

American Orchid Society  
**DASSA**

Distinguished Affiliated Societies Service Award

An Affiliate of the American Orchid Society

# FORT LAUDERDALE ORCHID SOCIETY

N • E • W • S • L • E • T • T • J • u • n • e (Our 57<sup>th</sup> Birthday Month), 2008

## President's Message

I have enjoyed being your President this year and appreciate that you have had enough confidence in me to let me serve another year. I greatly appreciate all those members who have worked so well on the many things that make our society so energetic and productive.

Bob Henley is one such member and his history as Show Chairman goes back to when he replaced Ken Kone in that position about 20 years ago. During those years our show gained the reputation of being one of the smoothest running, most beautiful and most pleasant to attend show in the country. It is said to be one of the four largest display shows in American. Much of that is due to Bob's leadership. Bob is turning over his duties to Chris Crepage and Wayne Musgrave. Both of whom have worked on our show for many years, and he has said that there is so much work involved that he feels confident that the show will go on and continue to be even better with two solid and dependable people in charge of it. I think we all owe Bob our thanks for serving as Show Chairman so long and so well.

I hope you are thinking ahead to our annual auction and are setting aside healthy, insect-free divisions of your orchids for that fund raiser which helps fund our holiday party.

I want to encourage our society to grow, and in that end will give each visitor that you bring to a meeting a small seedling. Members who bring a guest to a meeting will be given raffle tickets and one will win a blooming or blooming- sized plant. Since each guest will get a plant, guests will not get the raffle tickets given in the past.

Again, I thank you for your support for me and for our great society.

Mac

### Editor's note:

*Thank you Mac. You has been an unusually dedicated and effective President of our society. I think you are due our appreciation.*

BIRTHDAY



BIRTHDAY



BIRTHDAY



### June 9<sup>th</sup> Program:



## Hoosier Orchid's Leon Glicenstein To Speak

When I sat at the WOC information booth I kept seeing a man whom I named 'Santa Clause on wheels'. He was all over the place and big-named orchid growers were treating him with awe and respect. I now know that I know Santa's real name, I can not believe our luck! "Santa Clause is coming to town" thanks to program chair Joan Connors.

I leaned a good deal about him and Hoosier Orchids by typing in [www.hoosiororchid.com](http://www.hoosiororchid.com) and going to [bibliographies](#). Hoosier has the most species orchids grown from seeds than other orchid house on earth and this rang my bell. It probably also appealed to our speaker who had a history of conservation. Glicenstein came to Hoosier in 1998 after an orchid-life that began in 1954,

Glicenstein has advanced degrees in chemistry and horticulture and has worked with giants including Carl Withner (author of several books in our library and one of my botanical idols).

Our speaker has photographed 80% of the native orchids of Costa Rica as well as many of the orchids in the United States' northeast as well as many of our Florida orchids. I look forward to his program and urge YOU not to miss a special treat. **How often have YOU heard 'an orchid Santa Clause'? D.H.**

**Ian Simpkins and Carol DeBiase  
To Speak July 14  
Topic: The orchids at Viscaya**



May 12 program review:

## Frowine's Fragrant Orchids

Steven Frowine began his program with some information on the sense of smell. Smell and taste are closely related and many describe the odor emitted by a particular orchid as the same as a food such as coconut or chocolate. A person's sense of smell is personal and related to past good or bad experiences with a given odor. Females have more sensitive senses of smell and taste than males.

Appreciation of a given range of odors is somewhat regional. Asians like a delicate scent such as that emitted by *Cymbidium ensifolium*. North Americans prefer stronger odors. There is an orchid odor for any taste since orchids have a greater range of fragrances than any other group of flowering plants.

Orchids produce three levels of fragrance. The most volatile comes when the flower has just opened, there is a middle scent in the middle of the flower's time to seek a pollinator and there is a third tone at the end of the flower's time. Frowine commented early in his talk that fragrance is "all about sex", and of course it is the reason for orchid scents and yes, there are more perfumes for female than male humans!

Frowine challenged us to concentrate on real floral odors. We often miss them since so we are surrounded by so many manufactured products, such as paper products, that have been infused with floral odors to make us select them. This commercial bombardment of odors has deadened our ability to sense real floral scents that are around us.

Two last general notes that I took were: 1/ Buy orchid hybrids made from fragrant species and 2/ The reason many modern orchid hybrids do not have wonderful fragrance is that the hybridizers breed for flowers that have strong color, are round, flat, and big!

It was good that Frowine's hand-outs included places to buy fragrant orchids and a list of those we were to see. I have abbreviated his list to share only those especially good choices for here:

*Angraecum* (species or hybrids), *Brassavola nodosa* and hybrids such as Little Star, *C. walkeriana*, *Laelia* (species and hybrids), *Rhyn. digbyana*, *Enc. radiata*, *Enc. alatum*, *Maxillaria tenuifolia*, Dwarf *Oncidium* species, *Oncidium Twinkle*, *Oncidium Sharry Baby*, *Paph. bellina*, *Paph. violacea*, and *Rhynchostylis gigantea*.

Frowine's presentation was fast moving and organized and the line that brought the most chuckles was about the real meaning of what you read in an orchid catalog. For instance "pink suffuses into white" means "It will fade!". D.H.

## Member News

\* **Welcome our newest member Bob Mentecky.** Membership Roster changes and additions will be in the July newsletter, but for now call Marc Bruchette at 954-249-1704. Judy Crowder's wrong phone number was my fault, it is 954-464-7779.

\* **Refreshment providers-** these same names show up most months and the May refreshments were again both tasty and varied. Thank you: Nora Dyke, Helen Rivenbark, Marion Packard, Mercer Stowers, Marian Huber, Vicki Hallock, Gigi Granger, Joan Connors, Vickie Trank, Betty Runde and Petra Thomas.

## May Ribbon Judging Results

**Bonnie Bellavance** /red/ *Epi. Parkinsonianum*, *V. tessellata* 'Mary Motes' x Ascda. John De Biase 'Fuchs Indigo'  
**Brian Boyle** /blue/ *Gram. scriptum*  
**Marc Burchette** /blue/ *Trichopilia hennisiana*, *Den. griffithianum* 'Pauwela Gold'  
**Chris Carney** /blue/ *Broughtonia sanguinea*  
**Nora Dyke** /blue/ Lc. Blackstock's Fall Beauty x Blc.Lake Murray 'Mendenhall'  
**Eddie Griffith** /blue/ *Oncidium Mendenhall* 'Papa's Dream', Ascda. Motes Arabesque /red/ *V. tessalata* 'Wink'  
**Vicki Hallock** /blue/ *Enc. profuse* /red/ C. Cherry Song 'Lea' x *L. anceps* 'Marble Queen'  
**Tom Kuligowski** /blue/ *Bulb. lobbii* 'Kathy's Gold', /red/ *Psycopsis Kalihii* 'Big'  
**Tin Ly** /blue/ *Stellamizu Taara Kelly* 'Lea' /red/ *V. Robert's* Delight 'Blue Kru-Chom'  
**Robert Mentecky** /culture/ *Phal. cornu-cervi* /red/ *Seiderfedenio mitrata*  
**Jim Peer** /blue/ *Dendrobium bracieosum (bractiosum)*  
**Mac Rivenbark** /blue/ *V. merrilli*  
**Helen Rivenbark** /blue/ *V. Garnett Beauty FCC/AOS* /red/ Ren. Nancy Chandler 'Red Dragon', Den. Gatton Sunray  
**Robert Russotto/Ron Lennen** /blue/ *Phrag. Sorcerer's* Apprentice 4N x Grande 4N

**Please Note:** Our plant table was especially wonderful in May, but the entry forms were not. Twelve of the winning forms needed name corrections, ten were perfect. I could not find any spelling for 3 other obscure species, but they were probably correct. **Please check your own spelling of names. We have an AOS Awards Index which can be used to quickly check spelling of names for most of the plants you bring in. It will be on the table with the registration forms in the future. (I appreciate the help. Unless you have checked spellings for your own collection, you join most of us in having many wrong spellings.)**

Several local orchid societies have an 'Orphan' section for lost tags. I hope we will put that in soon so this month's unlisted, blue ribbon for *Phal. Squirrel Stole Tag* could have been recognized. Another reason to consider this is that somebody might be able to identify some of our lost tag plants? D.H.



## Best Growing Light Ranges

On a clear day the full sun produces about 10,000 foot candles (fc) of light. A fc is the amount of light one candle casts at a distance of one foot. Very few of the orchids that we grow are best grown in full sun although there are a few that can survive. Ideal ranges for a few of the orchids that we grow are shown below:

*Vanda* /2,500-4,000 fc /Grow wider leaves at low end.)

*Oncidium, Cymbidium, Brassavola* /2,000-4000 fc

*Phragmipedium* /2,500-3,500 fc

*Cattleya, Brassia, Laelia* /2,000- 3,500 fc

*Paphiopedilum* (green or mottled leaf) /2,000-3,000 fc

*Epidendrum* / 1,500- 3,500 fc

*Ludisia* /1,000 - 2,000 fc

*Phalaenopsis* / 1,000-1,500 fc

*Dendrobiums* are not listed, the genus is too large and the range is from 1,500 to 4,000. An easy rule of thumb when you buy a new orchid is to look at the leaves. **Put the new plant with others with the same depth of green color.**

I think it was Bill Thoms who spoke and showed us how your hand can be a crude light meter. Hold your hand 1 foot above your plant or a sheet of white paper at noon. If you can see the shadow of your finger nails and rings, the light is too much. If you can see the fingers clearly, think *Vanda*. If the tips of the fingers are a bit faded on the shadow, think *Cattleya*, and if you see a paddle which is just the palm of your hand, think *Phalaenopsis*.

Google is my friend. D.H.

## Orchid Extinction

The answer to the \$100 question on Millionaire would be 'habitat destruction'. Deforestation not only is the likely end to orchids growing on trees, but it results in fields. Here agriculture, which may include pesticides, kills off pollinators. Cattle graze in other cleared fields whose manure furnishes more fertilizer than the ground orchids can metabolize.

Over collection is also a variable. Orchid enthusiasts are not the only guilty parties. Witch doctors in Africa tend to over collect *Ansellia* and other orchids for medicinal purposes.

Fire can be both a good or bad variable. It is often necessary to maintain grasslands and may be caused by lightning or by man. Some African orchids need fire to clear the light depriving grasses in order to bloom. Such orchids have underground tubers and may not bloom for more than a decade if there is no fire.

African information from: Stewart, J. et al. 1982. **Wild Orchids of Southern Africa**. Hong Kong, South China Printing. Pp. 47-48

## Think Billion

\* A billion seconds ago it was 1959. A billion minutes ago Jesus was alive. A billion hours ago our ancestors were living in the Stone Age. A billion days ago, no primate walked on two feet. **A billion dollars ago was only 8 hours and 20 minutes the way our government is spending money.**

\* Senator Mary Landrieu is asking Congress for \$250 billion dollars to rebuild New Orleans. That would mean that each man, woman and child would get \$516,528 and each house would get \$1,329,787 for rebuilding or repair.

\* The email containing these numbers listed over 40 kinds of taxes that Americans pay, that were not in place 100 years ago when our nation was the most prosperous in the world, had no national debt, had the largest middle class in the world, and Moms stayed home to rear the kids!

### An easy quiz:

## What Kitchen Item Gives Us More Time to Care for Orchids?

When this baby came out in 1950 it was more than 5 feet tall and weighed 750 pounds. A more compact, 90 pound, version came out in 1967 and sold for a mere \$495. Today, you can buy a simple one for \$50 or less.

What was it? The answer will follow the source:

--This Old House Magazine. 9/2007. P. 26. Answer" microwave

## Improve Your Mental Health!

*Yes, most, if not all, of us are a bit 'less than normal' since an obsession with orchids is not a known mental health attribute. Want to appear more 'normal' and improve your own outlook? (Yes this is a summer filler.) Try these ideas:*

1. Rest more, take naps.
2. Go for a walk. (Exercise is good.)
3. Eat something new.
4. Exercise your mind with puzzles.
5. Spend more time with friends or family.
6. Indulge yourself. (Try buying an orchid that you don't 'have to have'.)
7. Be firm and don't be conned into doing what you don't want to do for whatever organization that wants your time.
8. Make the most of your leisure time.
9. Become a volunteer, there are many opportunities to help and you will like the other people who also care about helping.
10. Take things 'one day at a time'. (Thanks, B. Kline.)

## New Membership Rosters

Hopefully you will pick up your new Roster at the June meeting if you did not pick it up in May. I was lucky to get it finished a month early and know that there are some typos that were missed despite many proof readings. If the mistake is major, please let me know so I can print a correction article later. If you can not pick up your Roster at a meeting, it will be mailed with the July newsletters. Please support those who helped defray the printing costs by patronizing their businesses. DoTH

## Try These Five Pest Repellents

*Note: Repellents are not killers for you or the pests.*

**Ants:** Sprinkle cinnamon, bay leaves, cayenne pepper or baby powder in problem areas and along baseboards and window sills.

**Roaches:** Sprinkle equal parts of baking soda and xxx sugar in problem areas.

**Mice:** Place cotton dipped in peppermint oil near problem areas. Used kitty litter will work too. (*Yuck!*)

**Mosquitoes:** Mix 2 teaspoons of apple cider vinegar with a glass of water and put it near you if want to be outside. A dab of lavender oil on wrists and elbows may work too.

**Flies:** A potted sweet basil plant may make them fly elsewhere.

.. AARP Bulletin, May 2008. P. 29

## Hints From FLOS Members

Landscaper, **Chip Jones**, solved a problem for some of our terrestrial orchids and a patch of lawn. He took a 3 gallon bucket, put about a spoon of dish detergent in it, and splashed it and other like buckets onto the dry soil surface which would not absorb water. The soapy water served as an agent to **break the surface tension** caused by our long, extremely dry, season. Now water penetrates the soil or mix instead of running off and the plants already look better.

Another **Jones**, **Sandi** reported that Malathion is still a **good insecticide**, but you need to lower the pH of your spray solution to about 5.5.

Next month you will see an article and hopefully pictures of my trials with **home test kits for virus** which **Sandi** and **Tom** sell. The May issue of **Orchids** has an article on this which inspired me to test at home. If you have orchid virus information to share, please **get in touch**. D.H.

## Jerry Baker Tid-bits

Jerry Baker, a Master Gardner, has written about 40 gardening books. *I found some things that seem like fun to try. I am not advising you to use these things on orchids, and I plan to try some of these on a few yard plants at first. Experiment at your own risk.*

\* Put 2 tablespoons of yellow hot dog mustard and ¼ cup of liquid soap in a hose -end sprayer and bring the water level up to the 10 gallon mark. Spray yard trees and bushes to dispel **insect pests and diseases**. April is the time to do this. (p. 47)

\* In June put one can of beer and two cups of liquid soap in a 20 gallon hose-end sprayer and add water to the 20 gallon line on the sprayer. Spray 5 gallons of this mixture on the weep line of each tree to further **benefit your yard trees**. (p.47)

\* *Collect some 10 quart buckets and drill holes in the bottom. Next fall grow some veggies and eat them fresh.* Baker recommends these veggies as good for bucket culture:

Beets- 10 seeds, cabbage- 1 plant, carrots-10 seeds, Swiss chard-10 seeds, kale- 1 plant, tomatoes-1 plant, cucumbers-1 plant, and peppers- 1 plant.(p. 168)

Baker, J. 1983. *The Impatient Gardner*. New York. Ballantir, Publishing.

\* Control **spider mites** with this mix: 4 cups of wheat flour, ½ cup buttermilk, and 5 gallons of water. Coat leaves on both sides. The leaves will be white and the flour and buttermilk coating should be washed off in a week. (p. 188)

\* Make an 'all purpose bug spray' from: 3 tablespoons (TBS) baking soda, 2 TBS each of Murphy's oil soap, canola oil, vinegar and 2 gallons of warm water. This mixture goes into a hand-held sprayer. (p. 207)

\* Spread 5 pounds of sugar on a 50 square foot flower or garden bed to kill **nematodes**. Plan B is to put 1 can of beer and 1 cup of molasses in a hose-end sprayer and soak an area where harmful nematodes abound. (p.260)

Baker, J. 2002. *Backyard Problem Solver*. American Master Products, Inc.



## Yeah, We Live in a Good Place!

"A measure of a country is to look at how many want in and how many want out". Tony Blair, England



## Longest Lived Animal Filler

*The shortest life span.....* Mayfly- 3 hours  
Housefly- 6 months      House mouse- 5 years  
Domestic dog- 29 years      Domestic cat- 34 years  
African elephant- 80 years      Human- 122 years  
Galapagos tortoise- 188 years *and the record goes*  
*to the Quahog clam- 220 years*

—National Wildlife. Feb./Mar. 2007. P.35

### Grow an orchid vine!

## Grow a Vanilla Vine

If you buy, or are given, a vanilla cutting, stick it in a pot of well drained potting material and it will root. You might avoid fluids from the cut stem or handling the plant too much. Some people have an allergic reaction to the fluid.

Your new vine will need something to climb on and requires partial shade ranging from pool screen to the deeper shade of a mahogany tree. It should dry out slightly between watering and needs regular fertilizing. In winter you should decrease the frequency of watering and fertilizing. Your plant would appreciate a fabric wind breaker when the temperatures go below 55.

A vanilla vine should bloom when it is 2 or 3 years old, but it will not bloom well until it is 4-5 years old. Each flower will only last a single day, and if you want to see a seed pod, or vanilla bean, you must hand pollinate the flower since the non-human pollinator does not live here.

You can not get any part of your plant or its bloom to smell like the extract, or flavorings, associated with cured vanilla beans. You probably would not want to cure a seed pod if you can get one to form, because the process is long and labor intensive, but you can grow an interesting and famous orchid vine with ease once you know how.

Partially from Shechan, T. (Our friend from U.F.) and N. Farace. (McCormick Flavor) *Vanilla The Most Versatile Orchid.* A McCormick Press Release.

## With a Little Help from Our Friends

- \* **Sylvia Hill** read that we can kill the nose -stopping- **dust mites** on a pillow by putting the pillow in the freezer. This is cheaper than replacing pillows every 3 months or trying to wash them in super-heated water.
- \* **Ken Slump** put **coffee grounds** around some vanilla plants that snails were attacking. Apparently vanilla vines need some extra acid. His plants are resembling 'Jack's Beanstalks' and the snails have moved.

## Barbara Carney's Perfect Topper

When it was Chris Carney's time to host a FLOS Board meeting, Barb made this perfect cracker spread:

**2 cups shredded cheddar cheese**

**1 cup mayo**

**1 cup sliced green onions**

Mix the three ingredients and bake at 350 degrees until the mixture is bubbly.

## The Less Messy Orchidist ?

Fold a paper towel into a band which you can put around a container of olive or other kitchen oil. Secure the towel with a rubber band. The rubber band will keep the towel in place, the towel will catch the oil drips and you won't have to clean the bottom of your kitchen cabinet as often! (*More time for orchids.*)

## Body Foods?

I have written an article on 'worts' the English word for 'herb'. The early botanists tended to name plants after parts of the body they resembled. Liverworts looked like lobes of liver and I suppose there were reasons for spleenworts, hornworts, and the other '—worts'. **Brian Boyle** sent me an email which I will shorten. The word in bold print is the body part that the food benefits:

- \* A slice of carrot looks like a human **eye**.
  - \* A slice of tomato looks like a 4 chambered **heart**. Blood cells are shaped like grapes which are also **heart** healthy. (Think wine.)
  - \* Walnut halves look like the left and right hemispheres of the **brain**.
  - \* Kidney beans look like and help **kidney** function.
  - \* Celery, Bok Choy, and Rhubarb are elongated helps for **bone** strength.
  - \* Avocados (egg plants and pears) are shaped like a womb. An avocado takes 9 months to mature and if a woman eats one a week she can **balance her hormones** and be safe from cervical cancer.
  - \* Figs are full of seeds, hang in twos on the tree and increase **sperm** production.
  - \* Sweet potatoes are shaped like a pancreas and help with the important job of controlling a diabetic's **glycemic index**.
  - \* Citrus fruits look like mammary glands, and help in **lymph** movement.
  - \* Onions look like body cells and clear **body wastes** from cells.
- (*Don't you wonder how much spare time people who come up with these things have?*)

## Inflorescence Types

**Inflorescence** refers to the general arrangement of the flowers on an axis and when you get this vocab memorized, you might become a judge or become the trivia editor here.

**Scape** is used to describe a leafless flower stalk that comes out from the base of the plant. An example of this is seen in *Lycaste* flowers.

A **spike** is an unbranched elongated stem of unstalked flowers.

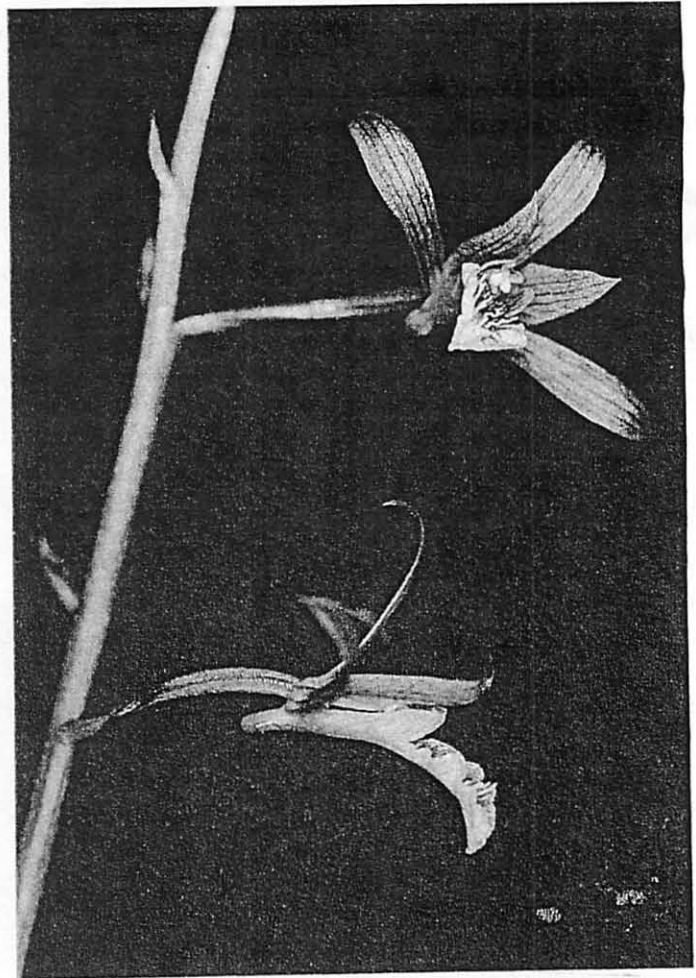
A **raceme** is an unbranched elongated stem of stalked flowers. *Cattleya* flowers have racemes.

**Panicle** is used to describe a branched raceme such as that found in *Onc. varicosum*.

**Spray** is used to describe an arched effect in either a raceme or a panicle.

**Umbel** is the term used to describe flower stalks coming from a common point. *Cypripedium* flowers are on umbels.

(Descriptions from: The AOS *Handbook on Judging and Exhibition* and from the AOS *An Orchidist's Glossary*.)



(Figure 1)

## How To Grow MORE Orchids In The SAME Space

When you positively can't expand your growing space and you positively can't squeeze another plant in the space, consider these ideas:

### Major idea

Divide big orchids and give half to a friend, the friend can give part back to you in time if you need it. Your smaller pot will take up less shelf space. Try to keep pot size to 6-7 inches at most. Don't keep duplicates of most plants.

### Minor ideas

1. If you don't love an orchid when it blooms, attach it to a tree. The bloom will look fine in nature. Don't even think about giving the ugly flower to our auction, or to a friend.
2. If you have plants that just won't bloom and you have given them more light and fertilizer, they too are tree material.
3. When you buy a new plant try to select plants that will need less growing space.
4. Use the vertical space in your growing area. Can you hang plants on a fence like structure or at the ends of benches?



(Figure 2)

(You will like this adult science project!)

## Help Find Alien Terrestrial Orchids

I am tracking and studying two naturalized orchids in southern Florida, and request your help to detect these orchids, particularly in natural areas.

One orchid is the newly naturalized *Eulophia graminea*, a native of Asia, which colleagues (Suzanne Koptur and Tim Collins both of FIU) and I first found in South Miami last September. Thus far we have found it in four residential areas and in a parking lot island at a supermarket in Miami-Dade County in southeastern Florida. The area where we have detected plants of this orchid stretches 35 km from north to south. We have found plants most commonly growing in mulch in residential areas. In the native region, the plants grow in many open habitats including beaches, grasslands, open forests and disturbed areas, all habitats that the orchid could probably occupy here.

The small flowers (Figure 1), usually about 2.5 cm (1 inch) across, are not showy but are attractive when viewed close up, with a white lip is marked with rose-pink, contrasting nicely with the somber green petals and sepals. The inflorescences arise from spherical to conical pseudobulbs, usually about 5-8 cm in diameter, which typically sit completely or partly above the ground. The slender inflorescences range from 30 cm to 1.5 m tall and bear up to 60 flowers.

Many plants are producing capsules which ripen and dehisce seed quickly. Because parts of the native range are colder than most of Florida, we expect that this orchid may spread to Georgia and perhaps beyond. The robust pseudobulbs probably help plants survive cold and dry conditions. We suspect that *Eulophia graminea* entered Florida as plants imported for cultivation because we have found them on eBay for sale by nurseries in Thailand.

The other naturalized orchid, is the yellow cowhorn orchid (*Cyrtopodium polyphyllum*), which I am studying with Hong Liu (FIU and Fairchild TBG). The yellow cowhorn orchid (Figure 2) is a Brazilian species which resembles our native cowhorn orchid (*Cyrtopodium punctatum*). The yellow cowhorn, however, grows on the ground, whereas *C. punctatum* grows in trees. Instead of barred and spotted yellow flowers like *C. punctatum*, *C. polyphyllum* has unmarked yellow flowers. The pseudobulbs of the two orchids are similar in size and shape, but the yellow cowhorn's pseudobulbs usually retain their leaves during the dry season.

The yellow cowhorn orchid is thought to be naturalized only in Miami-Dade County, where first reported (mistakenly as *Cyrtopodium andersonii*) to have escaped cultivation during the early 1970s. It grows mostly in the Boystown pineland, a closed protected area, and in residential areas where it pops up in mulch. We suspect, however, that the yellow cowhorn orchid is spreading.

We are studying the pollination of both cowhorn orchids. Interestingly, the alien cowhorn orchid is being pollinated by an oil-collecting bee (which we recently found to be also naturalized), while the native cowhorn orchid is being pollinated by a native oil-collecting bee. The suspected spread of the yellow cowhorn orchid may be due to greater seed production because of pollination by the alien oil-collecting bee.

If you encounter plants of either *Eulophia graminea* or *Cyrtopodium polyphyllum*, please send me photos and some details of the location and occurrence, Thanks! Bob

Pemberton, Ph.D., Fairchild Tropical Botanic Garden, 2121 SW 28<sup>th</sup> Terrace, Ft.  
Lauderdale, FL 33312, USA. (e-mail  
Robert.Pemberton@ars.usda.gov





# 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.N. Program

**Place:** Christ Lutheran Church Social Hall  
1955 East Oakland Park Blvd.

**Directions:** Use Oakland Park Blvd. from I-95.  
Go East for 2.4 miles, go to 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.

President..... **Mac Rivenbark**  
First V.P..... **Joan Connors**  
Second V.P..... **Wayne Musgrave**  
Recording Secretary..... **Marian Huber**  
Corresponding Secretary .. **Chris Crepage**  
Treasurer..... **Bob Henley**  
Newsletter Editor..... **Dot Henley**

**Call these numbers:** Sunshine- (954) 563-3548  
Newsletter- (954) 772-4836

**Web Site:** <http://www.flos.org>

**Orchid Collection Sale**


Julian Lewis wants to sell the late Henry Young's orchid collection of about 100 robust orchids. Many of Henry's orchids were awarded and many are so huge that they could be divided into about 3-4 plants. Julian wants the whole collection to go to one FLOS member who will continue to appreciate this collection. Julian can email you the list of plants in the collection. Please call his number for more information: 954-977-9517

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