

October 2006 - Volume 3 Number 10

President's Message

Dear fellow members,

Now that fall is in the air, I know that we're certainly starting to feel a little change in the weather! And also in the number of orchid events and activities that are now beginning their 2006-7 season in South Florida.

I want to thank all those that supported our SFOS Speakers Day event October 1st. Remember, our Society sponsors this program annually for YOU, the membership, as one of our major educational events of the year. For those that didn't make it, you missed fabulous talks by our own Andy Easton, who gave a wonderful program on cymbidiums, James Rose, who brought an incredible rainbow of color in reed-stem epidendrums, Fred Clark and Patricia Harding. All the talks were great and well received. It was a wonderful day of orchids and friendship.

I know we're all looking forward to hearing this month's presentation by Max Thompson as well as more Miami Show news from Show Chairman, Richard Brandon. So, please try to attend our meeting.

Sincerely, Robert Fuchs President



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Published by the South Florida Orchid Society

October Program: "Angraecums: Madagascar Specialties"

presented by Max Thompson

This month's featured presentation will be a fabulous discussion of Angraecum species and their hybrids by Max Thompson from Kansas. Max will introduce us to this wonderful group of orchids and provide tips on their care and culture as well.

By profession, Max Thompson was an ornithologist and a teacher. He traveled to many foreign countries doing studies on birds for the Smithsonian Institution, the University of Maryland School of Medicine, the University of Kansas, Southwestern College in Kansas, and the Berneice P. Bishop Museum in Hawaii. Before retiring from teaching in 2000, Max spent 33 years teaching biology at Southwestern College.

In his "retirement", Max continues to hold an appointment as a Research Associate and does field work for the University of Kansas' Museum of Natural History. He also maintains the greenhouses at Southwestern College which has a collection of over 2,000 orchids, about half of which are species.

Max started growing orchids in 1975 and now has about 1500 plants in his collection in Kansas. The growing conditions there can be harsh in both summer and winter.

Although he had traveled to all the continents of the world, Max didn't become interested in orchids until, like many of us, he was given an orchid to grow. After that first orchid, he has searched out orchids from the Arctic to the tropics. He located a field of cypripedium gut Tatum, all in bloom 120 miles above the Arctic Circle. Other trips to Australia, Ecuador and Colombia have allowed him to visit greenhouses and also search for native orchids in those locations.

On a bird trip to Madagascar, Max saw numerous Angraecums in bloom and began to gather more of them to see if they would grow in his conditions at home. Max bought his first Angraecum from Fred Hillerman and still has the original plant to this day. He now has about 20 species, as well as several hybrids, in his collection. Max says "Some are easy to grow, although some of the cool-growing ones are more difficult".

Be sure to attend the meeting to learn all the details about Angraecums from this excellent speaker!

As a special treat this month, our plant table will be donated by Carmela Orchids. As you know, this firm is a long time vendor at our annual show. You may not know that they are also generous with their contributions for auctions, plant tables, etc. Their generosity is gratefully appreciated. Thank you!

Michael Coronado Program Chairman

19th WORLD ORCHID CONFERENCE®

Miami, Florida, U.S.A. - January 23 – 27, 2008 FACT SHEET

WHAT: 19th World Orchid Conference®

The South Florida Orchid Society and the Fort Lauderdale Orchid Society have joined forces to host the largest and most prestigious event in the world for orchid enthusiasts, growers, hybridizers, scientists and the general public—the 19th World Orchid Conference®!

Held every three years, the World Orchid Conference is returning to the United States for the first time in more than two decades. The 2008 Conference marks the first time in World Orchid Conference history that it has returned to a city as Miami hosted the I I th World Orchid Conference in 1984. Since that time, the event has been held in numerous exotic locations across the globe including Malaysia, France, Australia and New Zealand.

The highlight of the 19th World Orchid Conference® will be its major orchid show, titled "Orchids – Nature's Masterpiece®". Orchids by the thousands will arrive from every major orchid growing center in the world. These exotic flowers will be displayed in artistically designed exhibits of varying sizes and shapes. Acclaimed orchid growers from around the world will exhibit and sell their magnificent orchids. Orchid art and related items will be on display and there will be a large sales mart carrying plants and all things related to orchids. During the Conference, an opportunity to hear prestigious speakers, attend a series of seminars, business meetings, parties and sightseeing will keep the attendees happily and productively involved in the exchange of ideas and appreciation of nature's largest family of flowering plants.

More than 250,000 attendees, growers and exhibitors from throughout the world are expected to attend the highly-anticipated 19th World Orchid Conference®. Attendee and Exhibitor registrations are now open. Please visit the World Orchid Conference website at www.19WOC.com for registration information.

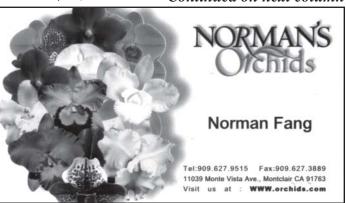
THEME: "Orchids - Nature's Masterpiece®"

WHO: Hosted by: South Florida Orchid Society, Inc., and Fort Lauderdale Orchid Society, Inc.

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)

Continued on next column



TICKETS: Before June 30, 2007: Full Registration \$250, Companion Ticket \$150 (one per registrant)

Starting July 1, 2007: Full Registration \$300, Companion Ticket \$150 (one per registrant)

Full Registration includes: Premier Party, Opening Ceremony, unlimited Orchid Show access, access to all lectures, goody bag, and name badge.

Companion Tickets receive Full Registration benefits, except the goody bag.

One-Day Registration: \$50 (Orchid Show and lectures)

General Admission: \$20 per day (Orchid Show only)

Saturday Evening Banquet at Parrot Jungle Island: \$250 per person.

INFORMATION: For information on events and registration, please visit the 19th World Orchid Conference website at: www.19woc.com

MEDIA CONTACTS: The Treister Murry Agency Shoshanna Mehrpouyan, shoshanna@tma-pr.com (305) 531-5720 or Richard Murry, richard@tma-pr.com

Snails and Slugs on Orchids

Reprinted from Bella Online

Snails and slugs are a constant problem for outdoor and greenhouse growers of orchids. They love the open medium of bark used for orchids and can cause great damage to new growths of both roots and plant tops. Most of the time the first sign that there is trouble will be an almost ruined plant, they will invade that fast. It is important to get rid of these pests before bringing in plants for the winter.

The first suggestion, as always, is that prevention is the best solution to the problem. There are as many ideas on preventing the critters as there are people who battle them. One ex-military expert suggests a "perimeter defense, local defense and all out war" approach. Others advocate diatomaceous earth (DE), others various slug and snail pellets. My personal prevention regimen involves a monthly application of approximately a tablespoon DE to each pot; scattering a snail and insecticide inside on the floor of the greenhouse and outside the perimeter; and using the "beer in a container" catch approach. I personally can't stand having to mess with the dead pests in the beer approach, but periodically I will do so just to get those that have escaped the other ways. Please note, never put slug or snail bait in your orchid pots, always put it around them on the ground.

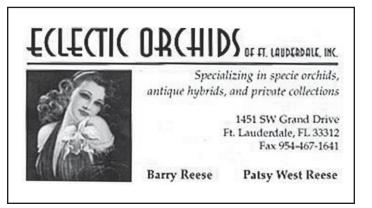
Other recommended approaches are to use a .5 to 1 inch (3 centimeter) strip of copper around the bottom of all benches or approaches to the orchid location. This can also be used around the bottom of pots. The theory is that the snails and slugs will not cross the copper because it gives them a very slight shock which they dislike.

A recent test confirmed that spraying with a 1% caffeine solution (strong brewed coffee has about .5% caffeine) will kill 65-90% of snails present in potting medium without harming orchids. This can be done by spraying or by pour-through. Caffeine can also be purchased in purified form for agricultural use and mixed with water for this purpose.

In almost all instances a combined approach always works better than relying on just one preventative or poison. There will be some of the pests that will get past your defenses, but few will make it past two or three.

Snail and slug poisons vary by state, so you should consult with your local nursery to determine what is available in your area. As noted above, never put any of these products in your pots -- many of the products can be toxic to orchids. Most of the products are granular and will attract the pests from the medium where they hide during the day. Be sure that you read all directions in relation to children and pets. If you chose to use the DE method, be sure to use a mask when applying so that you do not inhale any of the product. Beware of dogs and children who might inhale also.





A History of William Cattley 1788-1835 of Barnet, England

After Whom the Genus Cattleya Was Named By Ernest Hetherington's

In the long history of Barnet where Cattley was born, there have been many persons of local and national fame. Some have been benefactors of Barnet schools, government, charities and other areas. The most famous Barnet citizen on a national and international scale is William Cattley whose home and gardens were on Wood Street in Barnet in the early 1800's. His father, John and mother, Ann, were active in Barnet and wee well known as was William Cattley, who was Governor of the grammar school.

Cattley was the son of a wealthy man with connections in banking, insurance, Lloyd's Coffee house and commerce with Russia. He was able to indulge in his passion for rare and unusual tropical plants and orchids with an extensive collection in his stove houses on Wood Street. The family had a home in London where Cattley spent time, not only as a youth, but as an adult to engage in his horticultural activities. Cattley was born in 1788 and died in 1835. He was buried in an altar tomb in the church in High Barnet. A member of the Linnean Society, he was elected January 15, 1821. He also belonged to the Horticultural Society of London.

Keenly interested in introducing new kinds of plants from all over the world, his claim to fame came, suddenly. Botanist John Lindley, in time he would become the world's most famous orchidist6 and protégé of Cattley, named a new kind of orchid in his honor in October, 1821, the Genus cattleya. Cattley had flowered an orchid which came from Brazil, which was identified by Lindley as a new genus of orchid. He names it Cattleya labiata to honor his first patron. The publication was in the folio, Collectanea Botanica, Oct. 1821. This moment in history would have amounted to little except for the fact that as the tide of British Empire spread around the world, so did the British interest in botanical exploration of all kinds to include orchids.

Many other types were to be discovered which were related to Cattleyas. Many have been intercrossed. Through a fortunate stroke of fate, all of these multicolored orchids in a thousand varieties came to be commonly known as Cattleyas., Cattleya warneri was of course one of these. If there is a Greenwich by which we measure time and orchid history, perhaps the little suburban community just north of London in which William Cattley lived, might be called "Time point one," for the modern era. Cattleyas in their great beautiful variety are the world's most popular orchid. Other types are grown, however, it was the beauty and fragility of the purple cattleya, first flowered in Barnet, that became the symbol of everything elegant and beautiful I the World as we know it today. Reprinted with permission from Orchid Digest, Apr-May-June, 1992.

UPCOMING MEETINGS

November

"Basic Orchidology - Growing Dendrobiums, Phalaenopsis, Vandas and Cattleyas" by Matt Godlove Plant Table: Godlove & Son Orchids

December

Holiday Party - Sunday Night, December 3rd, Signature Gardens

October - December 2006 Classes

October

- 7 Orchid Species A to Z
- 14 Exotic Carnivorous Plants
- 21 Growing Orchids Hydroponically
- 28 Taking the Mystery Out of Orchid Judging

November

- 4 How to Keep Your Orchid Plants Alive and Flowering
- 18 Holiday Orchid Decorations
- 25 How to Grow Cattleyas

December

- 2 Paphiopedilum Species
- 9 Asian Dendrobiums
- 16 Naturalizing Orchids
- 30 Potting and Mounting Orchids

When: All classes meet on Saturdays from 10am - 12:30pm

Each Student Receives:

Free Orchid Plant. Class instruction from horticultural experts. Question-and-Answer time with experts. Free admission to the garden on the day of the class. 10% discount on all purchasesincluding plants-on the day of the class. Free copy of Orchids magazine.

Registration:

Advance Registration Required. Refunds given up to seven days prior to class.

Cost: \$25 for AOS Members: \$35 for Nonmembers.

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"Note From AOS's Retail Director"

The staff and volunteers of the AOS have received a lot of questions since our recent partnership announcement tied to the shift in our books operation. I thought that a bit of clarification might be in order.

The good news is that the unquestioned best place to purchase orchid (and horticultural) books is still through www.aos.org. Let me explain why. The site is safe, reliable and no one pays a penny more by starting with the AOS shopping cart to purchase books from our terrific new partners, Amazon and Orchids Books. We're out of the hands-on mail-order business, but have turned that aspect of our service to the orchid community over to two well-known businesses. In exchange, the AOS receives a very small portion of the proceeds from all sales placed through our Web site. By ordering your books and calendars through the link www.aos.org/aos/shop/ orchidbooks.aspx members and visitors to the AOS shopping cart are actively supporting our nonprofit organization while at the same time securing outstanding pricing and customer service. Importantly, if individuals go directly to Amazon or Orchids Books, the AOS receives no benefit whatsoever. And here's another important bonus for the AOS -- if you are searching for anything (trips, other fiction or nonfiction titles, clothing, jewelry, computers, electronics, tools, fitness equipment -- you name it!) from Amazon, the AOS will receive a small percentage of your ultimate purchase, but only if you start your Amazon search through the AOS Web site's shopping cart. Simply enter the Amazon portal through www.aos.org/aos/ shop/orchidbooks.aspx and then proceed to explore the rest of Amazon's amazing selection of offerings. If you are an on-line shopper, you can literally help support the AOS in this very simple manner -- at zero extra cost to you. You can do your holiday shopping on Amazon (and "get there" through the AOS), and actively help our nonprofit organization with every purchase made.

We will continue to strive to bring our members and customers access to the largest number of orchid books in order to be your one-stop shop for orchid information. As new titles become available, they will be added to the AOS Web site. Since the Society is now partnering with Amazon and Orchids Books and offering orchid and gardening books at lower prices and with improved delivery service, only a few items will be sold directly through the AOS:

Continued on page 5



Amy Simons

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back issues of Orchids/AOS Bulletin, Lindleyana and Awards Quarterly, and the new e-AOS Awards CD (see link off AOS homepage). The AOS will also continue to offer wholesale specials to affiliated societies and retailers through our Orchid Emporium. Call me at 561-404-2061 or email me at kresetar@aos.org to get a copy of the latest wholesale price list. Be sure to check out, now, the wholesale prices for the always-popular AOS calendar -the gorgeous 2007 version is hot off the presses!

Please remember and please spread the word -- when looking for an orchid or horticultural book, please go through the Society's Web site (www.aos.org and then click Shop at the top of the page) to guarantee a portion of the proceeds of your purchase will go to the AOS and help our many efforts to support the orchid community -- including this discussion board and Orchids magazine.

We really appreciate your support!

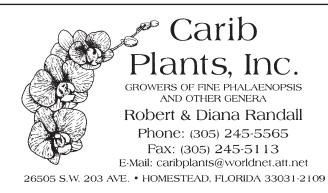
Kelli Resetar, Director of AOS Retail Operations



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Pear-Pecan Cake

Home cook leanie Moulder makes this cake from the pears and pecans growing on her East Texas property. The cake can be frozen, wrapped well in plastic and foil, for up to three months.

- 6 small pears, peeled, cored and chopped
- 2 cups granulated sugar
- I cup chopped pecans
- 3 cups all-purpose flour
- 2 teaspoons baking soda Preparation Time: 20 minutes plus standing
- 1/2 teaspoon salt

Cooking Time: 1 1/4 hours

Serves 10 to 12

- I cup vegetable oil
- I teaspoon vanilla extract
- 2 large eggs, well-beaten
- · Confectioners' sugar for dusting
- I. Grease and flour a 12-cup Bundt cake pan. Place the pears, granulated sugar and pecans in a large bowl; stir well to coat the pears with sugar. Set aside for I hour, stirring occasionally.
- 2. Preheat the oven to 325F. Sift the flour, baking soda and salt over the pear mixture. Stir in the oil and vanilla, then the eggs. Scrape the batter into the prepared pan; smooth the top with a
- 3. Bake the pear cake for 1 1/4 hours, until a cake tester inserted in the center comes out clean. Let cool in the pan for about 5 minutes, then turn the cake out onto a rack and let cool completely. To serve, dust the cake with confectioners' sugar.



Frank Smith President

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SFOS Meeting Schedule

Wednesday, October 18th, 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

Ghostly Treats

These tasty sugar cookies will entice tricksters young and old.

- 2 1/2 cups all-purpose flour
- I teaspoon baking powder
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 3/4 cup (1 1/2 sticks) butter, softened
- 1 1/2 cups sugar, divided

Preparation Time: 45 minutes plus chilling Baking Time: 8–10 minutes per batch

2 large eggs

Makes about 3 dozen

- I 3/4 teaspoons vanilla extract
- 1/2 cup chocolate chips, melted
- I. In a medium bowl, mix flour, baking powder and salt; set aside. In another bowl, using a mixer set on medium, beat butter and I cup sugar until light and fluffy. Beat in eggs, one at a time, beating well after each; add vanilla.
- **2.** With the mixer on low, gradually beat in flour mixture until well blended. Divide dough in half and shape into disks; wrap in plastic wrap. Chill dough for 3 hours or overnight.
- **3.** Preheat oven to 350F. Lightly dust the work surface with flour; sprinkle some of the remaining sugar on top of the flour.
- **4.** Using a floured rolling pin, roll one dough half to a 1/8-inch thickness. Using the ghost template, cut out ghost shapes, rerolling scraps for additional cutouts. Place cutouts, 2 inches apart, on ungreased baking sheets. Repeat cutting process with remaining dough. Bake the cookies until golden, 8–10 minutes.
- **5.** While the cookies are still warm, sprinkle them with remaining sugar. Transfer cookies to wire racks to cool.
- **6.** Place melted chocolate in a resealable plastic bag; snip off I corner. Use the chocolate to pipe outline and eyes onto the ghost cookies.

Dendrobium anosmum Every One Should Have One

By Dr. Yin-Tung Wang

I was conducting my regular weekly orchid tour in my orchid research greenhouse one Thursday afternoon, when I overheard a man telling another: "John, this orchid flower has an odor". An older gentleman stared at the man for a moment and corrected him. "You see, my friend, men and pigs have odors. The ladies and flowers have fragrances". Boy, I knew he was right just from my personal experience.

I love fragrant orchids. If you share this passion with me, there are plenty of orchid species and hybrids for you to collect. Some orchids have pleasant fragrances. The popular Oncidium Sharry Baby 'Sweet Fragrance' has flowers that may lure choco-

Continued on next column

late lovers to them. Flowers of Maxilaria tenuifolia smell like coconut oil. The bright yellow Lycaste aromatica flowers have a strong cinnamon scent. Many Cattleya Alliance plants have fragrant flowers. When my Blc. Ronald Hausermann 'Betty Jo' put out 25 flowers at once last fall, I could smell its wonderful fragrance more than 60 feet downwind. The scent of other orchid flowers (such as some Bulbophyllum species), however, may keep people from entering a greenhouse. The excellent book "Scent of Orchids" by Roman Kaiser tells us the composition of fragrances of various orchids. Many fragrant orchid flowers smell much better during the morning hours under bright light. The fragrance fads off after noon. Others, such as the Brassovala species and many of their hybrids, do not emit fragrance until it has experienced complete darkness. However, one may fool them to emit fragrance by placing them in a dark place for 20 to 30 minutes. In general, good lighting is essential for sustained fragrance over an extended period of time.

One of the orchids species with a powerful fragrance is Dendrobium anosmum (syn. Dendrobium superbum). "Anosmum" means without scent in Latin. This species is native to New Guinea, the Phillippines and north to Sri Lanka and Thailand. The long slender pseudobulbs are said to grow to 3 meters (nearly 10 feet) in length. However, in cultivation, especially when it is mounted, the pseudobulbs often do not even reach three feet. When well grown in a pot, the pseudobulbs can easily reach five to six feet. This species has lavender flowers that have two burgundy spots on either side of the lip

Continued on page 7





towards the inner base. An albino form with pure white flowers are available. The flowers of some forms reach only half-open, while others open fully. Although the literature says that each node produces 1-3 flowers, my specimen-size plants produced four flowers on many nodes.

Although I enjoy it, the fragrance of these flowers can be overpowering to some people. It smells like raspberry, strawberry, rhubarb, or hyacinth, depending upon one's imagination. Even the dried up flowers keep the fragrance for a while. Flowers of Dendrobium parishii has a similar fragrance, but it has much shorter and stockier pseudobulbs. Roman Kaiser in his book "The Scent of Orchids" describes that 2-penta-decanone is responsible for 50% of the fragrance that is accompanied by a serious of oddnumbered 2-alkanones and some of their 2-alkyl acetate derivatives. Both the lavender and white flowers have identical fragrance.

In the warm south Texas, flowers of Dendrobium anosmum reach full bloom in late March and remain in bloom for about four weeks. Under cooler conditions, the flowers may last longer. A well grown pseudobulb can produce over 100 flowers.

After flowering is over, the unbloomed nodes near the tip of the pseudobulbs and a few nodes just below the lowest flowers will start to produce keikis. A keiki may be removed from its parent plant when a good root system has developed in a couple of months. These plants normally do not produce flowers during the first year in existence, but will bloom during the next season. I pot these keikis one to a four-inch pot in late spring or early summer. These plants remain in such small pots until plants have ceased growing in December the following year. The medium consists of equal parts of medium grade orchid bark, hardwood charcoal, sponge rock, and chunky peat (all from Stewart Orchids). I use this same medium for catasetums, cattleyas, cymbidiums, dendrobiums, oncidiums, phalaenopsis and just about all orchids species and hybrids that I grow.

The new growth starts at the base of a one-yearold pseudobulb when flower buds start to swell. That is in late February in deep south Texas. There may be as many as four to five new growths from the base of a three-year-old plant and one to three from a twoyear-old plant. When the pseudobulbs of the current season are in active growth, plants need a liberal supply of water and nutrients. I apply Peters 20-20-20 in the amount of about one teaspoon per gallon of water at each and every watering. I leave the young plants on the bench and allow the pseudobulbs stay on the bench until they cease growing in early December. These first-year's growth are usually no longer than one and one-half feet and do not flower.



COCONUT ORCHIDS

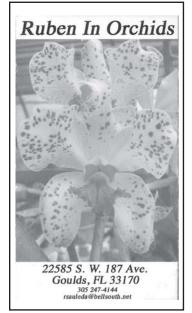
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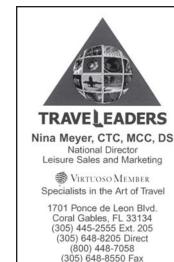
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17120 S.W. 64th Ct. In Broward, West of I-75, Between Griffin Rd. and Sheridan St. on 172nd Avenue at 64th Ct.

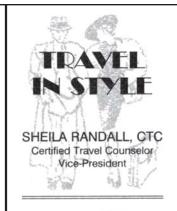


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3951 NW 90th Way Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33351 The next year's growths usually reach four feet long. At the end of this growing season, I move them up to one gallon pots and use bamboo sticks to stake up the stems straight up. However, many people grow this species in baskets.

When measured at noon in the summer, my Dendrobium anosmum plants receive 4500 footcandles of light. They receive 3800 foot-candles in the winter. However, lower light intensities close to 3000 foot-candles during the entire year may be adequate for good flowering. Maximum air temperature in the summer reaches 95 °F in the summer. My three-year-old plants produced pseudobulbs over six feet in length.

This species, like Dendrobium nobile, must be exposed to moderately low temperatures to induce flowering. In the natural habitats, Dendrobium anosmum may be exposed to temperatures as low as 50 °F, but, in cultivation, 60 °F is adequate to trigger flowering. When growth has ceased, I move plants either to another much cooler greenhouse or to outside. After three to five weeks of lower temperature treatment, the upper two-thirds of the leaves start to turn yellow and fall off. The lower leaves may stay green if the temperature during this period is not too low and/or roots do not become very dry. High light is said to be necessary during this period for maximum flowering. Reduce watering to just enough to keep plants from shriveling. However, in south Texas, I do water them as soon as the medium becomes dry even in the winter. Fertilization can be reduced to guarter strength or stopped completely. As a precaution, do not leave plants outside if the temperature is predicted to fall below 50 °F (10 °C) for long. Watering must be increased when the buds on the nodes start to swell for best flowering

Unless keikis are being produced, I cut off the upper portion of the pseudobulbs after the blooms have fallen off. If an old pseudobulb has some green leaves remaining on its lower portion, do not remove them because these leaves provide foods to the new developing pseudobulbs for fast and better growth to ensure good flowering the next season.

Dr. Yin-Tung Wang is a professor of floriculture with the Texas A&M University System. Among others, Dr. Wang conducts research on orchid production and physiology. He offers free public tours of his orchid research greenhouses on Thursdays at 4:30 P.M. He last wrote about regulating the blooming time of the phalaenopsis orchids in the September 1997 issue of ORCHIDS. He is a member of the AOS Research Committee and a member of the Houston and the Rio Grande Valley societies, as well as an honorary member of the South Texas Orchid Society. Address: 2415 East Highway 83, Weslaco, TX

October 11 – 15
"Blooming Extravaganza"
Orchid & Art Show
R.F. Orchids
28100 S.W. 182nd Avenue, Homestead
305-245-4570

The East Everglades Orchid Society and the Homestead Art Club are hosting a show of exotic and specially priced orchids and artwork depicting floral subjects and themes this weekend. "Orchid Tango," a juried competition featuring orchid varieties vying for recognition from the American Orchid Society will be judged Thurs at 9 am and then will be on display. Show includes vendors offering orchid plants, growing supplies, collectibles and more. Open Fri-Sun from 9 am to 5 pm.

A big thank you to those who brought refresments to the last meeting.

Marlene

METALS AWARDED

Bronze Metal - 78pts. Slc. Sherrie Styles "Sunshine" (B. nodosa x Blc. Accipana) Lore Wigley

Silver Metal - 85pts. Paph. Poulsbo (praestans var. grandulifern x kolopakingii) Lore Wigley



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 judging. 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 \$20.00 and \$35.00 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





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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

