

# THE HOUSTON HAPPENINGS

The Monthly Newsletter of the Houston Orchid Society, Houston, Texas

## Meeting Date Change!

The May meeting will be on **TUESDAY, May 1** this month at the regular time. Please change your calendars!

## Speaker Spotlight

By: Deana Roberts, First Vice President  
**Joe Fields: Orchid Culture**

This month we are all in for a treat, as our own Joe Fields will teach us basic orchid culture and the May program will cover the basics of effective orchid culture. Joe shares with all of us the desire to keep our valuable plants safe and growing well for the future. We invest lots of money and time in our orchid hobby so lets get the maximum return in great flowers and healthy plants. Topics in the program will cover plant and root growth, diseases, appropriate tools, pots, media, sanitation, light, nutrients and greenhouse structure.

Joe became a member of the Houston Orchid Society in 1986 and his interest in Orchids began at Texas Tech University in a Plant Taxonomy class. The story of *Coranthes speciosa* and its pollinator, an euglossine bee, was very captivating and started a life-time orchid hobby. An orchid dream began. At that time, he decided that someday when he had the space he would build a greenhouse and grow orchids. This class and another were so overwhelming that he changed his major from Chemistry to Biology. He muses that the humorous irony is that Biology has gradually changed from Biology to Biochemistry and Biophysics. Now all three disciplines are needed to explain life and to write the Biology books.

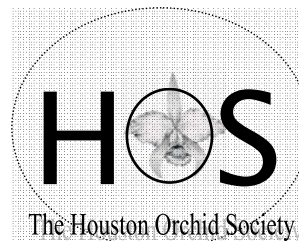
His teaching career began and ended in Texas City where he taught Biology, Advanced Placement Biology, Genetics, Ecology with a few classes in Electronics and Mathematics to two and one half generations of students.

He operates Fields Orchid Lab which does seed propagation, stem props and tissue culture which he finds extremely rewarding. His biggest year was been 2005 when the lab turned out 28,000 baby orchids in sterile containers. There are constant problems to solve. In a silent lab with equipment, time to think and wonder, the rewards are sterile containers of bright, happy little orchid plants. "We propagate a lot of species. Sometimes when I pick up a flask I wonder, how many unusual plants are in this one? This explains our slogan, "Where Orchid Dreams Begin".

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The Houston Orchid Society was established in 1945 and is a recipient of the AOS Distinguished Affiliated Societies Service Award.



## Growing under lights? In the home? This is for you!

Orchidarium for sale. Check out [orchidarium.com](http://orchidarium.com) for details on Maui unit.

Complete with extra side panels and shelves, mister and timer, fan, humidistat, cleaner, etc.

Also for sale - room air-conditioner to lower nighttime temperatures. Not a window unit.

All above 3 years old, in perfect working order.

You pick up. Cost \$1,300.  
Will sell for \$350, cash only, please.

Call Donna Craig, 713-781-8080  
101 Piney Woods Ct. #114  
Houston, TX 77077

## President's Post

By Don Ghiz, President

A couple of weeks ago, I was in Houma, LA, helping judge at the Terrebonne Orchid Society Show. The society over there isn't large; their show is in a mall, less that half as large as our mall shows used to be. It was during the long drive over and back that I had time to reflect and come to realize that it isn't the size of the show, nor the number of members, nor the venue that makes a good experience. It's perhaps the fun and camaraderie that makes the experience.

There were five or six judges that drove over from Houston (without reimbursement or compensation, of course), and two from New Orleans. The local members there had a hospitality room in the mall where they brought in home cooked breakfast and lunch for us as well as their own workers. They truly appreciated the time and effort of the judges.

The exhibits were exquisite. Even a novice viewer could appreciate the work that went into growing such plants and making such displays. And it was there that one plant in particular was pulled for judging and was awarded both a 93 point FCC/AOS and a 96 point CCE/AOS. The proud grower, Ashley Matherne, was beaming with pride, as anyone with these honors would be.

Why am I telling you all this? Simple. I saw and experienced the same things at our show, but with one exception. Here, the top levels of our show management were stressed beyond expectations because of limited manpower, an abundance of last minute decisions, and the concept that "Big is Better." I think we can learn from Houma. Their emphasis was on the growing of great plants and the showing off to the public. It wasn't on making a lot of money or being bigger than last year.

A few days from this writing, your Board will meet to set the course for the 2008 show and the 2009 hosting of the AOS Members Meeting here in Houston. They won't yet have read this message, but I hope to come out of that meeting with a plan forward that doesn't stretch our capabilities and stress our relations. I hope to be able to present to everyone at the meeting plans for these next two years - plans we can all buy into and look forward to as fun with a little work thrown in.

And speaking of work, there's a good chance that while you're reading this, there are armies of insect invading your greenhouses, chewing up the new growth. Get out there and spray!

## Winners' Tips

Hybrid Winner: Dtps. Minho Princess 'Watercolor Artist'  
HCC/AOS

Displayed by: Holly Miller



I've had this plant for about a year and a half. It's growing in the Teas non-bark mix, a medium of charcoal, sponge rock and Promix. I water twice a week in the summer and once a week in the winter. I fertilize with Dyna-Grow and Superthrive once a week. I have to keep an eye out for spider mites on my Phals in the fall, when the climate becomes drier.

Species Winner: *Dendrobium spectabile*

Displayed by: Joe Fields



*Dendrobium spectabile* is in section Latourea. This group of orchids are characterized by a fleshy flower and a raised fleshy longitudinally grooved callus on the lip. Most species of Latourea, except four are found in New Guinea. Since New Guinea is poorly explored this section may change with time. Spectabile is an epiphyte in lowland swampy forest, lower montane forest or on planted coconut or Casuarina trees. The elevation varies from sea level to 1100 m. It's very undulate lip and flower segments has gotten it the nickname of "goblin orchid". It does not like to be disturbed in pot and one needs to resist the urge to repot. Just flush more than usual and try to use the same pot a long time. It likes bright Cattleya light and humidity. Its distribution is New Guinea, Bougainville and the Solomon Islands. Photo thanks to Malcolm McCorquodale III.

## Recap: April 2007

*Speaker: Paul Downs, Teas Nursery  
Topic: Orchid Items Available at Teas*



Paul Downs showing a bag of medium bark at his talk on April 5th. Thanks to Malcolm McCorquodale III for allowing us to use his pictures.

Our guest speaker for April was Paul Downs of Teas Nursery which has provided orchid supplies in the Houston area for over 50 years. Edward Teas was one of the founding members of the Houston Orchid Society and its first president from 1945-1946.

Teas was founded in 1843 and after several moves settled in its current location in Bellaire in 1910. They carry a number of supplies for orchid growers including their own mixes of various mediums as well as the supplies to mix individual combinations.

They also sell supplies via the web at <http://www.teasnursery.com/> and have a special catalog *Orchid & Exotic Plant Supplies* which lists many of the specialty items they carry. It is possible to order and have supplies sent, or held in the "will call" area for pick up by the customer. Paul recommended that one of these forms be used since it is impossible to have someone knowledgeable on the supplies available during all hours of operation. In addition to various growing media, they carry wire supplies for orchids, Peters and other fertilizers, and insecticides and fungicides.

Members of the Houston Orchid Society are able to get a 10 percent discount on all purchases of orchid supplies simply by indicating that they are members.

Teas Nursery  
4400 Bellaire Blvd.  
Bellaire, TX 77401  
713/664-4400  
800/446-7723

## AOS Corner

By Melba and Jim Butler

*Your HOS Representatives to the American Orchid Society*

We hope a good number of HOS members are planning to travel to Arlington, Texas for the AOS/SWROGA meeting and show. This will be a wonderful opportunity to see what happens at these events.

The HOS will be hosting the spring 2009 AOS/SWROGA event and we will all need to be as knowledgeable as possible and work hard TOGETHER because that is how a large show of this magnitude is successful. We are recalling the fall of 2002 event that was held at the Adams Mark Hotel here in Houston and all the fun, camaraderie and work that went into it. It turned out very well, thanks to all who took part in the planning and work.

If you can't attend the whole event May 2-6, you would enjoy and benefit from attending some of it. Take a look at the Schedule of Events on their show web site at [www.aosdfw2007.org](http://www.aosdfw2007.org) and decide what you would like to attend. The last several issues of Orchids magazine provided information on all the different events and the location of the hotel and convention center.

Here is some information from the AOS Web site:  
**SPRING 2007 -- May 2-6, 2007**

Hosts: Fort Worth and Greater North Texas Orchid Societies

Arlington Convention Center  
1200 Ballpark Way, Arlington, TX 76011  
817-459-5000

Contacts: Jerry and Ronnie Brandenburg  
11045 Swaffar Drive, Dallas, TX 75228  
972-279-4075

Web site: [www.aosdfw2007.org](http://www.aosdfw2007.org)

Email: [jbrb66@sbcglobal.net](mailto:jbrb66@sbcglobal.net)

Wyndham Hotel Arlington: For reservations go to the link here or call 817-261-8200 and mention the code "AOS" when making your reservation.

We hope to see lots of HOS members there. Please plan to see all the exhibits, but especially the HOS exhibit. If you have any questions between now and May 2, come by the AOS booth near the entrance to the Garden Center at the May 1st HOS meeting and visit with us or give us a call at home.

Read the latest Press Release on the AOS Web site announcing several key administrative appointments at <http://www.aos.org/aos/about/page04.aspx>



## Culture Q&A

*HOS Culture Q&A Panel: Ted Baenziger, Jay Balchan, Dolores Fields, Joe Fields, Marvin Gerber, Renee Gerber, Doug Harris, Rick Hepler, Julius Klehm, Nina Rach, and Greg Scott.*

**Q:** I know that orchids like to be outside in the fresh air, but in the heat of the summer and cold of the winter, they appreciate some protection. I have a nice big window in my office that gets lots of morning sun (the window doesn't open, unfortunately). What kinds of orchids would you recommend that I put in that window in the summer, and what kinds in the winter? I have a variety of kinds: phals, paphs, catts, dens, and lots of oncidium intergenerics.

**A:** It depends on size of the plants. Certainly Phals and Paphs. The smaller Catts work well and some bloom more than once a year. Most Dendrobiums are too big to consider but some of the smaller ones certainly have blooms that will last. Some of the Oncidiums would be great too but normally the flowers will not last as long as the other (note that some do last a long time though). Phals in spring and most of the others too but you would have to check their background to see when they bloom. Summer will be the hardest time to find blooming plants. With that list, you should have blooming plants most of the year. I would stay with the smaller plants as they do not tend to turn over as much as the larger plants do. Of course, you can always put weights in the pots to help balance them. **Julius Klehm**

**A:** Your window orchid will be growing in a microclimate. The morning light will be bluer and cooler than normal which is a plus for good culture. Plants do well in morning light. The amount of light, heat humidity, etc., will be different a few feet away from the plant location than at location. Try to determine the amount and duration of light falling on your orchid and pick a plant or plants that should do well. Indoor plants suffer from low humidity due to our air conditioning. You may have to increase humidity with a rock filled, water tray under your plant or move your plant toward the window or away to vary the amount of light (do not sit your pot in the water--above it). In general, I am not a fan of spritzing orchids, but you may try spritzing several times a day.

The first few days, with your plant in the light, take a leaf in your hand and feel the amount of heat in the leaf. If it is hot move the plant away to prevent leaf burn. With time the foliage may become soft and deep green indicating too little light. Move the plant toward the light.

With several trial-and-error days you should get everything just right. A good plant to try first might be a

phalaenopsis or other low light plant. Make sure that the future inflorescence will fit in the window. Seldom do bright, high light plants do well indoors. **Joe Fields**

**A:** As long as the morning sun is not too bright, then any orchid should do fine. The brighter the sun gets, though, you want to start eliminating them probably with the paphs first, then the phals, then the onc, dend, and catts (which can take the brightest light). It sounds like you can probably have a wide variety of plants there and if you have all the kinds you've listed, then you should have something in bloom almost all year 'round to have in the office! **Jay Balchan**

**A:** A friend of mine has a display of orchids in her office with an east exposure as you describe. Hers are Phals and Cattleya and they do extraordinarily well. She has had some of the Phals blooming for six months. She keeps the shades half way down so that none of the bright sunlight will burn leaves and has trays with rocks to set the plants in (with saucers under them so that they're not standing in water). Be sure that the air conditioning vents are not blowing directly on them. **Susan Taylor**

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*(Continued from Page 1)*

Joe and his wonderful wife, Delores were high school sweethearts and have been married over 48 years and they have 3 grown children and 7 grandchildren. Delores tells me that since his retirement his passions are his large greenhouse full of orchids and that he knows the name of every one of them and where he got it. He is an avid book reader (mostly in the sciences) and reads several hours a day, he is very interested in the research of his genealogy and of his family tree as he is 1/4 Cherokee. Both Delores and Joe love plants and pets, but Delores admits she is the one who raises and cares for their pets as she worked for a vet for 27 years. Joe has a chocolate Lab named Molly and the two of them go for a nature walk along the beach 3 or 4 times a week, but he loves their very stubborn Shih-tzu named Rosabell and Mac and Ginger their two cats. Delores says she has always found it interesting to watch him care for his orchids. Big or small, he loves them all. When he opens one of his personal flasks, he will sit there patiently repotting every plant. The smallest of the small is given a chance to be an award winner.

I have had the pleasure of knowing this big, gentle giant of a man since I first joined HOS and I think you all will thoroughly enjoy May's program, don't miss it!

## About Sphagnum

By John T. Atwood, Former Orchid Curator  
Orchid Identification Center, Marie Selby Botanical  
Gardens, Sarasota, Florida  
A Selby Vignette Article, used with permission.

Asking growers about the merits of using sphagnum as a potting medium can elicit varying responses—some positive and others negative. Recently Wilella Stimell of the Orchid Society of Arizona inquired about the quality of New Zealand sphagnum in comparison to that from Chile. I couldn't give her a quick answer because of the complexities relating to the subject. What are the species of sphagnum being used? Does live sphagnum behave differently from dried? Is orchid growth in sphagnum affected by ambient temperatures, water quality, fertilizer applications, and if so how?

Of the several wild sphagnum species being collected, not all are equally useful. Chilean and New Zealand sphagnum are dried and sold in bails. I have little experience with dried sphagnum but a number of years ago, experimented with live sphagnums collected from the wild.

My experimentation with sphagnums began in 1973 because of a desire to mature a single *Phalaenopsis*. The white *P. amabilis*-type seedling planted in a traditional bark mixture had produced but a single leaf per year with each leaf somewhat smaller than the last. With nothing to lose, I followed recommendations in Veich's Manual of Orchidaceous Plants, and Williams' Orchid Growers Manual, and collect sphagnum from a local bog (then on Cape Anne, Massachusetts). After potting it loosely, I placed the plant in a skylight. The results were phenomenal with at least three leaves produced annually, each larger than the previous one. The local water supply was from abandoned granite quarries and had low mineral content. I recall feeding the plant regularly but dilutely for fear of killing the fertilizer-sensitive sphagnum.

Several years later, I moved to Tallahassee from Michigan to work with Norris Williams. The slipper orchid collection I was growing for my research had produced few roots in the new environment. I collected a native species of sphagnum (identified as *Sphagnum tenerum*), again with phenomenal results. The species of *Paphiopedilum* sect. *Barbata* responded best. *Paphiopedilum acmodontum* produced three and four shoots from a single flowering shoot, and the pot filled with roots. *Paphiopedilum philippinense*, which that usually dries out severely in nature, did not respond well in it, although *P. hennisianum*, which grows with it in the wild, did. Most phragmipediums (except the *Phragmipedium caudatum* complex) also responded with rapid growth. Spherical colonies of cyanobacteria also developed in the pots, as the plants continued to thrive. The sphagnum however died within about six months, after which orchid roots no longer thrived. Repotting in live sphagnum returned the plant to rapid growth. The need for repotting twice a year, a laborious process when maintaining more than a few plants, was the major drawback to growing in live sphagnum.

I discovered though that not all sphagnums are beneficial. I tried a second species with purple-black "stems" from the Tallahassee area with dramatically contrary results. Growth of plants potted in this species (I couldn't identify it) simply stopped—no roots, shoots, or flowers. I continued using the species I identified as *Sphagnum tenerum* until I left for Selby Gardens. I tried growing phrags in this sphagnum in

Sarasota, but with less encouraging results, perhaps because of the poorer quality of the water.

Although live sphagnum worked for me in Massachusetts and Tallahassee, high water quality with low salt content probably contributed to success in both regions. So what does this tell us about dried New Zealand and Chilean sphagnums? Although sphagnum is purchased in the dried state, it is composed of many species, some of which may be deleterious to plant growth. Perhaps substances produced in some sphagnums inhibit the growth of plants that would otherwise shade them out, but whether they retain their growth inhibiting qualities after drying is unknown. As far as I am aware, commercial collectors of sphagnum do not discriminate among the different species. Clearly if we are to understand effects of sphagnum species from different locations and differing water qualities, quantitative research is needed. In short, the only advice I can offer readers is to try different kinds of sphagnum, even locally collected ones, if they can be legally gathered.

Sphagnum has a long history of use. Both the Amerindians and Celts used it as a poultice for wounds. Not only is it reportedly more absorbent than cotton, but also it has antiseptic qualities. The English used it in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, because it promotes excellent root growth and inhibits rot, while retaining both water and air. It often is associated with cyanobacteria, which may provide constant low levels of nitrogen. Although some species of sphagnum are rare, others are widespread and among the most common plants in the world. Their ease of propagation and rapid growth should render them fruitful subjects for farming in wetter and cooler parts of the earth. As a renewable resource, beneficial species of sphagnum might be profitably farmed, if carefully developed with species selected for ease of production and perhaps disease resistance. Many species grow in boreal forests. North Florida has about 30 species with which to experiment. *Sphagnum tenerum*, which I selected, was odd in that it grows in the higher, dryer portions of the flatwoods. I selected this species thinking that it could withstand more drought than those growing closer to the water's edge.

Handling sphagnum carries some risk of the fungal infection called sporotrichosis (see webpage for the Center for Disease Control; [http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dbmd/diseaseinfo/sporotrichosis\\_g.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dbmd/diseaseinfo/sporotrichosis_g.htm)). Apparently the fungus, *Sporothrix schenckii*, occurs all over the world, so handling sphagnum carries with it a risk, even if limited. This fungus is also found in the soil, in bailed hay, and even on rose bushes. According to the CDC, "The first symptom is usually a small painless bump resembling an insect bite." It can be red, pink, or purple in color. The bump (nodule) usually appears on the finger, hand, or arm where the fungus first enters through a break on the skin. One or more additional bumps or nodules that open and may resemble boils follow this. Eventually lesions look like open sores (ulcerations) and are very slow to heal. Cases of joint, lung, and central nervous system infection have occurred but are very rare. Usually they occur only in persons with previous disorders of the immune system. Symptoms usually do not occur until at least one week and sometimes 12 weeks after infection. According to the CDC, persons at greatest risk include plant nursery workers handling sphagnum, rose gardeners, children playing on baled hay, and greenhouse workers handling bayberry thorns. Prevention includes wearing of gloves and long-sleeved shirts. Although incidents of sporotrichosis are not high, suspected symptoms should be taken seriously as the disease is progressive.

## Houston Judging Center

By Margaret Putman

Due to the fact that the date of the next meeting has been changed to May 1 and the newsletter needed to be produced early, we will provide the judging results for April in the next issue of The Happenings.

## April Plant Table Tableau



Malcolm McCorquodale III took some tremendous pictures of the orchids from the plant table and I couldn't resist including this one for all of us to enjoy. Calvin Starr will be using some of them on the website at <http://www.houstonorchidsociety.org>. Be sure to check it out each month.

### **THE LAST HILD-ALDRICH SALE**

*Various genera =species, hybrids, meristems, specimen plants, selected divisions. Some are a little the worse for wear but otherwise healthy and bloom regularly.*

**Saturday May 19, 2007 9 am to 4 pm**  
**817 Blume, Galveston (409)744-4878**  
*First exit after causeway; go to stop sign on feeder; turn right; continue past Galveston Daily News (white building); pass marsh, turn right on Blume Dr.*

*Proceeds will be donated to the Ronald McDonald House in memory of Ursula Hild.*

### Welcome New Members

Jennifer Burns  
 Catherine Hanchett  
 Andra Cross-Woodard

### Welcome Guest

Brenda Wooldridge

### Thanks for April Refreshments

Judith Brokaw  
 Diane Clemens

## SWROGA Directory

The 2007 SWROGA Directory will be distributed at the Director's meeting in Arlington, TX at the Saturday, May, 5th meeting. Each Affiliated Society will receive two complementary copies.

Extra copies will be available on a first come, first serve basis for \$5.00 each or \$7.00 if mailed, while supplies last. Carolyn McCabe will take orders via e-mail at Lowell & Carolyn McCabe [orchids@mbo.net]

## Notes from the Editor

We are still looking for people to sign up for the electronic newsletter notification rather than receiving paper copies of The Happenings. Besides being environmentally friendly, this will save the HOS money on postage, printing and supplies. Please contact me at [sataylor@eastex.net](mailto:sataylor@eastex.net) with your email address for so we can add you to the list.

Many thanks to those who have already contacted us with their names.



**It's Not too Early to Start Planning Your Trip to Miami for the 19th World Orchid Conference®!**

More than 100,000 visitors are expected for this global event. Make your reservations early, before flights and hotels are sold out!

Contact TravelLeaders®, the official travel company of the 19WOC®, for airfare, hotel rates and reservations.

For Conference registration visit: [www.19woc.com](http://www.19woc.com)

Phone - 1.800.448.7058  
 Email - [travel@19WOC.com](mailto:travel@19WOC.com)



## Committee Bulletins

### *Newcomers Group*

*Chair: Katherine Brown* ([Ksbrown208@hotmail.com](mailto:Ksbrown208@hotmail.com) 318-243-3416)

*Co-chair: Jill Smith* ([jsmith8146@houston.rr.com](mailto:jsmith8146@houston.rr.com) 281-545-2023)

On Sunday, April, 15th, while Northeasterners weathered brutal snow and rain storms, the HOS Newcomers Group and their mentors basked in the balmy breezes and brilliant sunshine of Melba and Jim Butler's glorious backyard. We enjoyed a terrific question and answer session to learn more about orchid culture, tips on how to purchase a "good" plant, as well as to explore the Butlers' wonderful greenhouse and admire the multitude of blooming phals. Melba and Jim generously gifted us each with a plant and several cuttings from their impressive vanilla orchid. Thank you so much for hosting our group and for your gracious hospitality, Melba and Jim!

Please visit the Newcomers Link on the HOS Website to see photos of our delightful afternoon! And thanks to Calvin Starr and Judith Neufeld for their photographic expertise!

We look forward to a visit to Steve Moffitt's greenhouse on Sunday, May 20th. We'll be sending out an email the previous week with more details and directions.

### *Raffle Table*

*Chair: Johnny and Donna Williams*

Our orchid supplier for the May meeting will be Lehua Orchids. They grow Paphiopedilums, Miltoniopsis (cool Columbian), Miltonia (warm Brazilian), Nobile Dendrobiums, and Masdevallias. We have requested an assortment for our raffle table this month. The nursery is located in Mountain View, Hawaii, which is 14 miles south of Hilo on the way to the volcano. Their website address is:

[www.lehuaorchids.com](http://www.lehuaorchids.com) or they can be reached by phone at: (808) 968-8898. Graham Wood is the Owner and Randy Bruckner is Sales Manager.

For the raffle table, you may purchase 5 raffle tickets for \$1.00 or 30 tickets for \$5.00. These tickets may be used to win any of ten plants. In addition, another plant will be raffled as a door prize. Everyone who walks in the door gets a free raffle ticket for the door prize and if you wear your name tag, you get two free tickets. There is also one plant raffled for the General Mills Box Tops for Education promotion. Bring in General Mills Box Tops and receive one raffle ticket for each box top.

Do you have a favorite orchid supplier? Is there a particular genera you'd like to see on the Raffle Table? Let us know some websites to check out. Please email me at [dfwilliam@mdanderson.org](mailto:dfwilliam@mdanderson.org). Thank you.

### *Membership Notice*

*Chair: Holly Miller* ([hollymil@earthlink.net](mailto:hollymil@earthlink.net))

If you would like your membership directory mailed to you, please contact Holly Miller at [hollymil@earthlink.net](mailto:hollymil@earthlink.net) or 281 597-8792.

## Houston Orchid Society 2007 Officers and Committee Chairs

### Officers

<i>President</i>	Don Ghiz
<i>1st Vice President</i>	Deana Roberts
<i>2nd Vice President</i>	Holly Huston
<i>Recording Sec.</i>	Beverly Starr
<i>Treasurer</i>	Jay Balchan
<i>Membership</i>	Holly Miller

### Chairs

<i>Guest Hospitality</i>	Maureen Ferrara
<i>Happenings Editor</i>	Susan Taylor
<i>Librarian</i>	Sarah Bentley
<i>Newcomers Group</i>	Katherine Brown Jill Smith
<i>Parliamentarian</i>	Richard Champagne
<i>Plant Raffle</i>	Johnny and Donna Williams
<i>Refreshments</i>	Pam Vinson
<i>Silent Auction</i>	John Jamerlan, Debbie Peterson and Eddie Mitchell
<i>2007 Spring Show</i>	John Stubbings and Laurie Skov
<i>HOS Web</i>	Calvin Starr
<i>2007 Workshop Chair</i>	Ted Baenziger and John Stubbings

### Directors

<i>Two-Year Term</i>	<i>One-Year Term</i>
Joe Fields	Dolores Fields
Fr. Ted Baenziger	Marvin Gerber
Greg Scott	Jim Butler
Calvin Starr	Jerry Stephens
John Jamerlan	Julius Klehm
Phillip Free	Doug George
Richard Lund	Laurie Skov
	John Stubbings

### Representatives

AOS Representative	Melba and Jim Butler
IPA Representative	Clark Whiteside
ODC Representative	Joe Fields
SWROGA Representative	Julius Klehm and Terry Palmer

## Houston Orchid Society

### *May 2007 Meeting*

Program: Joe Fields, Orchid Culture  
Plant Auction

Date: May 1, 2007

Time: 7:30 p.m. - 9:30 p.m.

Place: Houston Garden Center

## Monthly Speakers

**May:** Joe Fields, Orchid Culture  
**June:** Melba Butler, American Orchid Society  
**July:** Gold's Orchids, tentative  
**August:** Workshop  
**September:** Florence Bouquet, Orchids in Oils  
**October:** AOS Judging  
**November:** Alex Maximiano, OrchidWiz  
**December:** Houston Judging Center Auction

HOS Website

[www.houstonorchidsociety.org](http://www.houstonorchidsociety.org)

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Houston Orchid Society  
*The Houston Happenings*  
P. O. Box 648  
Ace, TX 77326

