original and non-garden related missions of the society, which are the magazine, the awards registration, education, and conservation.

Joan Connors

AOS Members Only on Website

*I've always thought AOS membership was a great idea just for the magazine. In recent years we've gotten into great botanical gardens free or at a reduced rate with our membership cards, and I've bought books and other things from the gift shop at discount prices. Now I've discovered perhaps the best reason of all. The reason is the **members only** section of the website www.aos.org.*

Orchids A-Z shows pictures and gives cultural information on many, many, genera. Great ideas, gives growing help from the past, there is a section containing Susan Jones' articles on general pest control and culture, book reviews, and more.

The website is also a great place to get culture sheets, find out about upcoming orchid shows, and there is a monthly check list for what orchids need.

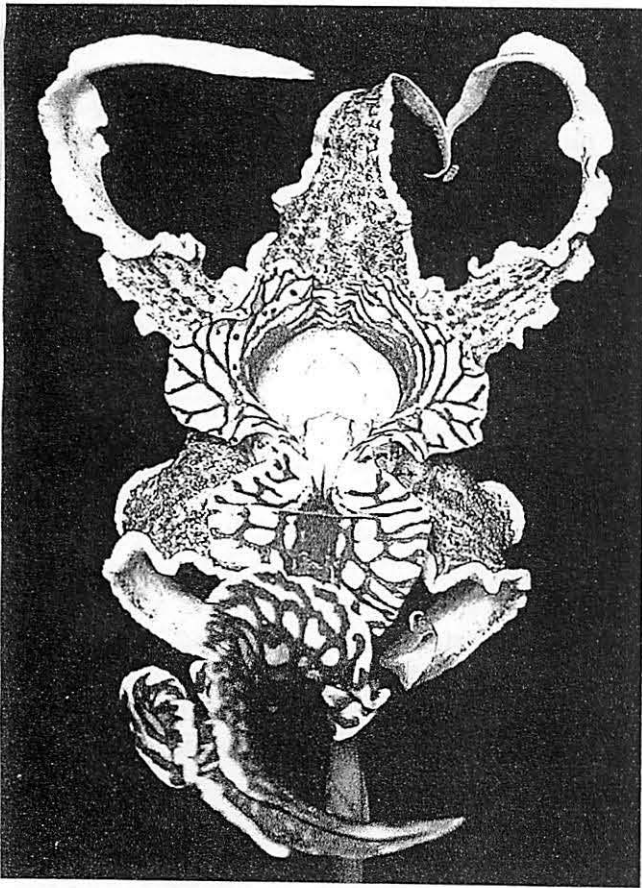
Norman 's Orchids has given me orchids to give to new members who join at a FLOS meeting, and there is an orchid waiting for a member who renews for 2 years. You need to bring \$60 to the raffle table for one membership, or \$75 for a dual membership. You can save more by joining for two years. It's a good investment for the beginning or experienced grower. Added to all of that, you get a chance to win an AOS member orchid at each of our meetings. D. H.

Tid-bit Time

*Misting your orchids may make you feel better, but the benefits to the plants are near zero since the effect only lasts half an hour. If you are growing orchids indoors it would be better to install pebble trays and a room humidifier to try to maintain the 70% humidity that your plants would 'enjoy'.

* Fertilizer: The pneumatic 'naughty (Nitrogen) plant (Phosphorus) killer (Potassium)' will help you remember the sequence of major chemicals found in fertilizer. For instance 30-5-10 is 30 parts Nitrogen (N), 5 parts Phosphorus (P), and 10 parts Potassium (K).

The Nitrogen promotes strong green leaves and new cells. Phosphorus is essential for root growth and flower production. Newer research shows that excess Phosphorus does not dissipate in the soil or potting medium and that Phosphorus buildup over time can actually be harmful. The bottom line is to choose a lower Phosphate fertilizer. Potassium enhances the plant's ability to resist disease and cold temperatures. It also improves leaf and flower color and acts as a growth stabilizer. It is also involved in hydration and other cellular functions.



Dendrobium spectabile

Google listed a grower who would sell this weird plant for \$100. I paid about \$20 for mine but it hasn't bloomed since I got it. I was growing it with *Cattleyas*. I found that it should be grown in high light with *Vandas*. This New Guinea plant with 'designer' flowers that smell like honey should bloom in late winter or early spring. The alien flowers emerge from little black nubs on the canes near the top of the canes. Canes need to be about three feet tall to get the most blooms, and clay pots are best to hold the hefty adults.

The growing season is from April to October. While it does not need a dry rest, it needs reduced fertilizer in winter. (Multiple Google sources.)

Killer Bat Infection

Here we go again, a single bat can eat its weight in insects every night, and bats are frequently the pollinators of plants with white flowers. Since 2006 seven species of bats have been infected with a fungal disease called white nose syndrome. It has killed millions of bats and has spread as far south as Georgia. Common brown bats are predicted to become extinct.

'They' think that the fungus was brought over from Europe by people, and in time the loss of bats will affect our whole ecosystem.

www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2010/08/10085142954.html

More on Orchid Fragrance

The 200 plus species of Euglossine bees are probably one of the most often pollinators of orchids. You know that only male bees collect pollen and thus pollinate, and you know that often a given orchid species attracts just one species of Euglossine. Another fact is that fragrant orchids have genes that dictate that they make a given scent for a given bee or bees.

Have you noticed that hybrid orchids often have no fragrance? The fragrance genes from the unlike parents cancel each other out, and the hybrid orchid, as the hybrid rose, has no fragrance. Of course there are exceptions, and sometimes the genes are compatible. Then the hybrid produces an odor that may be even better than that produced by either parent.

No surprise that once a flower is pollinated it stops wasting energy to produce a fragrance, and no surprise that many/most orchid flowers have fragrance during the hours their pollinator is out. *B. nodosa* and *Rhyncolaelia digbyana* are night moth pollinated and will stop smelling if they are brought into the light, but will resume their fragrance production when returned to the dark. Fragrance is also variable in intensity with temperatures.

Orchid Tool Cleaning Option

Some swear by a torch, some swear by old formula tsp (tri-sodium-phosphate), and you might like to use this method suggested by the University of California.

1. Make a solution of 1 part household bleach and 5 parts water. Dip your potting tools into this for 2 seconds.
2. Immediately plunge the tools into 1 part vinegar, 5 parts water, and a teaspoon of salad oil. Then dry off the tools. The salad oil acts as a rust inhibitor and lubricant. You can clean plastic pots with this quick dip as well, but leave out the salad oil.

Awesome Ants

"All the ants on the planet, taken together, have a biomass greater than that of humans. Ants have been incredibly industrious for millions of years. Yet their productivity nourishes plants, animals, and soil. Human industry has been in full swing for a little over a century, yet it has brought about a decline in almost every ecosystem on the planet. Nature doesn't have a design problem. People do." William McDonough

The Case of the Missing *Schomburgkia*

Any *Schomburgkia* is the same old plant but with a new name. **If the pseudobulbs are hollow** with a tiny entry hole for its mutualistic ants it is now a *Myrmecophilas*. Look for these species names: *exulta*, *galeottiana*, *humboldtii* (the one with the largest flowers) *tibicinis* (our common one), *brysiana* and two relatively small species, *albopupurea* and *thomsoniana*.

(Bonnie Belevance just bloomed an *albopupurea* with 8 spikes which makes it go on a 'wanted' list.)

Plants with solid pseudobulbs are now *Laelias*. Three species that go here are: *undulata*, *splendida*, and *superbiens*.

So you need to change your name tags and you need to read the cited article below.

Mirenda, Thomas. 'Myrmecophilas Hollow-Hearted Orchids Full of Unconditional Love for Ants'. July 2010. *Orchids*. AOS. Pp. 370-373

The Non-evil Grass Lawn

Whether your lawn grass is a good thing or a bad thing probably depends on you. An organically made and maintained lawn cleans the air, captures rainwater, stores carbon and is a biologically active landscape that does not require intensive chemical and labor inputs.

To have a 'good' lawn top dress with compost and leave your lawn clippings in place. Chemical fertilizer should be needed only in high traffic areas or following a searing summer. Weeds should be hand pulled or spot sprayed with a vinegar-like herbicide. The grass should be mowed high with a hand powered reel mower, and watering should be infrequent. As little as ½ inch of water every 3 weeks may be enough to keep the grass alive. Drought stress may make the grass plants grow stronger and deeper roots. For more information go to www.thelawninstitute.org

Avant Gardner . May, 2010. Pp. 53-54

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Africanized Bees

Last month I ran a plea for reports on non-native orchids for Dr. Robert Pemberton, and two of you responded. (Thank you.) In talking to Dr. Pemberton about pollinators he stated that in time all Broward honey bees would be Africanized. It seems like a good time to print the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services list of things to do to stay safe from Africanized Bees.

* Listen for buzzing which can indicate a swarm or nest. Check the area and call pest control to handle and remove the bees.

* Bee nesting sites include buckets, cans, empty boxes, trash piles, electric meters, cavities in trees, fences or the ground.

* Avoid wearing perfumes, hair spray, and scented products when outdoors.

* Keep soda cans and foods covered while outdoors.

* If bees attack you don't swat! Run as fast as you can into a building or car keeping your face covered. Do not try to hide in water.

* www.doacs.state.fl.us/pi/plantinsp/apiary/apiary.html has more information.

Vanilla Company Tropical Info

* Only 2% of products and foods labeled vanilla contain the real orchid seed pod product.

* Tea is second to water as the most consumed human beverage. People drink more tea than all other beverages COMBINED.

* Pepper originated from India. A peppercorn is the seed and fruit from a 15' woody vine. Pepper contains piperine which helps the body absorb selenium, B vitamins, and beta carotene. It can be a digestive system irritant when food is cooked with it. It is sometimes used to preserve meat.

* Coffee is the second most traded commodity after petroleum. The average American drinks 3 cups of it a day. It arrived in our country in the 1690s. At that time it was a drink for the wealthy who boiled it for half an hour to make a bitter acidic beverage.

* Seventy five percent of the world's population lives in the tropics. While there are 600 tropical fruits, most are consumed locally and only 5% are sold commercially.

Raine, Patricia. June 2010. The Vanilla Company email newsletter.

The landscaped lot?

Try Aloes

I plan to fill space with something for a few issues about plants to love and grow that are not orchids. I hope they will contrast or enhance the orchids in your collection whether it is in the yard or on a window sill. When I started investigating other plants I could barely tell an aloe from an agave. They do resemble each other but the agave will die after it blooms and the aloe will not. Both have rosettes of often succulent leaves and both produce candle-like flowers.

There are 10 groups of aloes, and the taxonomists are 'messing with' both orchid and aloe groups. The 10 common groups of aloes are easier to identify from each other than orchid groups. They are: tree aloes which can grow up to 66' tall, the single -stemmed aloes, the multi-stemmed aloes, the rambling aloes, the creeping aloes, the stemless aloes, the speckled aloes, the spotted aloes, the dwarf aloes, and the grass aloes.

Aloes can tolerate a variety of habitats, but they don't live in soggy soil or in really cold climates. They will grow and bloom better if given adequate water and fertilizer even though many came from harsh biomes.

Aloe vera is the center of a billion dollar a year industry world wide, and Southern Texas is the central area for processing and distribution of juices/gels from plants that are mostly grown further south. The gels are primarily used in tonics and drinks, but are important to the cosmetic industry. Several species of aloes have important medical uses as burn ointments, skin lighteners, and laxatives.

New plants are easy to establish from a branched aloe, you just remove a branch and stick it in the ground. John Wrench and Chip Jones have nice aloe collections, and I urge you to talk to them and to acquire some aloes. The blooms are beautiful, the forms are awesome. Go on line or own these books to learn more.

van Wyk, Ben-Erik and Gideon Smith. 2005. **Guide to the Aloes of South Africa**. Pretoria, South Africa. Briza Pub. Pp 6-14 used here.

Smith, Gideon, and Braam van Wyk. 2009. **Aloes in Southern Africa**. Capetown S.Africa. Random House

Christmas Tree Ticks

Our 'real' tree from North Carolina brought them into the house and yard. They are still with us despite treatments from 2 tick companies, a friend with a pesticide permit, and my own spraying. The tick related vet bill for one of our dogs was in excess of \$1,300. Am looking for a September sale on a plastic tree, and you might think hard about a real tree. If you've fought ticks and won, please share your treatment. D.H.

Cheap Fixes for People or Pets

- * **toe nail fungus**- soak toes in Listerine
- ***skin blemish**- apply honey
- ***burns**- apply Colgate toothpaste
- * **head ache**- drink 2 glasses of Gatorade
- ***stuffed nose**- chew Altoids peppermints
- * **sore throat**- mix equal amounts of honey and vinegar and swallow 1 TBS. 6 times a day
- * **new urinary tract infection** - drink a glass of water with two Alka Seltzer tablets.
- * **aching muscles**- let one TBS horseradish sit in a cup of olive oil for 30 minutes and rub on skin.
- * **dog flea killer**- add a few drops of Dawn dishwashing liquid to dog's bath.
- ***cat ear mite killer**- put a few drops of Wesson corn oil in ear, blot with cotton, repeat for 3 more days.
Chris Binder sent in this email which I printed before. The things I know about work so it's worth repeating. Thank you Chris.

Desperate Baked Beans

"I'll bring baked beans" but I forgot to shop. I cleaned out the pantry and made this dish which people have liked. (All cans are regular 15+/- oz. size.)

Preheat oven to 325 degrees and mix
2 cans pork and beans, drain if cheap juicy brand
1 can of rinsed, drained, dark kidney beans
1 can of rinsed, drained black beans
1 can of crushed pineapple with juice
½ cup of dried onion flakes
½ cup of dried cranberries

Bake for several hours in a large flat baking dish. This can also be made in a slow cooker, but it is better in the oven.

Accidental Brownies

One day soon you'll see me on tv out in the marsh with the cranberry moron, but this is another easy fix:

1 box of brownie mix- prepared as directed on box
½ cup chopped pecans
½ cup dried cranberries (hydrate with a little water or add an egg to the mix.) D.H. (copy poor this month.)

Tree Things

- * Florida has more species of trees than any other state in the continental USA.
 - * If you have 30 trees in your yard they will remove all the greenhouse gasses your house and vehicles produce in a year.
 - * One tree will consume a ton of Carbon Dioxide in its life time.
- www.climatecrisis.net

YOU Can Make An Orchid Display

Over the years, and always with the help of a friend or three, I've done displays for our show. We've won some first and second places, and sometimes we didn't win anything, but we had fun and you can too. Here are some things I learned, often the hard way!

1. Don't be afraid you won't have enough in bloom to fill the space. Even if you don't when the time comes, friends will gladly lend their plants to you since they hope they might get an award. Both John Allison and Janett McMillan have gotten awards on plants they lent to our displays.
2. Save yourself some money by potting up some filler greens now. You can pop ferns and drooping vines in almost anything. You'll cover the pots with black cloth if they show, so a cottage cheese tub will work as a holder. If you need baby ferns, see me. Parsley makes a nice filler and the seeds are cheap plus you can eat it later.
3. You will need black cloth pot covers, black fabric goes on sale before Halloween for costume making. Buy several yards more than you think you'll need.
4. Plan your hardscape carefully. A weathered log or bench can take up a good bit of space. A rusty trunk, wagon, or wheel barrow make good fillers. Avoid new, bright, plastic looking things. You will be showing off your blooms, not your hardscape.
5. You can get heavy black cardboard at Pearle Arts and Crafts and silver pens to make name tags for the plants. Some of the tags can be made ahead of time, but you will need to take tag supplies to War Memorial. You will be using some last minute loaner plants or blooms of your own. You will also need masking tape and thin wire to put the tags by the plants in your display.
6. Start a display box LONG before the show. In that box put your extra tag materials, scissors, straight pins, and a knife. Add clippers and a jar with TSP, you may want to cut something off an orchid without giving it a disease.
7. You can go to our website and see shots of displays from former shows. Notice the color flow. The red, orange, yellows go on one side with whites in the middle to draw your eye to the back of the display. The whites will flow to the new side into blues, lavenders, and purples.

Continued: Orchid Display

8. By mid-December start watching your buds. They will want to open toward the direction of the most light. Don't keep rotating the plant around, you'll cause the flowers to open all twisted and discombobulated.
9. By late December start spraying buds about every 3 days with Orthene, about ¼ tsp. in a pint of water, to kill thrips which will ruin your show blooms.
10. Stake and groom if you know how. Some clean their leaves with a little milk in water. If you don't know how to stake, don't worry, a fern will hide that wandering flower spike.
11. It is a good idea to go to War Memorial on Tuesday afternoon to group the palms and bushes that the society provides for exhibitors, and to actually see your space to refine the rough plan you've made on paper or with some of the actual plants at home.
12. Of course there is no fee for member hobbyists to exhibit. The preview party will be even more fun for you if you can show people your work! D.H.

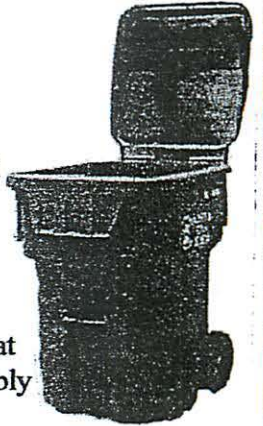
What To Do With Orchid Losers

If you've had an orchid for several years and it hasn't bloomed move it to more or less light and give it another year.

If there are still no blooms you have 3 choices. 1. Tie it to a tree. 2. Give it to a friend but confess that you can't get it to bloom. 3. Probably the best solution is to trash it.

Other trash plants include plants that are puny or ugly, plants that are very heavily infested with scale or mites and plants that show signs of a viral infection. Be sure that you trash the pot as well as the plant when the plant shows signs of virus. It's not a bad idea to toss the pot of any puny orchid. Often puny orchids are puny because they do have a virus even though there are no streaks or color breaks to show it.

After the plant is gone it will no longer infect other plants, consume precious water, precious space and your precious time.





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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Orchid Detective postscript:
At this point several of you have reported that the plant on the left is growing in mulch in your yard. Dr. Pemberton is writing a scientific paper and would appreciate a digital picture or dried flower confirmation that the plant reported is *Elophia*, are not another orchid that resembles it. Send your proof to me for forwarding (bobdot@bellsouth.net). Maybe it would be fun for us to start keeping track of ANY orchid that appears in our landscape. Maybe we can show which natives are here or that imported genera have gone wild?

