UPCOMING MEETINGS:

June 7th—Steve Hawkins, "Cattleya Culture"

July—The movie "The Judge, the Hunter, the Thief and the Black Orchid" by Rich Walton

August—Gerarde de Torre, "The Panama Canal Museum"

September—Annual Picnic

October—Michael Sinn Topic TBD

November—Fred Clark Topic TBD

December - Annual Auction

Meetings are on the 1st Monday of each month. Doors open at 6:15 pm. Cultural Study Group starts promptly at 6:30 pm. Regular meeting starts at 7:30 pm.

Marie Selby Botanical Gardens, 801 South Palm Avenue, Sarasota, Florida www.sarasotaorchidsociety.org

June in your Orchid Collection

June Climate Data
Average high: 89.5°F
Average low: 75.2°F
Average mean: 82.4°F
Average rainfall: 8.54”

June is the most dramatically tropical month in South Florida. As the southeast Trade Winds blow cool moist air off the Gulf Stream daily, as surely the heating effect of the center of the peninsula percolates up massive thunder heads. The increased cloud cover drawing a veil across the afternoon sun provides much cooling relief for our plants late in the day. Because of this additional cloud cover, our plants are less stressed than in the brightest of May sunshine. The increased humidity makes June feel hotter to us, but this humidity brings blessed balm to our plants from the unrelentingly dry heat of late spring. The shading clouds are also the harbinger of the almost daily rains that arrive like clockwork with the thunderstorms that re-circulate the moisture laden air back toward the ocean in the afternoon. These showers can drop the temperature 10-12 degrees in almost no time, again bring our plants relief when they need it most in the peak heat of the day. In June, such soaking rains that can sometimes be an inch or more an hour, are the norm rather than the exception. For orchids grown outside in South Florida this month, how to dry them out becomes more the question than how or when to water them. For most sympodial genera (cattleyas, dendrobiums, oncidiuims, etc.) the natural rainfall of June is sufficient. Only in those rare once or twice times during June when no rain falls for nearly a week is it necessary to think of watering sympodial orchids in June. Even then it usually is a thought that can be dismissed. A thorough, "hard" drying in this first month of the rainy season is usually of much more overall value to sympodial orchids than the slight extra push of additional water. Harder plants that have not been pushed with extra water are much more disease resistant than softer more lushly grown orchids. Vandas and other high water requirement plants may still need periodic watering in June but remember that these types too relish occasional "hard" drying and the heavy often lingering, rains of June are just the Please see “June” on page 5

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ORCHID VIEW is published monthly by the Sarasota Orchid Society and is available to members in either printed or digital format.

June
The Sarasota Orchid Society Inc. (SOS) meets on the first Monday of each month at Selby Botanical Gardens, 800 South Palm Ave., Sarasota, FL. The SOS Inc., an affiliate of the American Orchid Society, is a nonprofit association with the aims of promoting the development, improvement and preservation of orchids through the dissemination of information concerning the culture, hybridization or development of orchids; and generally to extend the knowledge of orchids.

Annual dues are $20; $25 for family. Deadline for the newsletter is the 15th of the previous month.

Contributors to this newsletter give reprint rights of their work to newsletters and other affiliates of the American Orchid Society.

www.sarasotaorchidsociety.org

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JOIN THE AOS

If you are not a member of the American Orchid Society, let me briefly tell you about the premier organization devoted to our hobby. The AOS is the world’s largest specialty horticulture group and offers information not available elsewhere. The monthly magazine, *Orchids*, is the most highly-regarded orchid periodical in the world. The photography and articles are outstanding. Membership entitles you to a 10% discount on publications and your dues support conservation and educational programs. As a new member you will receive a copy of *Your First Orchid*, a book chock full of advice and an *Almanac* listing all affiliate organizations (Florida has the most with 58), growers, special interest groups, descriptions of awards, and many more resources. Membership forms are available at the sign-in table for anyone who needs one.

The AOS also publishes the *Awards Quarterly (Now on CD AQ Plus)*, with detailed descriptions of 200-300 awarded orchids with color photographs. I eagerly await mine every three months.

Dues are U.S. single membership $60.00; for a 2 year membership $108.00. American Orchid Society, 16700 AOS Lane, Delray Beach, Fl. 33446

Monroe
UPCOMING SHOWS

September, 2010
18-19—Ridge Orchid Society Show, Lake Mirror Center, 121 S. Lake Ave., Lakeland, FL.

October, 2010
1-3—Florida West Coast Orchid Society Show, Minnreg Hall, 6340 126th Ave, Largo, FL 33773

2-3—Gainesville Orchid Society Show, Kanapaha Botanical Gardens, 4700 SW 58th Dr., Gainesville, FL

16-17—Fort Pierce Orchid Society Show, Fort Pierce Community Center, Veterans Memorial Park, Fort Pierce, FL

29-31—Delray Beach Orchid Society Show, Old School Square, 51 N. Swinton Ave., Delray Beach, FL.

LET'S TALK ABOUT SALES

The vendors who lecture at our meetings take their valuable time and effort to educate us on orchid culture. In turn, they ask us to buy their plants which they bring to sell at our meetings.

We know that there are lots of places to buy orchids in our area but as members of SOS, we should really make a point of patronizing the speakers and advertisers when we buy new plants.

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For members who are receiving the newsletter by mail, you are missing out on some wonderful color pictures taken during the year in our newsletter.

If you have computer access and are getting the newsletter by snail mail, you can switch and save the Society $7.00 per year per person.

Please contact me and I'll be glad to add you to our e-mail list.

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Member Advertising

Newsletter advertisements are $120.00 per year. Checks payable to Sarasota Orchid Society may be sent to:
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nostrum for re-hydrating them even when they have become as dry as the cork in a wine bottle dry. When watering in June, remember at no season is the standard 'water early in the day' rule more relevant; those extra hours of drying are crucial. If your vandas or other orchids really need water, water early in the morning to allow time for them to dry not merely by night but by the time the all too likely afternoon thunderstorms arrive to soak them again. Be sure when you water that the roots of the vandas are saturated until they turn overall dark green. This will still take two applications of water spaced a few minutes apart. June is the archetypal month for careful but totally thorough watering. For those of us committed to sloth, this month is one in which benign neglect becomes a virtue.

With an eye to efficient drying which the season demands, June is an excellent time to review the spacing of our plants. Always give your plants sufficient space to allow for good air circulation to permit rapid drying. Crowded plants stay wetter longer encouraging fungus and bacteria. Scale and mealy bugs also thrive on the soft lush growth generated by overcrowded, overshadowed plants. Mites too love the extra protection from dislodging rain that overgrown plants provide. When looking at the spacing of your plants also allow some extra space for the new growth that will be rapidly developing in the new growing season. Remember your well grown plants will be much larger at the end of the rainy season when the fungus are savagely on the prowl. Plants and trees in your yard also will have grown in the past year and will be growing more in the rains of summer. June is a good time to think of pruning vegetation that is blocking light and air from our orchids. Come the true heart of hurricane season in September you will be glad that you did! Tree pruning alas, slips to a low priority in the face of an approaching storm. Your orchids will be glad right away that you pruned, rewarding you with harder, healthier growth sure to produce yet more lavish blooms in season.

A persistent problem in June is how to apply liquid fertilizer to our plants under these often persistently wet conditions. As all of our orchids are in rapid growth in June they need to be fed, ironically this comes in the face of super abundant moisture. While rain contains minute quantities of nitrogen, heavy persistent rain can in fact strip nutrients from our plants by reversing the normal osmotic process. To a degree this effect of the heavy rains can be positive leaching away any excessive fertilizer salts that have accumulated over the dry season but overall the rain leaves them needier than before. Those of us who have kept our plants well nurtured in May will be ahead of this curve but we all must keep our plants fat and happy at the onset of the heavy growing season. For orchid grown in pots with media, the relatively new, slow release fertilizer widely sold as "Dynamite" (i.e., Nutricote) is of especial value at this time of year. Other brands of slow release fertilizer have not proven to be as reliable (neither consistent nor durable) under the hot humid conditions of South Florida. In general, a good rule in June, is that when some opportunities to water present themselves, think rather of applying liquid fertilizer instead of just water. Remember too, the oft repeated bad advice to water your plants before fertilizing them is particularly erroneous in June when over-watering can quickly have negative consequences. In June, as always, replace a watering with an application of the proper concentration of liquid fertilizer. Another frequently sought strategy is to apply fertilizer in conjunction with fungicidal sprays. In general it is not advised to combine balanced fertilizer (20-20-20, 18-18-18) with sprays because with South Florida's highly alkaline water. Any phosphorus in the fertilizer tends to bind up most of the trace elements when conjoined to South Florida ground water. Phosphorus (a very active metal) can also have adverse reactions to
the fungicide itself, lessening or abnegating its effectiveness. The solution to this dilemma is to use a fertilizer without phosphorus when a bit of nutrition is desirable. The best source is potassium nitrate 13-0-44 (available at farm supply stores in 50lb bags) which provides the additional potassium our plants crave. 1 Tbs per gal can be added to the spray solution. Be sure to use “Spray Grade” not “Prilled” which would need to be dissolved in hot water. Thiophanate Methyl, Cleary’s 3336 or its combination Banrot or Duosan should be applied prophylactically in June. Keep a sharp eye on your plants for any signs of black rot (Pythium). Should soft black or brown spots appear, they should be excised immediately using a sterile knife as this disease can spread quickly in wet conditions. Banrot gives good control but Alliette is the best fungicide to control this disease if it persists.

To minimize the need to apply fungicides, June is an excellent time to review our overall sanitation and cultural conditions in the growing area. It is always important to keep the growing area as clean as possible.

In June, cleanliness becomes even more essential because water is the chief vector of most orchid diseases. Dead leaves, roots or other dead orchid tissue frequently harbor diseases that can be loosed upon our orchids by the heavy rains of June. Weeds (dead or alive) can hamper air flow and also harbor disease. This month whatever one can do to enhance air circulation is a plus. Under cover, fans to move air are of great value to Phals and other genera. Hopefully, if we have been doing a good job, our plants will have grown significantly since last year’s rainy season. They all may well need more space. Remember that old time orchid growers would say one needs a cat to be a good grower in South Florida because a cat should be able to walk orchid benches without knocking plants down when they are properly spaced.

Snails and slugs will have the whole world as their stage in June and can travel considerable distances to eat our tender orchid shoots. Baits containing metaldehyde are very effective if applied evenly and often. Remember, bait draws the pests; spread it thinly but repeat weekly for thorough control. Snails and slugs always require multiple applications. Overly heavy applications of bait will merely waste in the heavy rain.

Although mites and to a degree thrips are washed away by the heavy rains of June, the warm conditions of summer speed the growth of scale and mealy bugs. At the first sign of either of these pests spray with Soap at 2 oz. per gal or an appropriate insecticide. Oil is no longer an option in the heat of summer. If the soap doesn’t prove effective enough, try something stronger but apply with care early in the morning or late in the evening as the high temperatures of mid-day in June can acerbate phytotoxic reactions.

June is a great month for top cutting strap leaf vandas, teretes (papilionanthes) and reed stem epidendrums. Most sympodial orchids are already in growth and unless their media in totally broken down are probably best left undisturbed till their new growths have matured and they have flowered. If you have not gotten your Phalaenopsis out of last year’s sphagnum moss wait no longer! Phal roots in soggy medium in June is a receipt for “Fails”.

For those of us so in love with Florida that we would never think of insulating ourselves with air-conditioning, the rains of June provide pleasant relief from the harsh Mediterranean sun of late spring. As my son Bartholomew at age two so aptly said “Rain sweet as honey”. Enjoy! Our orchids do.

**Tasks for June**

1. Careful watering this month often means no watering at all. Arise early to enjoy the cool and water only when truly necessary.

2. Space plants amply. Good air circulation is essential across the coming months.

3. Re-pot Phals and re-set Vandas. Make sure that plants are firmly set in their new abodes.

4. Begin or continue a disease prevention program with the prophylactic application of Thiophanate Methyl (Cleary’s 3336) and Alliette or with Banrot.

5. Clean up growing area and plants. Remove dead leaves from plants and the ground. Pull weeds.

6. Prune trees and shrubs to increase light and air circulation.

7. Apply snail bait lightly early in the month and again lightly mid-month.

8. Set air conditioning thermostat at 80 and enjoy living in the Tropics.

With the late and dramatic break of our drought, the long aestivating snails and slugs will be voraciously hungry.
Controlling Snails and Slugs

Snails and slugs are recurring problems in orchid collections. Recurring because they are ubiquitous, persistent, and hard to completely control. They recur whenever the weather is favorably wet for them to move about with ease. These mollusks save their energy during dry periods to maximize their energy in eating our orchids when the environment is favorable.

Slugs and snails are creatures of habit. When they have found a lush patch of flowers or soft new growth they feed there at night and then follow their silver trails back to their snug resting places for the day. Old pots, boards, piles of decaying leaves or other vegetable material are mollusk hotels. The moist potting soil of ferns or other foliage plants can serve as bed and breakfast. These are the places to round up the usual suspects! Better still clean up these blighted parts of the neighborhood and eliminate the spawning grounds of these criminal elements.

When one actually encounters one of these slime balls whether at their home or at large, the crunch of their shells underfoot is always satisfying. Unfortunately, like other unsavory types they do most of their work late in the night when honest folk are abed. For this reason leaving these hungry night workers a snack in the form of metaldehyde bait is the most effect control for snails and slugs. These mollusks are fatally attracted to metaldehyde. They are drawn like moths to the flame. Spread the bait thinly, one pellet every foot or so. They’ll find it. The smaller the pellets the better. Those small pellets which fall on desirable plants will do little or no harm and small bits are less attractive and potentially less injurious to domestic animals.

Repeated applications at weekly or bi weekly intervals (depending on rainfall) are absolutely essential. Bait is washed away by rain and irrigation. One also never manages to get all the pests with a single application. Any mature snail or slug has also almost surely reproduced and the next generation will be along soon. Please don’t leave any starving orphan snails out there. Those repeated light applications of metaldehyde bait are like manna from heaven for snails.

Metaldehyde also comes in liquid form which can be sprayed to eliminate bush snails in hanging plants. Great care should be exercised in its use.

If any information has changed with your existing listing in our Membership Book, please send the new information to our Membership Chair, Carolyn Langdon, carolynlangdon@tampabay.rr.com 7316 Arrowhead Run, Lakewood Ranch, FL 34202-4151 Phone: 941.907.4161, Fax: 941.907.0310, Mobile: 941.773.9188.
Repotting Your Orchids

Each orchid genus has different requirements for potting media. It is very important to have the correct medium for each type of orchid, depending on whether it is terrestrial or epiphytic—tree dwelling. Growing media commonly include fir bark, coconut husk, sphagnum moss, tree fern fibers and perlite, and frequently a mixture of two or three of these materials. All orchids potted in a typical bark medium need to be repotted every 18 to 24 months, depending on the needs of the individual plant.

The primary purpose of repotting is to provide fresh media, not necessarily a larger pot, but pot size should be selected according to the size of the root mass. Orchids like to be a little tight in their pots. Orchids transferred to overly large pots tend to concentrate their energy on root growth and may not show new growth or foliage for several months.

Orchids may be potted in plastic, clay or decorator pots, and the type of pot selected may influence watering frequency; plants in clay pots will need more frequent watering, as they will dry out a little faster. Always select pots with drainage holes; orchid roots in contact with standing water will rot and die, killing the plant. Media in the center of larger pots may remain wet for long periods and become an unhealthy environment for roots. This can be avoided by placing pieces of broken terra cotta in the bottom of the pot. A smaller pot inverted into a larger one can also help with drainage and aeration, with the roots of the plant draped over and around the smaller pot. Some orchids, such as Phalaenopsis, have roots capable of photosynthesis. For these plants, clear pots have become popular, as they allow light to get to the roots.

THINGS TO CONSIDER:
Orchids should not be repotted without a compelling reason. If, for example, aeration of the potting materials is poor because of decomposition, it must be replaced. Care must be taken to ensure that new growths and shoots are not overlapping the rim of the pot—large, neglected plants that have been potted for a long time are notoriously difficult to handle, and it is easy to break off new shoots and roots. But, when in doubt, put it off for another year!

ANNUAL REPTOTTING:
Dendrobium, Miltonia, Paphiopedilum and Phalaenopsis and their hybrids.
EVERY OTHER YEAR:
Cattleya, Dendrobium, Oncidium, Odontoglossum and their hybrids.
EVERY THIRD YEAR:
Vanda and its allies, Cymbidium

RECOMMENDED BOOKS:
Ultimate Orchid by Thomas J. Sheehan
Growing Classic Orchids by Mike Tibbs and Ray Bilton

A. In this example, the orchid is burdened by a mass of root matter and excessive top growth. Remove any dead roots or roots affected by rot with a sharp, sterilized blade.

B. Divide the remaining root matter into several sections. Each division should consist of a small number of younger, healthy shoots.

C. The new pot should be sizable enough to accommodate at least two years’ growth. Choose a potting medium (fine, medium or coarse) suitable to the particular requirements of the orchid (do not reuse old bark).

D. Place the newly separated plant in its pot. The most mature growth should be positioned against the side of the pot. Fill with the appropriate potting medium.

E. Place the orchid label back in to the pot after repotting is done for proper identification of your orchid.
Cattleya intermedia Graham ex Hook

Cattleya intermedia var. orlata 'Canaima's Tamara' AM/AOS, 81pts; Exhib: Canaima Orchids
Cattleya intermedia lives up to the title of this essay by truly being a collector’s orchid in its native Brazil. Second only to that country’s national flower, Cattleya purpurata¹, and perhaps challenged only by Cattleya walkeriana, C. intermedia is coveted in a myriad of color forms. While the World Checklist of Selected Plants accepts only Cattleya intermedia Graham ex Hook, there are countless varieties of this species both published and invented by collectors as horticultural varieties.

Cattleya intermedia is a coastal species whose range extends from Rio de Janeiro south to Brazil’s border with Uruguay and into that country. Plants from Rio Grande do Sul are quite tolerant of cooler conditions than many other bifoliate cattleyas (not implying C. intermedia to be a cool-growing species).

Another attractive characteristic of this cattleya is its compact growth habit. Plants are generally from 5-8” (13-20cm) tall while flowers can be up to 4” (10cm) or larger and borne 2-3 per inflorescence. While the specific epithet refers to the flower size as being intermediate between the Cattleya species known when it was introduced in 1824, flowers seen in today’s collections are probably larger and of finer form than what was seen then due to line breeding of select cultivars.

But the main attraction of Cattleya intermedia is the variety of this single species. The typical flower is pale lavender-pink with a lip that has a rich fuchsia midlobe. Natural spread is on average about 3½ (9cm) and flowers are generally quite flat. Petals and sepals can be narrow but choice examples have a fuller, rounder form. Some of the color forms seen in collections are orlata (round full lip opening with side lobes edged same color as midlobe), amethystina (nearly white flowers with soft pink midlobe), parthenia (pure

¹Cattleya purpurata is the national flower of Brazil.
white flowers), vinicolor (wine-red midlobe), coerulea (soft bluish flowers with slate-blue midlobe), and the peloric form aquinii (also known as flamea). There are also combinations of some of these color forms. The aquinii form is the foundation for much of the breeding of splash-petaled Cattleya hybrids.

Cattleya intermedia var. aquinii also known as var. flamea

In Brazil, fall shows are often dominated with displays featuring large groupings of Cattleya intermedia. Here in the northern hemisphere flowers are produced in March and April. Some cultivars have a sweet fragrance that reminds us of roses. This is an easy species to grow and as suitable for the beginner as it is for the collector. Francisco Miranda states that it is better not to allow the medium to get completely dry for long periods or frequently. We find in our open shadehouse here in South Florida that this species does not like stale or soggy media and often does its best when approaching the edge of, or growing outside the pot. It also resents repotting at the wrong time of year.

Last year we moved many of the C. intermedia into clay pots with large chunks of hardwood charcoal and a top dressing of a bark mix (fir bark, perlite, chunky peat and diatomite). This technique somewhat replicates mounting the orchids but lessens the watering needs and offers the display convenience of a pot. We sprinkle a tablespoon of 20-20-20 time-release fertilizer, it is beneficial to fertilize weekly during the growing season with a balanced liquid fertilizer applied at half-strength. C. intermedia will tolerate a wide range of temperatures and even extremes for short periods. Plants can tolerate temperatures in the 90°F range if given proper humidity and air movement and as low as 45°F for short periods if plants are kept dry. The optimal temperature range is 55-82°F.

Cattleya intermedia var. coerulea Celeste HCC-AOS

References
Miranda, Francisco. Brazilian Orchids website. www.mirandaorchids.com

Greg Allikas, April 2001
Should I Give an Orchid of the Month Gift?

I’ve gotten several inquiries about the pros and cons of giving an Orchid of the Month for the holiday gift giving season. The answer, of course, is “It depends…”

For the novice or intermediate orchid hobbyist the answer is go ahead and gift the very best you can find. The choices can be as simple as a certain amount per month, generally in the $30 to $50 range, and paid as the orchid is shipped. The advantage to this program is that you can cancel at any time. Another common option is a three, six or twelve month contract paid in advance guaranteeing twelve month contract paid in advance guaranteeing an orchid monthly. The disadvantage to this program is that you can cancel at any time.

The second advantage to this program is that you can cancel at any time. Another common option is a three, six or twelve month contract paid in advance guaranteeing delivery each month.

I really like this kind of gift for the novice because it provides a wonderful base of plants that will flower throughout the year for years to come. I joined one of these clubs for several years and now know that I will have something blooming at almost any time. My first month’s orchid was a Cattleytonia Why Not for which I recently got a blue ribbon at a local show. It’s flowered every year for me. The second was a Brassia Eternal Wind -- a “Spider Orchid” that has flowered faithfully with 5 inch spider shaped flowers. The different growth habits of the various types of orchids has made watching them grow and flower a treat. It also lets the newer hobbyist determine what works under his conditions and what he likes to see flower. I would recommend a service that will provide different kinds of orchids unless your friend is concentrating on only one genus.

Take into account what kind of growing conditions your friend has available so that you can tell the vendor and let them determine what will be the best for that person. Some people only have room or like miniatures; some like compact plants; some only like Cattleyas. Try to get his conditions and what he truly wants or is missing in his collection. An alternative to this could also be a credit card gift certificate that could be used at multiple vendors for flowers or supplies. Or you could just ask exactly what plant the hobbyist has been eyeing lately and pick that one out specifically.

SOS minutes of May 3, 2010

Monroe asked Karen Kneuse, who was at the membership table for vacationing Carolyn Langdon, to announce the new members and visitors: Tom Shaver, Susan Art, Nydia & Steve Kien, Henrietta Laronge. Welcome to all.

A motion was made by Jack Kneuse and seconded to accept the minutes of the April meeting as stated in the newsletter.

A motion was then made by Jack Kneuse and seconded to accept the Treasurer’s report as stated in the newsletter.

Monroe then asked anyone who did not do the Survey to pick the 2011 Orchid Show Theme online, to please do so at the Membership table and to turn them in to Jo Davis. The results will be announced in the June newsletter and June meeting.

Monroe then announced that we will be having the 2011 Show at the Municipal Auditorium, the contract was signed and there was no increase in price.

Monroe announced that Sally Werlinich had resigned from being the Librarian and from the Board, and that Patti Quinnelly was our new Librarian and had also be elected by the Board. The Board also approved Michael Sinn to join the Board.

Monroe then announced the bus trip to the Redlands Show on May 15 and to contact Barbara Wagner if interested.

Monroe then introduced Sheldon Thorne from American Travel Group, who gave a pictorial presentation of the orchids and sights of Costa Rica.

Respectfully Submitted,
Jo Davis

Hello Orchid Society

Byrd’s Orchids is having their annual summer sale June 5, 2010. B&D Orchids and Featherstone Orchids will be guest vendors. The Polk Co. African Violet Soc. will also be there. The Ridge Orchid Soc. will be there with hot dogs, hamburgers, and sodas. The sale will be at Byrd’s Orchids, 6302 Green Rd., Lakeland, FL 33810 from 9:00 am till 5:00 pm. If you have any questions please call 863-859-5060 (or cell 863-669-7402) or email at orchidswb@aol.com.

Bill Byrd
Byrd’s Orchids
The Hospitality Committee will provide the following at our monthly meetings:

- Cheese, Crackers, Fruit
- Hot Coffee and fixings
- Iced tea—sweet and unsweetened, Water

Any additions to the table will be greatly appreciated.

Contributions can be made at the table.

Hospitality Committee Members:
- Susanne Gerhardt...922-8359
- Linda Peel............323-2075
- Renae Gerhardt.......966-7071

Please bring food

Winning selections from May 3rd meeting

Far left: Species of the month, C. schilleriana, owner Susanne Gerhardt

Center: Species of the month, Onc. spacelatum (substitute picture), owner Roy Krueger

Right above: Members’ choice, Paph. delrosi, owner Jo Davis

Photos by Monroe Kokin