

November 2006 - Volume 3 Number 11

# President's Message

Dear fellow members,

It was great to see so many of our members at the October meeting. I know we all really enjoyed the wonderful program about Angraecums presented by Max Thompson. It was really excellent!

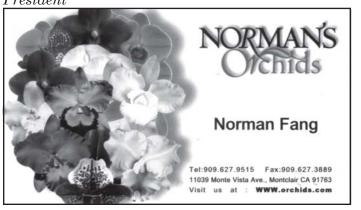
And, of course, we have another terrific speaker this month with a visit from Matt Godlove. So, don't miss it.

While at the meeting, you'll also want to take advantage of the opportunity to sign up for the fabulous SFOS Holiday Party! This event is truly one of the highlights of our year and is truly a wonderful evening. Marlene Clark has been planning for months and will have a fabulous dinner in store for us, so be sure to make your reservation with Ellen at the meeting, or through the office by phone.

Enthusiasm is building now for the coming 62nd Miami International Orchid Show. Be sure to make your plans to exhibit, enter your individual plants, and attend the wonderful premier party. This year we will again be sending you pre-sale tickets so that you can sell them to your friends and neighbors – or give them as gifts for the holidays!

Be sure to attend the November meeting to here all the latest show news. Remember, it's the last meeting for this year!

Sincerely, Robert Fuchs President



Published by the South Florida Orchid Society

**November Program:** 

"Basic Orchidology — Growing Dendrobiums, Phalaenopsis, Vandas and Cattleyas

presented by Matt Godlove

Our featured speaker this month will be South Florida's own Matt Godlove founder and owner of Godlove & Son/Palm Bay Orchids.

Matt was born and raised in Falls Church, Virginia and has been around agriculture his whole life. His family farms in West Virginia raised livestock and grew crops for companies such as Del Monte and instilled in Matt a true love of growing plants.

In 1979 Matt moved to South Florida which he considered botanical "heaven". Obtaining his first orchid in 1980, he tied it to a piece of driftwood in front of his house and watched it grow and bloom every year.

In 1992, after Hurricane Andrew, Matt found himself with an orchid collection in jeopardy due to exposure. In salvaging his plants, he found his true love for orchids and became a serious orchid hobbyist. He rapidly became very involved in the orchid world and in 1999 he stared Godlove & Son Orchids.

As with many companies, they rapidly outgrew their location and were fortunate to find another orchid company available with space for them to grow. They are now located on 2 acres in Palm Bay, Florida and Matt is currently converting the property into a beautiful botanical garden. The property, called Palm Bay's Secret Garden, is open to the public daily and includes over 10,000 square feet of orchid houses.

In his talk this month, Matt will introduce (or re-introduce) us to the basics of orchid care. Using the most widely grown types of orchids, he'll provide tips on growing and potting all of those new plants that you'll be acquiring during this show season.

Godlove & Son/Palm Bay Orchids will provide the raffle plant table and will also have plants for sale at the meeting.

Don't miss it!

Michael Coronado Program Chairman

## 62nd Miami International Orchid Show

This is the first in a series of articles I will be posting regarding the 62nd Miami International Orchid Show. The signature event for our society is on the move again. As most of you know we are moving to the Sheraton Merchandise Mart formerly the Radisson. This is our third venue in as many years. It is with this in mind that it is crucial that we spread the word about our new location. Your show committee is working diligently to advertise this matter but we need your help. Word of mouth is all powerful in these situations. Kindly inform your friends and neighbors of our new location.

There are many benefits with this move. We have access to better parking facilities and many more options regarding hotels. We also are in charge of the box office and security responsibilities. This means we will need volunteers from our membership to help with the above and also to man the various information booths such as hospitality and the World Orchid Conference booths. Please be generous with your time as your society needs you to make this event a success.

Ellen will be mailing out pre-sale tickets this month and any member who does not receive these tickets or wants more to please contact Ellen at the office.

Till next month.

Regards, Richard Brandon Show Chairman

### IN MEMORY

Our thoughts and prayers go out to Sally Taylor and her family on the passing of her mother Sally.

William Merritt, Past President of SFOS from 1970-1971, received the Award for Distinguished Service in 1990 passed away October 30th. Bill was an AOS Emeritus Judge and traveled extensively judging orchids. He is survived by his wife Ellen.



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### The 19TH World Orchid Conference®

# ANNOUNCES SPONSORSHIP PACKAGES for 2008 EVENT IN MIAMI

MIAMI, FL. (Nov 2, 2006) – Held once every three years in a different international location, the World Orchid Conference® is the biggest and most influential gathering of orchid enthusiasts, growers, hybridizers, and scientists from across the globe. In conjunction with the conference's return to Miami in 2008, the South Florida Orchid Society and the Ft. Lauderdale Orchid Society, co-hosts of the event, have announced sponsorship packages tailored for corporations, orchid societies and individuals who want to become actively involved in this worldwide orchid extravaganza.

Ranging from the \$100,000 "Diamond" title sponsorship to a \$250 "Trophy" sponsorship, the packages are designed to appeal to a wide cross-section of companies and orchid enthusiasts, according to Robert Fuchs, co-chairman of the 19th World Orchid Conference®. Sponsorship benefits include a range of incentives and exposure opportunities for the community at large as well as for the 100,000 anticipated conference goers expected to attend the five-day event. And because the 19th World Orchid Conference® is a 501(c) 3 corporation, there may be additional tax advantages to becoming a sponsor, Fuchs added.

"The eyes and pocketbooks of orchid enthusiasts from around the world will be in Miami for this significant event," Fuchs said. "Sponsorships offer an incredible opportunity for branded exposure in front of this influential and affluent community."

19th World Orchid Conference® sponsorships include varying combinations that feature: orchid show tickets, educational conference series tickets, gala tickets, on-site display booths, on-site signage, community wide advertising and promotional packages. Among the sponsorships available are:

- Trophy sponsorship -- \$250
- Individual sponsorship -- \$500 and \$1,000
- Orchid Society sponsorship -- \$1,000
- "Amethyst" sponsorship -- \$5,000
- "Sapphire" sponsorship -- \$10,000
- "Emerald" sponsorship -- \$25,000
- "Ruby" sponsorship -- \$50,000
- "Diamond" sponsorship -- \$100,000

For a complete list of sponsorship opportunities and benefits, visit the 19th World Orchid Conference® website at www.19WOC.com or contact the conference's executive director at director@19woc.com or (786) 62-19WOC.

### **About the 19th World Orchid Conference®:**

**WHEN:** January 23 - 27, 2008

10 a.m. to 8 p.m. Wednesday through Saturday

10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Sunday

WHERE: Sheraton Miami Mart Hotel & Convention Center

711 N.W. 72nd Avenue, Miami, FL

(Immediately south of Miami International Airport)

**THEME:** "Orchids – Nature's Masterpiece®"

**CO-HOSTED BY:** South Florida Orchid Society, Inc., and Fort Lauderdale Orchid Society, Inc.

Conference and Registration Information: www.19woc.com

**Editor's Note:** High resolution jpgs of orchids are available by contacting (305) 53 I - 5720 or shoshanna@tma-pr.com

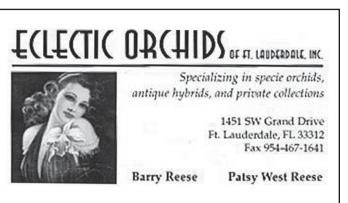
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## 2007 AOS CALENDAR IS NOW AVAILABLE

The American Orchid Society gives more than 2,000 awards annually. Once each year, a selection of specialty judging awards is finally made from this field of elite contenders. In this year's AOS calendar, author Downs Matthews describes these prestigious awards, while Tom Etheridge discusses the 12 glorious images showing the plants and flowers that have received these coveted honors.

This exquisite calendar makes a perfect gift for a loved one -- or for yourself! Get yours while supplies last!

24 pages, 12 color photographs, Shrink-wrapped with heavy card stiffener, 11x22 inches when open.

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### NOVEMBER/DECEMBER IN YOUR ORCHID COLECTION

The AOS thanks Ned Nash and James Rose for this essay ...

### Cattleya

Growers of just about every level of expertise will have begun to notice autumn conditions by now. Days are becoming shorter, hence cooler; the sunlight has less intensity as a result of the sun's lowering angle, nights are longer and generally cooler. Plants are responding by slowing and ripening their growth in preparation for winter.

The first cultural change noticed should be a reduced frequency of watering, as the plants dry out more slowly. This is a function of both the reduced day length and lower temperatures, as well as the plants' slowing growth rate. Reduced water needs signal a reduced need for fertilization. Note that the key word is reduced, not eliminated. Feed less frequently and at lower dosage, but feed. Growths, made during summer's heat, and relatively soft and green, will be ripening -- hardening -- in preparation for a brief period of rest (in many cases).

Many of these ripening growths will have a sheath, presaging the coming winter or spring flowering season. In some cases, these sheaths will have been evident since as early as July. (Early sheath development does not mean early flowering on plants with winterspring seasons.) You may notice that some of these sheaths are showing signs of yellowing. This is not abnormal. Autumn's more pronounced temperature fluctuation can lead to water condensation inside the sheath, hastening the normal process of senescence, so yellowing sheaths can be left on the plant only so long before they must be carefully removed to preserve the bud primordia within. Water condensation left unchecked can rot the bud primordia. The sheaths can be safely removed by slitting open and peeling down toward the pseudobulb.

### Cool-Growing Orchids

One can almost hear a sigh of relief from all of the cool-growers, from masdevallias to odontoglossums. As day temperatures decline, one can see a noticeable improvement in these plants. Shorter days and lower light levels do not seem to bother them. Repot before winter

Continued on next column



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arrives.

### Cymbidium

Finally we begin in earnest the main cymbidium season. Cymbidium ensifolium can give some early and fragrant hybrids, but it is now that the bulk of the crop will be flowering. The season lasts for about seven months, adding color to any collection. Miniature varieties will peak for the next three to four months. There are three important things to do: stake inflorescences ramrod straight for best presentation, watch for slugs and snails (especially just after a rain), and fertilize with a mild balanced formula regularly.

### Oncidium crispum Complex

This is the season for plants in Oncidium section crispum from Brazil to shine. Extremely vigorous hybrids come in wide varieties of markings dominated with chestnut and brown and butter yellow. Give plants high light to produce strong upright inflorescences. The pseudobulbs should be plump, so do not let the plants dry out while they are in bloom. Later, plants will enter a dormant period.

### Paphiopedilum

The flowering season for the "toads" or "bulldog" paphs is just getting underway. These cannot be grown everywhere, but where cooler summer nights allow their growth, there is no longer-lasting or more exotic display than these. Paphiopedilums are, in general, not heavy feeders, and it is especially important with this type to reduce nitrogen levels now for best flowering and spike length. Be watchful for water accumulating in the growth around the sheath, or for the late-season warm spell, either of which can lead to the sheath's rotting. As the spikes emerge, do not change the orientation of the plant toward the light, as this can lead to a crooked or twisted spike.

While paphiopedilums rarely like to dry out entirely, water needs are significantly reduced beginning now. Overwatering at this time of year can quickly lead to root rot or erwinia problems. Now is the time to practice good sanitary practices in your greenhouse or growing areas, as pest and disease problems have a way of multiplying rapidly in the darker and more crowded conditions that generally mark the winter growing area. With paphiopedilums, especially, "cleanliness is next to godliness" and if the growing area is littered with old foli-

### Continued on page 5



Amy Simons

7210 Red Road, Suite 214 South Miami, Florida 33143 Tel. 305.662.8024 Fax 305.662.8502 Email adetailetc@aol.com age, weeds and dying flowers, keeping the plants alive and flowering will be next to impossible.

### Phalaenopsis

Shortening days and cooler nights are the signals for inflorescence initiation in phalaenopsis. In more northern climates, or on the west coast, growers have already begun to see the early inflorescences that may be ready for Christmas. In the eastern areas, nights in the greenhouse will now be in the low to mid 60s, depending on the thermostat setting, so the first of our phalaenopsis will not begin to bloom until Valentine's Day at the earliest.

A reduction in nitrogen levels will go a long way to giving the best possible spiking, as will a boost in potassium and phosphorus. In other words, a "bloom booster"-type fertilizer is definitely indicated in the next few months. Disease and pest problems are best dealt with now, especially as mealybugs hide in the bracts and flower buds. Once they have established themselves, they are difficult to eradicate, and flower damage or crip-

pling results. Potential disease problems can be dealt with by the application of a copper-based compound to control/alleviate rot problems before they start. There is nothing more frustrating than to have shepherded your plants through a growing season, only to have them decline before your eyes.

### Vandaceous Genera

Whereas the general decline in temperatures is beneficial to cool-growing orchids, it is not for vandaceous plants. The only cold-hardy member is Neofinetia falcata. Orient your plants in such a



way as to take advantage of as much light as possible. This can be a problem in northern latitudes. Reduce watering and feeding schedules.

## SFOS Meeting Schedule

Wednesday, November 15, 2006

Fire Fighters Memorial Building 8000 N.W. 21st Street Miami, Florida 33122

7:30 pm - Registration & Judging of Plants

7:45 pm - Announcements

8:00 pm - Program

8:45 pm - Refreshments

9:00 pm - Awarded Plants Discussed

9:15 pm - Raffle

# Lee Gerry Wertheimer

Award-winning artist Lee Gerry Wertheimer's hand-painted glassworks and oriental paintings are sure to Wow visitors. The Virginia Beach master of Sumi-e (ink painting) has had her work displayed at many prestigious institutions, and has studied with both Chinese and Japanese master painters for the past 26 years. We are honored to give the public a chance to see a few of her beautiful works on display at the AOS Visitors Center and Botanical Garden.

An Opening Exhibition Reception will take place on November 1, from 5:30-8pm.





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# **Preventing Cold Damage**

Many sources have told us to water the ground ahead of a cold spell so the plants above could benefit from evaporation. Todd Miller at Miller's Tropicals, who tends to water their basketed or wood/cork mounted orchids daily, thought that waiting a day to water, if in doubt, was a good plan.

Todd emphasized that one of the best cold protections was to go into the cold with tough well-fertilized plants. They fertilize Vandas every 2-3 days and add magnesium (Epsom salts) twice a month ahead of the cooler season. Todd thought that orchids also had less bud drop due to cold if they had been well "fed".

Julie at R.F. Orchids passed these tips on from Mike. For cold damaged plants, and plants that havew been kept wet by irrigation during the cold spell a fungicide spray is strongly recommended. A contact fungicide such as Diathane, Captan, or even Physan/Cosan-20/RD-20 may well save the life of your plants. Julie also passed on the idea that dry, undamaged plants will need a thorough watering.

The following tid bits came from: Hamilton, R.M. (Compiler) 1988. The Orchid Doctor. Hamilton Publishing Co. Canada. Page numbers will appear by the tid bits. (Hamilton's tid bits come from the AOS, Orchid Digest, and the Austrailian Orchid Review for the most part.

Page 13. Expect bud drop after plants have experienced a cold spell. However buds drop from pollution, or plants self-prune to sustain the rest of the buds, or buds drop from too much or too little water. Phals drop buds from ethylene which can come from burning wood, brush, or artificial gas.

Page 25. Cold damaged plants may take from 3-5 years to flower.

Page 132. Cattleyas and cold: expect new growths to be stunted if they were beginning to come out when the cold spell occurred. Flowers may discolor if the temperature goes below 45.

Now, cold tid bits from The New Orchid Doctor, which had the same bibliographic information as the above. Both issues came out in 1988.

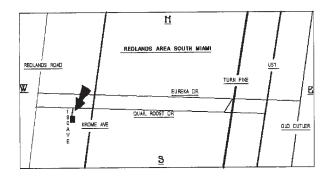
Page 36. Nurse cold damaged plants by watering sparingly, don't fertilize for 'awhile' and give the damaged plants more shade than normal. Hamilton got this from the 1982 AOS Magazine, this is not Orchids, but was then The Bulletin, page 353.

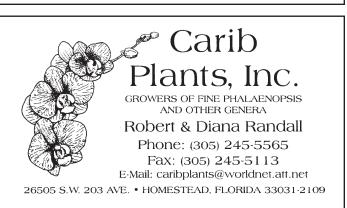


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### **Boca Del Dragon**

Encyclia cordigera var. alba

This orchid was known for many years as the species atropurpurea, meaning a dark purple color, and then an older valid name was discovered referring to the heart-shaped lip. By now most people have changed the labels on their plants, but the other name is still used by some. It is a popular species and is found from Venezuela northward into Guatemala and Mexico. In Guatemala it is called Boca del Dragon. The species typically curl forward at their tips, a quality passed on to hybrids, and the color can vary from greenish with maroon wash to dark rosy purple. The typical form has a white lip with a few purple lines at the base, but the lip on the variety roseum is purple overall. It has been cultivated in England since 1836, introduced by a Mr. Horsfall of Liverpool, and early orchid fancier. A Book of Orchids – by Carl Withner

#### Flower of San Sebastian

Cattleya skinneri var. alba

The national flower of Costa Rica, the Flower of San Sebastian is called guaria morada in Spanish and has appeared on stamps and money, as collectors well know. This is a rare white form of a usually purple species and has been found only a very few times in nature, three or four perhaps. Now, more are being produced in cultivation by self-pollinating the white flowers for seed. This species is often used for producing spring-flowering hybrids with clusters of flowers on multiple growths. A specimen plant after ten years may be a meter across with 35 to 40 flower heads and 300 to 400 blooms – a magnificent sight. A Book of Orchids – by Carl Withner

### Do Red Roots = Red Flowers?

There was a mention of red in roots at the last meeting, so I went to my copy of Fundamentals of Orchid Biology by Joseph Arditti to get a quick explanation of why some roots have red in them. The green in orchid plants is from chlorophyll, some yellow, orange and red pigments are from carotenes or flavonoids. Anthocyanins, Professor Arditti tells us there are 6 different ones, are the chemicals that produce a large number of the colors in orchids, especially red. Depending on the plant these anthocyanin can be in any or all of the parts of the orchid: flowers, stems, leaves or roots. This is why we often see a red or purple orchid with darker roots or leaves. An alba, or white orchids, will have an absence of anthocyanins so the roots and leaves and even stems should also have no red in it. So, the answer is maybe! Red roots or red in the leaves indicate the plant will probable not have an all white flower. So if you want an alba, or white flower, you want green roots and clear green leaves. Cattleya Currents-DBOS

### **Orchid Glossary**

- A Book of Orchids - by Carl Withner

**Aerial Root** - A root that hangs from the stem into the air unattached to a support. Common on many epiphytes and climbers in the tropics.

**Cane-Type** – Having a coarse upright stem that is strong but still fleshy and looking like a short section of sugar cane or similar plant.

**Column** – The fused tissue combining both stamens and pistils, or their modifications, in the center of the flower.

**Cool-Growing** - Requiring night temperatures around  $50^{\circ}$  to  $55^{\circ}$  F. and a moderate daytime environment.

**Cross** - Mating two different parents to produce a new population.

**Epiphyte** – A plant that is growing upon another plant and that is physically supported by it but not parasitizing the host plant.

### **Angraecum leonis** by Jay Species

Common Name or Meaning Leon's Angraecum Flower Size 3" long 2 to 3" in Diameter  $[7.5 \times 5$  to 7.5 cm]

Found in the Comoros Islands as a medium sized, hot growing fan-shaped epiphyte at an altitude of 200 to 1200 meters on the island of Madagascar with a shor, stout stem with 4 to 5, distichous, narrowly ensiform, spreading, falcate, fleshy-coriaceous leaves that blooms in the winter on 1 to 2, axillary, racemes that have an erect or suberect, stout, bracteate, shorter inflorescence arising from the second or third leaf base, with 1 to 7, fragrant, long-lasting flowers. I grow mine in a wood slat basket with fenrock as a medium, and with bright semi direct light, frequent spring-summer waterings and a drier winter.

Synonyms \*Aeranthes leonis Rchb.f; Aeranthus leonis Rchb.f; Angraecum finetianum Schltr. 1918; Angraecum

### **Angraecum distichus** by Jay Species

Common Name or Meaning The 2-Rowed Angraecum refers to the ranking of the leaves opposite each other

Flower Size I/4" [.6 cm]

Found in Central Africa, specifically Gabon and Cameroon as a hot and humid growing, small Lockhartia-like epiphyte from elevations of 200 to 1600 meters with leafy stems that form large clumps and carrying distichous, falcately oblong-elliptic, bilaterally compressed leaves that blooms on a very short, axillary, solitary flowered inflorescence with a long-lived, small, fragrant flower occurring at any time of the year on new leaves and most often more than one. Cuttings can be made of side branches as they will root out quickly if potted in a standard bark mix with high humidity and fairly heavy shade.

Synonyms Aeranthes distichus (Lindl.) Rchb. f. 1864; Epidorchis disticha (Benth.) Kuntze 1891; Limodorum imbricatum

#### Angraecum magdalenae by Jay's Species

Common Name or Meaning The Snow-White Angraecum

Flower Size 3 to 4" [7.5 to 10 cm]

A medium sized, lithophytic monopodial species found in Madagascar on or near quartzite boulders around 2000 meters in altitude in full or nearly full sun with a short, 6 to 8, distichous, fleshy-coriaceous, oblong-ligulate, unequally bilobed apically leaf bracteate, 3/4" to 1 1/4" [2 to 3 cm] long inflorescence with yellow, rigid, trianghular floral bracts that arises from below the first leaf and can have from 1 to 5 fleshy, large, white flowers.

### Aerangis Citrata Madagascar

A small and spectacular floriferous species, wide glossy green 3" to 4"

Phalaenopsis-like leaves, numerous 12" pendulous spikes are beautifully covered rank-and-file with crystalline citron-yellow 3/4" flat and round flowers, lemon-scented. Spring, Summer Blooming. Shade; 500-1500 Footcandles (indirect low light, slight shadowing). Cool, Intermediate to Warm; 40°F min. to 95°F max. (tolerant of extremes, favoring cool).

Growing Tip: Tolerates deep shade.



## Tunnel o' Fudge Pumpkin Cake

This moist and spicy treat has a surprise inside—a tunnel of chocolate cake. For a double dose of chocolate, slather the cake with our satiny Chocolate Glaze.

### **Ingredients:**

- 2 3/4 cups all-purpose flour
- I tablespoon unsweetened cocoa powder
- 2 teaspoons baking powder
- I teaspoon baking soda

Preparation Time: 40 minutes

Baking Time: 45-50 minutes

Serves 10

• I teaspoon cinnamon

• I teaspoon salt

- I/2 teaspoon ground ginger
- •2 sticks (1/2 pound) soft unsalted butter
- I 1/2 cups granulated sugar
- I/2 cup packed light brown sugar
- 2 teaspoons vanilla extract
- 4 large eggs, at room temperature
- I can (15 ounces) solid-pack pumpkin
- •2 ounces semisweet chocolate, melted
- **I.** Preheat the oven to 350F. Grease a 12-cup Bundt pan; dust with flour or cocoa.
- **2.** In a medium bowl, whisk together the flour, cocoa, baking powder, baking soda, salt, cinnamon and ginger. Set aside.
- 3. In a large bowl, cream the butter, both sugars and the
- vanilla with an electric mixer until fluffy. Add the eggs I at a time, beating well after each. At low speed, mix in the dry ingredients in 3 additions, alternating with the pumpkin.
- **4.** Transfer I cup of batter to a small bowl; stir in the chocolate. Spoon 3 cups of the pumpkin batter into the prepared pan; smooth the top. Using a small spoon, make a shallow



ditch in the center of the batter, forming a ring. Drop the chocolate batter into the ditch. Cover with the remaining pumpkin batter, smoothing the top.

**5.** Bake for 45–50 minutes, until a cake tester comes out clean. Let the cake cool in the pan on a rack for 15 minutes, then turn out to cool completely. If desired, prepare Chocolate Glaze and drizzle over the cooled cake. Let stand until set.



## **All-in-One Turkey Soup**

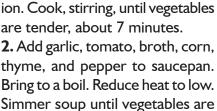
For your Holiday Enjoyment by CookingVillage.Com
Curl up with the creamy goodness of this low-fat (but
not low-in-taste) soup.

Preparation Time: 20 minutes
Cooking Time: 30 minutes

Cooking Time: 30 minutes Serves 6

- 2 medium carrots, sliced
- 2 medium celery stalks, sliced
- I medium yellow onion, chopped
- 4 cloves garlic, minced
- I medium tomato, seeded and chopped
- 4 cups reduced-sodium chicken broth
- 1/2 cup frozen whole kernel corn
- I teaspoon dried thyme
- I/4 teaspoon black pepper
- 2 cups cubed cooked turkey
- 2 cups evaporated skim milk
- 2 tablespoons chopped parsley
- 1. Spray a large saucepan with vegetable cooking spray.

Heat saucepan over medium-high heat. Add carrots, celery, and onion. Cook, stirring, until vegetables are tender, about 7 minutes.



cooked through, about 15 min-



utes. Stir in turkey and milk. Cook, stirring, until heated through, about 5 minutes.

**3.** Ladle soup into individual serving bowls. Sprinkle with parsley. Serve immediately.

#### **Could Tums Help Orchids Too?**

A couple of years ago, I asked Andy Easton why some of our Catts had black tipped leaves. He said might be a calcium deficiency. Since then I have added 5 Tums tablets to every 20 gallons of fertilize solution. I start softening the Tums several hours ahead of adding the fertilizer, I5 aspirin, and detergent to the mix. Our black tips are gone, and while the calcium is at best in suspension, the particles seem to some how get into the roots. - Dot Henley



### 2006 SFOS Holiday Party

December is approaching which means we should take time to be thankful for our health, good friends, and family and, of course, our beautiful orchids. Which brings up our next and favorite subjects – Christmas, Chanukah, and everything that goes with December, like our Holiday Party? **There will no regular meeting/judging this month.** Dress code will be semiformal.

The party will be on Sunday, December 3rd at Signature Gardens, 12725 S.W. 122 Ave. (see map on back page), from 6:30 P.M. until 10:30 P.M. If you've never been there, this will be a real treat for you. Plenty of parking and large banquet rooms decorated beautifully for the holidays. The food is wonderful and there will be an open bar!

The meal will be a buffet and will include: Caesar Salad, Cold Pasta Salad Primavera, Whole Honey Glazed Ham, Roast Vermont Turkey with Old Fashioned Stuffing, Giblet Gravy and Cranberry Sauce, Tender Pork Slices, Sweet Potato Soufflé with Crushed Pineapple and Marshmallows, Steamed Long Grain White Rice, Black Beans with Chopped Onions, Assorted Cakes and Pies, Rolls, and Coffee.

Happy Hour will begin at 6:30 P.M. and dinner will be ready at 7:00 P.M.

We will have a D.J. for the evening and they will play music for all generations. We will also have our gift exchange. There is a \$5.00 limit on the gifts and please put tags stating male or female. You don't have to participate; this is optional, but fun! There will be a raffle during the evening. All members will, of course, receive a beautiful seedling upon presentation of there membership badge; if you have lost your badge, please notify the office (305-255-3656).

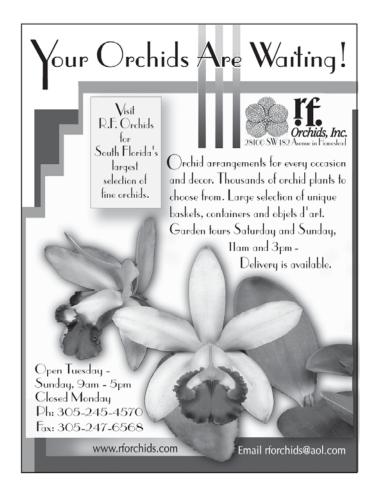
Remember the party is scheduled for Sunday, December 3rd and admission is by reservation only. We must know by Tuesday, November 28th if you plan to attend. The price for members is \$15.00 and \$30.00 for non-members. Tables of eight can be reserved. If you have any questions, please call the office (305-255-3656) or Marlene Clark (305-253-7627). We invite all of our members, especially our new members, to join us for a delightful evening.

See Back Page For Registration Form





## Please Patronize Our Advertisers



### 2006 SFOS Holiday Party

Please makereservations for	or the SFOS Holiday Party
Name:	
Members @ \$20.00	Guests @ \$35.00
Total Amount Due	

Please mail your reservation form along with your check before November 28, 2006 to: South Florida Orchid Society, 10801 SW 124 St., Miami, FL 33176

Dated Material-Do Not Delay

