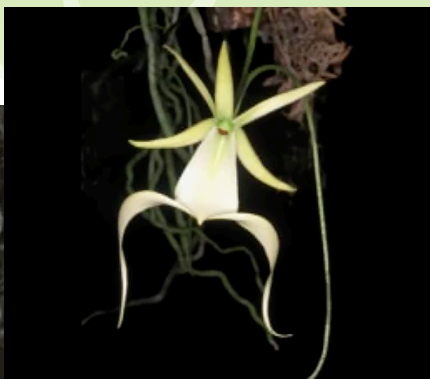


# FORT LAUDERDALE ORCHID SOCIETY

The purpose of the Society is to stimulate interest, provide education and enable exchange of information among those interested in the culture of orchids in all its aspects.



*Dendrophylax lindenii*  
The Ghost Orchid



## Wild Orchid Man In The Ghost Orchid Swamp

In the “Wild Orchid Man” series, former Selby Gardens botanist and orchid expert Stig Dalström and local film-maker Darryl Saffer team up for rarely seen orchids. In “Wild Orchid Man in the Ghost Orchid Swamp”, Dalström trek’s deep into the heart of the Everglades with Ranger Mike Owens, to Florida’s wildest swamps, the Fakahatchee and Corkscrew swamp, home to the rare ghost orchid, *Dendrophylax lindenii* and other rare orchids.

### MARK YOUR CALENDAR

#### Movie Night

August 13

“Wild Orchid Man in the Ghost Orchid Swamp”

#### Show Judging

September 10

Judy Bailey workshop on new judging categories at our show for cash prizes!

#### October Auction

October 8

FLOS Orchid Auction! Lots of beautiful orchids for sale from members and vendors!

## President’s Message

By Gigi Granger

We have had the pleasure of watching our youngest member grow into an amazing young woman. Danielle Bejar is all grown up and heading off to college. Danielle (top center)



I remember when she became the raffle table helper, pulling tickets from the fish bowl and passing out plants to winners. In 2008, she volunteered with helping prepare for the prestigious World Orchid Conference in Miami. (cont. p.2)

## In This Newsletter

August 13 Movie Night	Page 1
President’s Message	Pages 1 & 2
Mark Your Calendar	Page 1
July’s Speaker Notes	Pages 2 & 5
July Ribbons & Photos	Page 3
New Members	Page 3
Chuck McCartney	Page 4
Keiki Club News	Page 5
Marketplace	Page 6
Directions/FLOS Board	Page 6



Today native orchids exist in such small numbers here, that they have no hope of recovering on their own, throughout South Florida.



Some orchid species persist at very low levels in the region, including two that still occur naturally at Fairchild. These are the Florida butterfly orchid (*Encyclia tampensis*) and cowhorn orchid (*Cyrtopodium punctatum*), both flowering regularly in the garden. Each bloom may yield more than a million seeds, but the odds are that none of the tiny, dust-like seeds will ever grow into a new plant. Orchid seeds are dispersed by the wind, and their success depends on landing in just the right location with the right growing conditions. To grow successfully, they need a patch of tree bark with the proper species of symbiotic, microscopic fungus, an exceedingly rare occurrence.



Dr. Jason Downing

Established micropropagation laboratory techniques are used to create suitable growing conditions in the test tube, allowing each seed capsule to yield thousands of seedlings. A handful of Florida orchid species are now being propagated using these techniques for reintroduction into federal and state-managed natural areas.

Fairchild's aim is to reintroduce native orchids to Miami and its surrounding neighborhoods—complementing the existing orchid reintroduction projects aimed at natural areas—focusing our efforts on South Florida's urban environments. Our region has countless suitable landscape trees for orchid reestablishment in schoolyards, roadways, and other public spaces. We propose to use published micropropagation techniques to generate millions of orchid seedlings, and work with community partners to plant them throughout South Florida. Within five years, we expect to have flowering orchids in a wide variety of local urban settings, especially in the places where people work, learn, and commute.

(continued on p. 5)

### More from our FLOS president ...

(continued from p. 1)

In 2009, she enlisted the art teacher at Pine Crest Schools to participate in our student art contest during our annual show. Three years later, she took on the role of recruiting her classmates to run the hospitality booth for the show. Her team held attendees' orchid purchases until they were ready to leave and then valet their orchids to their cars.

Besides being an asset to our show, Danielle has participated in many of our community outreach programs helping man the membership table and interacting with the public. Her favorite volunteer day was a few years ago during the 100<sup>th</sup> celebration of the City of Fort Lauderdale. She helped give away 100 native orchids to the residents of Fort Lauderdale. Finally, Danielle helped design and now maintains the orchids in the Orchid Garden at Pine Crest Schools. Her project continues to generate an interest in orchids among her classmates, as well as bring pleasure and beauty to her school.

Danielle has been a valued member of our society, and we are proud to honor her with an *American Orchid Society Certificate of Appreciation for her outstanding service and commitment to FLOS*. Congratulations Daniel!



Blc. Waianae Leopard	Chris Binder	Blue
Bulbophyllum Linda Kraus	Paul & Francisco	Blue
Catasetum Jumbo Tycoon *	Johnny Ma	Blue
<i>Dendrobium amabile</i>	Paul & Francisco	Blue
<i>Grammatophyllum scriptum</i>	Norma Jeanne Flack	Blue
Lc. Tropical Pointer	Anzhelika Bondarenko	Blue
Phalaenopsis NOID	Norma Jeanne Flack	Blue
<i>Prosthechea radiata</i>	Chuck McCarthy	Blue
Rhynchostylis coelestis	Paul & Francisco	Blue
Trichocentrum Jason Fuchs	Olivier Turina	Blue
Brassia hybrid	Claire Garrett	Cultural
<i>Grammatophyllum scriptum</i>	Dolores Hurst	Cultural
Neostylis Low Sneary	Claire Garrett	Cultural
Prosthechea Radia-Cochlea	Chuck McCarthy	Cultural
Smbcna. Garnet Glory	Zoe Bejar	Cultural
Blc. Toshie Aoki	Chris Binder	Red
<i>Grammatophyllum scriptum</i>	Johnny Ma	Red
<i>Grammatophyllum scriptum</i>	Marlene Isaacs	Red
Ocdm. Sanguine 'Celtic Goddess'	Johnny Ma	Red
V. Pachara Delight	Karen Fleisher	Red

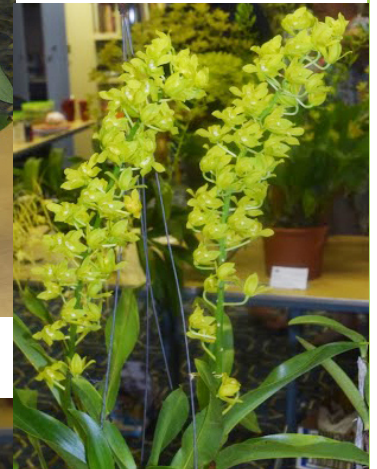
(\* ) Denotes Registered Hybrid

**Welcome New Members:**

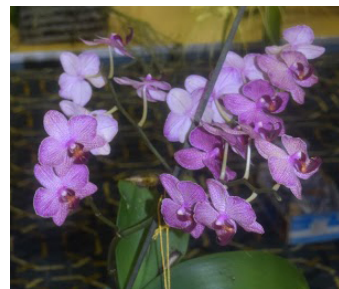
**Anzhelika Bondarenko**  
**Steve Knox**



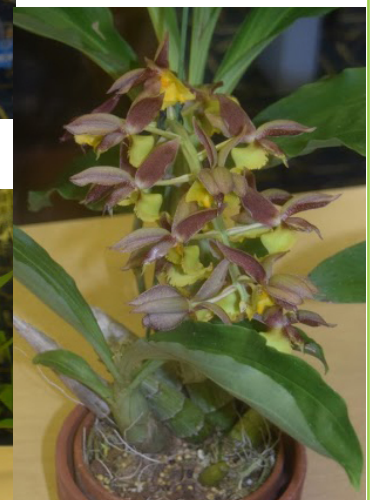
*Dendrobium amabile*



*Grammatophyllum scriptum*



Phalaenopsis NOID



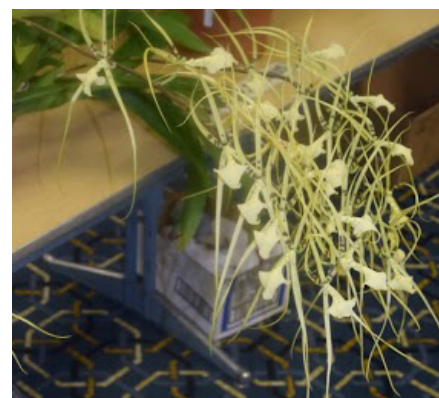
*Catasetum fimbriatum x Catasetum tenebrosum*



Prosthechea Radia-Cochlea



Trichocentrum Jason Fuchs



Brassia hybrid

July meeting photos by Eric Petrusha

By Chuck McCartney

Botanists have fancy scientific terms to describe the way sedentary plants achieve cross-pollination. Obviously, they can’t get up and go over to the next flower or plant of their species to “do the deed,” so they have cleverly evolved methods of getting something else to help with the love match. If the agent for pollination is an insect, the method is called entomophily (as in entomologist, one who studies insects). Ornithophily is pollination by birds. If the wind is facilitating the pollination, it’s anemophily (think of an anemometer, which gauges wind speed). Note: Wind pollination is not known in orchids — think of oaks or pines instead.

The “-phily” ending comes from the Greek word for “love” or “loving” (as in Philadelphia, meaning, literally, “brotherly love”).

FLOS member Claire Garrett may have shown us a new pollination syndrome — rhinophily. Nope, it doesn’t have anything to do with pollination by a rhinoceros. The name for those highly endangered African mammals comes from Greek words meaning “snout” or “nose” and “horn,” the name referring to that prominent feature on the snout of these big beasts that is so dangerous (and so highly prized by relentless, vicious poachers).

From that same Greek root word comes rhinoplasty, a medical procedure (read: painful-sounding operation) performed by a plastic surgeon on folks who want to improve their looks — and can afford it. Many of us would just call it a “nose job.”

Claire got a nose job of a much less painful sort. She says she enjoys the fragrance of orchids, so one morning recently, she poked her nose at the flower of an unnamed *Brassia* in her collection and sniffed to see if she could detect a fragrance. What she got instead was the pollinarium of the orchid firmly attached to the tip of her nose. It made for quite a humorous photograph, as you can see here.

In truth, Claire’s encounter with the *Brassia* may not be the first instance of rhinophily. I suspect more than one person may have been tricked into sticking his or her “snout” into the center of a male *Catasetum* flower, only to get whapped by the forcefully ejected pollinia when their proboscis touched the hair-like

“triggers” attached to the anther. Mischievous *Catasetum* growers love to play this prank on unsuspecting novices.

As for brassias, they have no such “triggers,” and they don’t shoot their pollen. However, they are thought to be pollinated by predatory spider-hunting wasps that mistake the flower for a spider’s web. During the lightning-quick attack on the “spider” at the center of the flower, the orchid’s pollinia is deposited immediately on some portion of the wasp’s anatomy. This association with spider-hunting wasps may be one of the reasons we call brassias Spider Orchids!

How glorious are the wonderful adaptations of nature!

Remember, “rhinophily” is a made-up word that has no scientific validity. We’re just having some fun with botanical jargon.



Euglossine Bee whapped with *Catasetum* pollinarium



*Brassia* hybrid and Claire Garrett’s nose

## A five year orchid reintroduction program for South Florida (continued from p. 2)

More than a century ago, South Florida was a natural orchid paradise. Masses of orchids blanketed every branch of every oak and mahogany tree in the seaside hardwood hammocks of Biscayne Bay. Early South Florida settlers marveled at the intense beauty and fragrance during Miami's springtime orchid flowering season.

In the late 1800s, as the Florida East Coast Railroad extended southward, orchids were among the first natural resources to be exploited. Millions of flowering orchids were ripped from the trees, destined to be sold as disposable potted plants in northern flower shops. Orchid populations dwindled rapidly to catastrophically low levels. Urban development and agriculture further eliminated nearly all remaining orchid habitat.



Early 20th century Florida orchid collectors

A successful model of urban orchid reintroduction already exists at the Singapore Botanic Garden (SBG). Over the past 30 years, scientists at SBG have propagated and replanted the native orchids of Singapore on street trees throughout the city. They have successfully reintroduced several orchid species to levels that allow them to reproduce naturally, even in the most densely developed urban settings.



## Keiki Club News

By Jill Smith

The Keiki Club is a social/educational group for new members of the Fort Lauderdale Orchid Society. After joining FLOS, you belong to the Keiki Club for the first 24 months of your membership.

### Club Goals

- \* Learn what kind of orchids experienced local growers grow and how they grow them.
- \* Meet other FLOS members and get more involved with orchids and our Society.
- \* Many experienced FLOS members attend our events to help facilitate, answer questions and generally support our efforts. Typically, we have 2 or 3 folks who come to help out. Hopefully you can volunteer to host a meeting.



### Meetings

Meetings will generally be in yards or greenhouses of society members. The host will share their experiences with different varieties, potting and growing techniques, and other topics of interest to new orchid growers. There will be lots of time for questions and answers.

### At different meetings we may cover topics like:

- \* Dividing and repotting
- \* Mounting orchids
- \* Disease and insect control
- \* Light, water, and wind (environmental concerns)
- \* Commonly grown orchid genera and species
- \* Native orchids
- \* Preparing a plant to show at a FLOS meeting or an orchid show

Our next Keiki Club meeting will be on August 11 at Broward Orchid Supply, hosted by Sandi Jones. This will be a great opportunity to not only see Sandi's amazing collection of very large orchids but also to be able to purchase all your orchid growing needs--pots, medium, hooks, fertilizers and pest control products and lots of other "must have" items.

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Thank you to our kitchen volunteers: Kathy Homann, Deb Johnson & Fran Renguso. Also, Thank you for the refreshments: Refreshments: Gigi Granger, Carrie Ackerman, Deb Johnson, Joan Connors, Fran Renguso, Zoe Bejar, Danielle Bejar, Norma Jeanne Flack, Suzi Williams, Ann Bernard, John Bernard, Kay McGinn, Shelly Jones, Barbara Wood, Lori Convenec and Linda Hembree



**FORT LAUDERDALE  
 ORCHID SOCIETY**

**P.O. Box 4677 Fort Lauderdale, FL 33338**

Regular Meetings: Second Monday of each month  
 Time: 7:30 pm Place: Christ Lutheran Church Social Hall  
 1955 East Oakland Park Blvd. Fort Lauderdale, FL 33306

Directions: From I95 take East Oakland Park Blvd. go 2.4 miles, turn left on NE 20th Ave. Or take US-1 (Federal Hwy.) to Oakland Park Blvd. west for two blocks, turn north on NE 20th Ave. Park in the rear of the church which is on the NW corner of Oakland Park Blvd. and NE 20th Ave.

[Recipient]

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