



The Atlanta Orchid Society Bulletin

The Atlanta Orchid Society is affiliated with the American Orchid Society, the Orchid Digest Corporation and the Mid-America Orchid Congress



Newsletter Editors: Mark Reinke & Valorie Boyer

www.AtlantaOrchidSociety.org

July, 2017

Volume 69: Number 7

JULY MONTHLY MEETING

Monday, July 10, 2017
Atlanta Botanical Garden
Day Hall - 8pm

Bill Thoms

www.Bulbophyllums.com

"Bulbophyllums"

Our speaker for the July Orchid Society meeting will be Bill Thoms. Mr. Thoms program will cover everything you need to know to grow and bloom bulbophyllums, including pictures of easy-to-grow species and the latest hybrids. Bill Thoms and Doris Dukes have been growing orchids around Central Florida for more than 45 years and have received almost every award granted by the AOS as well as more Awards for culture than anyone else in the world. Whether you grow many orchids or a few, you will find this program entertaining and informative. Many of the important requirement for growing world class plants are made easy to understand and remember.

His book, *"Bulbophyllums; the Incomplete Guide, From A to WHY?"* will be available for purchase (\$45) and he will sign them for free! **Bill will also be accepting Pre-orders on plants until July 7th.** Please see his site www.Bulbophyllums.com to



Bill Thoms in the Philippines

pre-order. (Any pre-orders of 3 or more plants will receive get a free plant of Bill's choice) **When ordering, be sure to mention this is a preorder for Atlanta Society meeting in July!**

Minutes of the June 2017 Meeting of the Atlanta Orchid Society

The June 12th, 2017 meeting was held at the Atlanta Botanical Gardens. This was a special event meeting which included an Ice Cream Social and a behind-the-scenes tour of greenhouses at the Atlanta Botanical Gardens. Jason Mills-Shoulta, President, presided.

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THE ATLANTA ORCHID SOCIETY

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Silent Auction– Carson Barnes

Monthly Ribbon Judging –
David Mellard

Newsletter – Valorie Boyer,
Mark Reinke

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American Orchid Society

Education. Conservation. Research.

JOIN THE AMERICAN ORCHID SOCIETY

12 issues of *Orchids*, the Society's monthly full color magazine chock full of insightful articles and tempting ads for plants and supplies. 10% off purchases from the Society's Brookstone and Orchid Emporium. Reduced or free admission to participating botanical gardens. For a limited time, if you join for two years you will also get a \$30 gift certificate (good on an order of \$100 or more) at any one of 13 commercial growers who advertise in *Orchids*.

JOIN TODAY

Single Membership, 1 year - \$65, 2 years - \$125

Student membership, 1 year - \$40, 2 years - \$75

JOIN OR RENEW ONLINE AT www.aos.org

Orchid Growing Class

July 10, 2017 (7:15pm – 7:45pm, Pre Meeting)

Paul Thurner, long time ATLOS member, will present a special class for all members on how to set up a exhibit for orchid shows. (This is fun way to participate in an orchid show!)

2016 Plant Challenge

Have you looked at your 2016 Challenge plant this spring?

How is it doing? Is it growing? Does it have new roots?

In this beautiful weather it is time to fertilize it. You could even put it outside in medium mottled light. Don't let it get burned! It could bloom this year if it is happy. Remember the winner is the first to bloom with more than one flower; you will need it bring it to the meeting or be sure to take a dated picture if it will not last.

Good Growing and Good Luck!



When you're serious about Orchids

JOIN THE ORCHID DIGEST CORPORATION

Don't let the name fool you, the Orchid Digest is a non-profit membership-based organization dedicated to orchids. Designed to appeal to the mid-range to advanced grower, nothing beats the *Orchid Digest*. For just \$39/year you get 4 issues of full-color, in-depth articles about orchids. The magazine is large format and the fourth issue of the year is always an extra-special edition devoted to a single genus. For membership application forms contact [David Mellard](mailto:David.Mellard@orchiddigest.com) (404-237-1694) or visit www.orchiddigest.com to join online.

Events Calendar

July

8 - American Orchid Society monthly judging, Atlanta Judging Center, 2pm, Georgia-Pacific Classroom - Fuqua Orchid Center, ABG

10 - Atlanta Orchid Society Monthly Meeting, ABG, Day Hall - 8pm Speaker - Bill Thoms - Bulbophyllums

August

12 - American Orchid Society monthly judging, Atlanta Judging Center, 2pm, Georgia-Pacific Classroom - Fuqua Orchid Center, ABG

14 - Atlanta Orchid Society Monthly Meeting, ABG, Day Hall - 8pm Speaker - Mark Reinke

September

9 - American Orchid Society monthly judging, Atlanta Judging Center, 2pm, Georgia-Pacific Classroom - Fuqua Orchid Center, ABG

11 - Atlanta Orchid Society Monthly Meeting, ABG, Day Hall - 8pm Speaker - Graham Ramsey, "Orchiata and how to use it"

October

9 - Atlanta Orchid Society Monthly Meeting, ABG, Day Hall - 8pm Speaker - Cortney Hackney, "Care and culture of Cattleyas"

14 - American Orchid Society monthly judging, Atlanta Judging Center, 2pm, Georgia-Pacific Classroom - Fuqua Orchid Center, ABG

Members were provided an opportunity to tour the Fuqua Orchid Pavilion and were provided an orientation and access to the public greenhouses and special access to the garden's greenhouses that are not open to the public. An Ice Cream Social and bidding on donated Auction Plants followed.

The business meeting was called to order following the tours and Ice Cream Social.

The minutes of the May meeting were read and approved with no revisions. New and visiting members were welcomed and introduced.

Following the brief business meeting the results of the monthly ribbon judging were announced. The meeting and evening activities concluded at approximately 9:40 PM.

The next monthly meeting of the Atlanta Orchid Society will be held on July 10th at the Atlanta Botanical Gardens at 8:00 PM. See you there!

*Minutes compiled by
Darrell Demeritt*

Atlanta Orchid Society Monthly Ribbon Winners June 2017

*Notes by Mark Reinke
Photos by Daryl Wattley*

Class I – Cattleya Group

Amateur Growers

White – *Cattleya tigrina* forma *alba* x *Brassavola nodosa* – **Doug Hartong**

This in an unregistered cross we did at Marble Branch Farms some

years ago. We gave it a working name of *Brassocattleya* "Not Nodata" as sort of an insider joke to those familiar with the history of *Cattleya tigrina*. Originally described in 1848 under this name, it was later commonly accepted as *C. guttata* variety *leopoldii* for many years before being assigned its own species status as *C. leopoldii* a couple decades ago. Additional research in recent years revealed that the name *C. tigrina* was the first applied when this orchid was described and thus takes precedent. Unfortunately, in the intervening years, there were many crosses done in which it is not possible to ascertain whether *C. guttata* or *C. tigrina* was the species used. So, back in 1964 Weekie Wachie Orchid Gardens in Brooksville, FL registered the cross between *C. guttata* and *B. nodosa* as *Bc. Nodata*. We presume they used the actual *C. guttata* and not *var. leopoldii* when they made it, though it may not be possible to be sure.

In any event, this cross is definitely *not* Nodata. In our version, we used the albino form of *C. tigrina*, which produces a fragrant cluster of waxy green flowers with a pure white lip and no purple markings at all. The results varied quite a bit with



Cattleya tigrina forma *alba* x *Brassavola nodosa* – **Doug Hartong**

some favoring this lighter color pattern with buff segments and a nearly white lip showing only the faintest blush of purple, while the blue ribbon winner example has a flush of purple in the petals and intense purple edging on a stark white lip. Most of these were highly fragrant and capable of producing heads of 6 to 8 large flowers twice per year when mature. Unfortunately, a substantial portion of the cross would not grow well and produced growths that would frequently die back at the tip, so only a few good, clean growers were produced that could find a deserving home in collections. Perhaps we should try again since there are relatively few *B. nodosa* hybrids currently in commerce.

Red - *Brassavola cucullata* – Roy Harrow

White – *Dimenandra stenopetala* – Danny Lentz

White - *Nageliella purpurea* – Roy Harrow

Commercial Growers

Blue – *Cattleya intermedia* forma *coerulea* 'Super Blue' – Carson Barnes

This wonderful is sometimes underappreciated bi-foliolate Brazilian species has a range very similar to *C. purpurata* which I discussed in last month's newsletter. It occurs at lower elevations near the coast from around Rio de Janeiro southward to Porto Alegre, with anecdotal reports as far south as Uruguay, putting most of its range in the sub-tropical zone. Thus, like *C. purpurata* it is extremely temperature tolerant and capable of surviving light,

infrequent freezes without harm as well as considerable heat. As I mentioned last month, this coastal habitat does not experience a distinct dry season in winter, so plants of *C. intermedia* are healthiest when they receive regular water year round, only decreasing application, as one normally would, when conditions are cooler and damper.

As with *C. purpurata* many color forms are recognized in cultivation, some of natural origin and others as a result of line breeding or combining the natural color forms. Many of the alba and coreulea types are quite compact and can remain under 12 inches in height, while "orlata" varieties (forms with distinct purple edge on the side lobes of the lip) can be more robust at about 18 inches in height. Some forms are also more fragrant than others. All types tend to form clumping plants with multiple leads over time, and typically bloom in one long lasting show from late winter into early summer. Occasionally, a healthy specimen will flower in later winter and then again in early



Cattleya intermedia forma *coerulea*
'Super Blue' – Carson Barnes

summer on a new set of growths that were developing as the first set was blooming.

While more people should grow this forgiving species for its own merits, it is also an important parent with many thousands of descendants, including numerous "splash petal" cattleyas that resulted from the mutant form known as "aquinii" in which the petals have developed a distinct center lobe of contrasting color similar to the lip.

Class II – Cymbidium Group

No Entries

Class III – Dendrobium Group

Blue – *Dendrobium lawesii* – Darrell Demeritt

This species has rapidly become one of my favorite of the genus with its many color forms, attractive growth habits and flushes of long lasting flowers at any time of the year on mature plants. And unlike some of the other species with a similar mystique, it has proven adaptable to our growing conditions in the Southeast USA. In fact, a plant exhibited by our member judges, Bill and Cathy Meincer, had just shy of 500 open flowers, plus some unopened buds when awarded a Certificate of Cultural Excellence in July, 2013. That example had flowers that were primarily coral red. We have a plant with bicolor flowers, red tipped with orange-yellow, that currently has 22 inflorescences bearing somewhere over 250 flowers in total. And all of these blooms are coming from just three of the



Dendrobium lawesii – Darrell Demeritt

more than a dozen growths on the plant! The icing on the cake, so to speak, is that each flower lasts up to three months and sometimes longer. The Baker's description notes that the flowers may be red, orange, yellow, salmon, purple or white, or bicolored. Unfortunately some of those color forms are currently difficult to obtain in commerce.

Understanding the habitat of this orchid significantly helps to produce well grown examples such as those mentioned above. It comes from medium elevations (about 2500 to 6000 feet above sea level) in Northern Papua New Guinea and also on Bougainville Island to its east where the temperature extremes are from about 50 to 90F. The plants are found in mist forest habitats, usually growing off the underside of tree limbs or low on tree trunks in shade. Each growth starts from a slender base and produces a pencil thick, generally pendant cane up to 18

to 30 inches long, with closely spaced, two ranked leaves that are often flushed purple, especially on the undersides. It can take up to two years for each growth to fully mature, but mature plants typically bear a number of growths at various stages of development. No flowers will be produced on the growths until they have matured and then shed the majority of their leaves, so when starting with seedling size plants, results do not come quickly. However, once there are several mature, bare canes, the show begins in earnest. Each bare cane can flower for many years in random locations along its length.

We have had the best results using medium bark in plastic pots that have holes punched in them to accommodate a hanger. These plants are watered in the warmer months on a daily basis, with somewhat less in winter, though never allowed to completely dry out. We have used baskets too, but found they

need even more water to grow well. We have also grown plants in pots on the bench, staking each new growth upright and they do just fine. However, the effect in bloom is not quite as beautiful as when they are allowed to hang down naturally. Due to the low light requirements, this orchid will do well under lights as long as there is controlled humidity.

While only a handful of hybrids have been registered and few are available commercially at the present time, we have a couple now in community pots that we think will be not only attractive and different, but even more adaptable than the species itself.

Red – *Dendrobium* Micro Chip – Darrell Demeritt

Class IV – Epidendrum Group

Blue – *Encyclia tampensis* – Carson Barnes (Commercial Grower)

Encyclia tampensis has the most northerly range of the genus and is the only one to occur in North America outside of Mexico. Named after the Florida city near which it was originally found, it has been documented from as far north as Putnam County, FL where the all-time record low is 11F and it falls below freezing an average of 9 days each year! Therefore people who live near the coasts in our region can keep this orchid outdoors for most of the year, only bringing it into shelter during hard freezes.

When I first began growing orchids as a 12 year old in St. Petersburg, FL in the 1960's, you could still find extensive numbers of *E. tampensis* on moss draped Live Oaks in vacant lots.



Tolumnia "Pretty n Pink" – Danny Lentz

The late spring to summer flowers are long lasting and while not much more than an inch across, they are produced in large numbers on strong wiry stems that often branch. Most forms have green segments overlaid with purple that creates a bronzy appearance, with a contrasting pure white lip bearing a purple blotch in the center. Sometimes the blotch is reduced to a few purple lines and there are albino forms that have bright green to chartreuse segments and an entirely white lip.

While there is variation in plant size, generally they are fairly compact with clusters of closely spaced, small, rounded pseudobulbs bearing a single (rarely two) narrow, tough leaf, often flushed purple in high light. Compared to many other *Encyclia* species it is a rapid grower and can easily make a showy specimen in a few years.

While tolerant and forgiving, the best plants are grown when given bright light, perfect drainage and regular water year

round with drying in between. I have rarely seen a spectacular plant grown in a pot, so mounted or basket culture is recommended. Some of the most charming hybrids made from *Encyclia* were created using this species. We currently have more than a half dozen in our collection.

Red – *Encyclia tampensis* – Roy Harrow

White – *Encyclia alata* – Carson Barnes (Commercial Grower)

Class V – Oncidium Group

Blue – *Tolumnia* "Pretty n Pink" – Danny Lentz

Red – *Psychopsis* Mendenhall – Roy Harrow

White – *Brachtia andina* – Darrell Demeritt

This plant was entered as a *Brassia* species, but is currently

accepted as one of eight *Brachtia* species. They still fall under the Oncidiinae, but lack the spidery appearance we expect to see in the *Brassia*. As the name implies, *Bra. andina* comes from cloud forest environments in the Andes mountains of Colombia and Ecuador.

Class VI – Cypripedium Group

Species

Blue – *Paphiopedilum callosum* variety *sublaeve* – Roy Harrow

This form of the species is also known as *Paph. callosum* var. *thailandense* and is considered multifloral, with mature plants capable of producing three and sometimes even four flowers per inflorescence. The flowers are somewhat smaller than the typical form which normally produces only a single flower per inflorescence and is far more common to cultivation.

This is a somewhat cool grower, growing in the leaf litter of mist shrouded forests where, despite being the tropics, winter nights average 50F or lower before warming to near or above 80F during the day. Likely it is better suited for greenhouse culture where such temperatures can be simulated more easily.



Paphiopedilum callosum variety *sublaeve* – Roy Harrow

When speaking in terms of the typical form of *Paph. callosum*, the most important hybrid ever created, hands down, has to be its pairing with the hot growing *Paph. lawrenceanum*, registered in 1900 as *Paph. Maudiae*. An entire race of "Maudiae Types" have been created from this starting point, line breeding the various color forms available as well as introducing other related species for a rich variety of effects. In this group, the foliage is often as attractive as the flowers, with interesting patterns of variegation to please the eye even when blooms aren't present. Due to their fairly low light requirements, temperature tolerance, long lasting flowers and willingness to bud at any time a growth matures, the "Maudiae Types" are considered some of the easiest and most popular orchids for windowsill culture. Their main requirements are to be watered often enough that they don't dry out completely and to be potted into fresh media every one to two



Paphiopedilum Gloria Naugle –
Danny Lentz

years.

Red – *Phragmipedium richteri* –
Carson Barnes (Commercial
Grower)

White – *Paphiopedilum*
moquetteanum 'Betty Says,'
AM/AOS – **Carson Barnes**
(Commercial Grower)

Hybrids

Blue – *Paphiopedilum* Gloria
Naugle – **Danny Lentz**

Blue – *Phragmipedium* Natalie
Jensen – **Danny Lentz**

Red – *Paphiopedilum* Mocha King
'Klassym' AM/AOS – **Carson**
Barnes (Commercial Grower)

White – *Paphiopedilum* Lynleigh
Koopowitz – **Carson Barnes**
(Commercial Grower)

Class VII - Phalaenopsis Group

Blue – *Phalaenopsis* Tying Shin
Golden Rose – **Roy Harrow**

This hybrid from Tying Shin Orchids in Taiwan received an Award of Quality from the AOS at the Taiwan International Orchid Show in March of 2009, along with four Awards of Merit for individual plants out of the twelve exhibited. In each of the next two years at that same event, a plant from this cross received a First Class Certificate from the AOS. Oddly, the three additional awards granted by the AOS, which were for plants exhibited on U.S. soil, only received fairly low scoring Highly Commended Certificates. Perhaps the grower was able to hold on to all the best results of the cross?

The blue ribbon winner plant



Phalaenopsis Tying Shin Golden Rose –
Roy Harrow

exhibited at our monthly meeting has great color, but with slight inconsistencies from one flower to the next, so would likely be comparable to those that received the lower tier awards. The one photo I can find of an FCC winner shows jaw dropping color, perfect form and excellent presentation on the spike.

The family tree of this orchid is extensive and contains many of the very best art shade Phalaenopsis of the past three decades. Fifteen separate species play a role in bringing about these amazing results, which would probably have been met with total disbelief if someone growing Phals in the 1960's could magically be transported to the present.

Red – *Phalaenopsis tetraspis*
'C1,' HCC/AOS – **Danny Lentz**

White – *Phalaenopsis* Lioulin Wild
Cat 'Lioulin's Best' – **Karl Harden**

Class VIII - Vandaceous Group

Blue – *Aerides houlletiana* –
Carson Barnes (Commercial
Grower)

This species from lower



Aerides houletiana – Carson Barnes

elevations of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia is frequently misspelled on tags, but the correct name appears above. It is named for Mr. Houlet, who was a director of plant conservatories in 19th Century Paris. Its highly fragrant flowers are at peak bloom in May and June, though they are not particularly long lasting. The color varies but is typically a yellowish tan (honey tone) with a contrasting amethyst purple lip. There is also an “alba” form that is entirely light yellow. There can be 25 or more flowers on each pendant inflorescence and well grown plants can produce several per growth.

While a hot grower like many of the traditional large flowered Vanda hybrids, *Aer. houletiana* does not like as bright of light as it typically grows in semi-shaded locations. It needs frequent water, but with perfect drainage during the summer months and somewhat less in winter. Somewhat surprisingly, while the AOS has given this species a number of flower quality awards, there are no records of a cultural award, even though specimens with two to three hundred flowers have been exhibited.

Red – *Vanda falcata* – Carson Barnes (Commercial Grower)

White – *Vanda falcata* – Roy Harrow

Class IX – Miscellaneous

Blue – *Malaxis unifolia* – Roy Harrow

This native terrestrial species was first described in 1803 by French botanist André Michaux who traveled extensively in the Southeast USA exploring and cataloging the plant species of the region. While not particularly showy, it does have a unique appearance that can make it stand out in the dry woodland settings where it is most common. The Biota of North America website shows that it is distributed in scattered locations in every state east of the Great Plains. References indicate that it also occurs in Mexico and southward to Honduras. Some sources even include the Greater Antilles within its range.

Each plant bears a single oval shaped leaf about half way up the stem which is topped by a inflorescence of many, tiny green flowers arranged in an expanding spiral. A magnifying glass is required to see their vague resemblance to the mouth of a snake which inspired the common name of the Green Adder’s-mouth Orchid. If your property includes an area of mixed pine-woods then this native beauty could be lurking right in your own back yard.

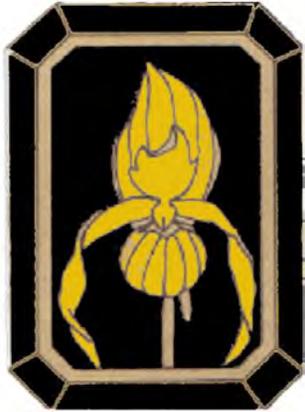
Red – *Sarcoglottis sceptrodes* – Danny Lentz

White – *Acanthophippium mantinianum* – David Mellard

White – *Calapogon tuberosus* (syn. *Cpg. Pulchellus*) – Karl Harden



Malaxis unifolia – Roy Harrow



MID-AMERICA ORCHID CONGRESS

***** SPECIAL EDITION *****

13 June 2017

AFFILIATED SOCIETIES REPORT

Spring Meeting

Omaha, NE

March 24-26, 2017

The Affiliated Societies Committee of the Mid-America Orchid Congress is issuing this special newsletter to keep you better informed of their purposes and continued dedication to help our membership improve their respective member societies by keeping them informed with valuable information and feedback.

The Affiliated Societies Committee consisting of five or more individuals appointed by the President works to strengthen communication and liaison among member societies and encourage member societies to become familiar with the activities of the other committees of the Congress and remind you of your benefits of being members of MAOC.

One of the most valuable assets they offer membership is the opportunity to attend the Affiliated Societies breakfast, usually held on Sunday morning. Chaired by the engaging and veteran Mary Beth Mansour, this

activity should be attended by all registrants concerned with the welfare of their member society! The committee is always thinking of an interesting or pertinent discussion topic for their breakfast that informs and educates; e.g. the future of your orchid collection - and then they really talk about it! Thanks for a job well done! I look forward to attending this event because of the opportunities to meet other attendees and learn about activities and/or solutions they are doing to entice new members and keep their society viable. One of the main reasons for attending these conferences is, to me, the camaraderie we share as orchidists. Don't miss the opportunity to attend and participate at the Affiliated Societies Breakfast to be held at our next Congress this Fall—you will be surprised what you might learn!

Doug Hartong, President
Mid-America Orchid Congress

The Affiliated Societies Breakfast Report

Our special meetings at the bi-annual congresses gather members of societies from throughout the Mid-American Orchid Congress to personally discuss issues of direct concern to local societies.

This special edition is to provide more details about these often very lively discussions of issues.



(Mary Beth Mansour leads an active group discussion at the Affiliated Society Breakfast in Omaha, and people are taking notes.)

These issues may be different for each society. Attending members at this congress were asked “What are the problems in your society?”

The questions/answers of major interest to participants were:

* How do societies store items that are needed for their show or meetings? One society rents space at a storage facility, while another uses

space at a member’s house (the society pays mileage for members to bring props to ‘away’ shows). One problem with member storage is that the job stays with you forever! Another society uses locker space set up for them at their meeting site. Sharing show supplies with another society is another option.

* How to attract younger members? Ads on Facebook are inexpensive. Offer discounted memberships. Time management at meetings is important to encourage attendance so people can get home at reasonable hour if they have to work the next day.

* A beginners’ group is important to attract and keep new members. It is important to have the right person run the beginners’ group. Limit the beginners’ group to 30 minutes before the general meeting. Topics could be: problem plants; new members bring in plants that need help; ‘What did you buy at the show?’ (new members tell what they bought so the care and interesting info about the plant can be discussed.) The AOS webinars are also a very good resource for beginners’ group topics. It was also noted that many regular long-time members often attend these meetings, too.

* A new member/beginner/visitor should be welcomed by a friendly

society member who can answer basic orchid question, like a ‘welcoming wagon committee’ or ‘friends-at-the-front-door.’

* Some societies have a moderator who, 30 minutes prior to the formal meeting, can answer questions regarding culture, acquiring plants, preparing plants for a show, re-potting or mounting plants, etc. Some call it the ‘Stump-the-Chump” time.

* Try to encourage new members to participate in the duties of hosting an upcoming show, set-up and take down at an away show and help with tasks such as hospitality, entry tags, etc.

* Have vendors at your show put your society membership forms in the bags of plants they sell.

* Programs bring people to meetings. One idea is to photograph different members’ growing areas; ask the same questions of those growers; then present as a slide show comparing the different growing methods. This approach exposes people to many growing styles without having the entire membership drive all over the county. Orchid Digest has programs, also. A good program is show prep: how to prepare your plants and transport to shows; how to mount plants or how to divide and pot up compots. Mentoring new people with older members has been successful with some societies.

* Distribution of an orchid collection when one is no longer able to care for the collection is a concern of orchid growers. The most important factor is to make a plan and discuss it with your family and with those to whom you will be giving the collection. Unless there is someone who can immediately take over the care of the orchids, it may be necessary to distribute the collection immediately while the orchids are healthy. Legal concerns may mandate that directives should be in writing. Many options exist: give orchids to friends; sell plants for owner’s estate; donate orchids to society to sell, using the profits for speakers or awards honoring the donor; donate books to a society, judging center or library. Many botanical gardens will accept donations of orchids especially if they have an orchid collection and if they don’t, you might want to suggest that they establish one. Friends in your society can be designated, but first talk it over with them so that they don’t get a call and suddenly be expected to go retrieve a collection when theirs is already bursting at the seams. If one plans the donations to merit a tax benefit, donations must be to a 501(c3) organization, and an independent qualified person must appraise the collection (not the donor or the recipient organization). Society members can also offer to assist in

caring for orchids when a grower is temporarily ill. The family appreciates the assistance.

The Next Breakfast

You are invited! The next Breakfast for the Affiliated Societies of the MAOC will be at the Crowne Plaza Cincinnati Blue Ash, a short drive from the Greater Cincinnati Orchid Society Show, Oct 20-22, 2017.

The topic to be discussed at the next Affiliated Societies Breakfast will be **MANAGING THE FINANCES OF YOUR SOCIETY**. Registration forms and more information will soon be available soon on the Mid-America website

(www.midamericanorchids.org)



The Affiliated Society Committee of the MAOC at their planning meeting on 24 March 2017 in Omaha (clockwise from left: Judith Rapacz-Hasler, Roberta Ginavan, Mary Beth Mansour (Chair), Susan Wilson, Susan Charles; Not pictured: Doris Asher, Jim Newsome.)

If you have questions or suggestions, please feel free to contact any member of the Affiliated Society Committee:

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THE MID-AMERICA ORCHID CONGRESS

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I. ACTIVE SOCIETY DUES 2017

_____ x \$ 0.50 = \$ _____ **OR \$ 15.00 PER SOCIETY \$ _____**
(If membership is greater than 30 members) (If membership is fewer than 30members)

II. NAME OF SOCIETY: _____

President: _____

E-mail address: _____

Treasurer: _____

Address: _____

City/State/Zip Code: _____

E-mail address: _____

Mid-American Representative: _____

Address: _____

City/State/Zip Code: _____

E-mail address: _____

To whom should we e-mail the Mid-American:

E-mail address: _____

Mailing address (if e-mail is not available):

Address: _____

City/State/Zip Code: _____

OFFICERS' TERMS EXPIRE _____ (MO/YR)

SOCIETY WEB ADDRESS: _____

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ASSISTANCE