

THE HOUSTON HAPPENINGS

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

Speaker: Linda Wilhelm on Oncidium types and their culture.

By John Stubbings, First Vice-President

Linda started growing orchids in 1980 after a vacation in Florida. Already intrigued by orchids, she bought a small Cattleya seedling, not knowing at the time that it would take seven or eight years to get a bloom. It was the beginning of an addiction. After meeting Rolf in 1985, the addiction became severe when he too got involved with orchids.

When the hobby got out of hand and developed into a serious passion for both Linda and Rolf, they started their business Woodland Orchids. They specialize in breeding warm tolerant Oncidiinae (several of their new hybrids have received awards from the AOS), compact Cattleyas and also line breed a number of different species. Stanhopeas are the newest passion.

An Accredited Judge, Linda is very active in the judging program. She is currently the Chair of the Carolinas Judging Center in Greensboro, NC and is a Trustee for the American Orchid Society.

Linda enjoys being involved in shows outside her region, including offshore shows in the islands. "It offers such an opportunity to see a different variety of orchids as well as an opportunity to extend my group of friends".

HOS members can preorder plants from Woodland Orchids through John Stubbings 832-693-8140 so only one list is sent to Linda. Please visit www.woodlandorchids.com to see what is available. The internet quantity discount will be given based on the total order quantity for the HOS group. Pick up your plants at the meeting and pay Linda then.

Orchid Trivia

Orchids were named for an unfortunate youth, Orchis, who was the son of a nymph and a satyr. Attending a festival one evening and having indulged in too much wine, he let his passions get the best of him and approached Bacchantes, the priestesses of Bacchus, god of wine and grabbed her (or in some stories raped). The horrified crowd (or wild beasts) tore him apart. His father begged the gods to make him whole again, but the gods refused, saying it was a deadly sin to attack a priestess. However, taking some pity on the father, they did allow that his son's death should bring some beauty to the world and make the Orchids from the remains of his body. - Mark Sullivan, OGD

INSIDE THIS ISSUE

Speaker Spotlight ·	1
President's Post · HJC · Winners' Tips	2
AOS Corner	3
Culture Q&A	4
Committee Bulletins	7



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



Orchid Memorabilia Sale at February HOS Meeting.

Renee and Marvin Gerber will have a sale of orchid memorabilia at the February meeting. They will be selling orchid plates, jewelry, vases, baskets, scarves, knick-knacks, and other "stuff." The sale will be in the Azalea Room, and will start around 6:30. There will be many interesting orchid related items accumulated over 35 years of collecting sold at rock bottom prices. A portion of the sale proceeds will be donated to the HOS.

BROWARD ORCHID SUPPLY, INC. Orchid Supplies For All Your Growing Needs

2411 Garfield Street
Hollywood, FL 33020
877-9ORCHID

Sandi Jones Tom Wells

www.browardorchidsupply.com

President's Post

By Holly Miller, President

Now that the holidays are over and we have more time on our hands, it's time to be working on our orchids so they'll look great when they bloom. There is a lot going on as we begin to move into spring. Many of them are spiking now and will be blooming soon. Phalaenopsis inflorescences should be staked so they'll present well. New growths on Cattleyas that might be growing in strange directions can also be very carefully staked or trained to grow in a more upright direction. Clean up your plants, removing dead leaves and old bloom spikes with sterilized tools. While you're at it, look for those pests that tend to show up when all your plants are crowded into a winter space and take care of the problem before it gets out of hand. Throw out plants that look like they are on their last leg. Set aside those that you might be tired of and give them to the Newcomers group or sell them at the silent auction table at our meetings. My tastes have changed since I started growing orchids, so I find new homes for the ones I'm not so fond of anymore. These last two suggestions are sometimes hard to do, but it makes room for new orchids. Spring is show season and that means vendors, with plenty of new orchids to discover.

Speaking of show season, our show is just around the corner and there has been a big increase of activity as the show committee is working on the details. Please think about what you would like to do to help. Jay Balchan will be asking for volunteers soon for helping with admissions, attendee package distribution and security. Contact Melba Butler right now if you would like to work the hospitality suite, which is where we serve food and drinks for vendors and volunteers. Let Don Ghiz know if you'd like to do an exhibit - don't miss out on the Waterford trophies - clocks, bowls and vases! Much to do - let us know what you can do to help and join in the fun.

See you at the meeting.

Houston Judging Center

By Margaret Putman
HJC judging - January 17, 2009

There were 16 plants entered for judging with 12 nominated for further judging and 3 awards:

1. Lc. Aloha Case 'Ruby Queen' (Mini Purple x walkeriana) AM 85 points, owned by Renee & Marvin Gerber, Houston, TX (20094604)
2. Paph. Magic Lantern 'Leah Marie' (delenatii x micranthum) HCC 78 points, owned by Doug George, Magnolia, TX (20094603)
3. C. walkeriana v. alba 'Cedarwood's First Snow' (species) AM 82 points, owned by Cecily Maciegeski, Huntsville, TX (20094601)

There were 11 Accredited Judges, 3 Probationary Judges, and 2 Student Judges present with a total of 25 persons attending. The next regular judging will be held February 21, 2009 in the Jerabeck Center, University of St. Thomas, 2000 Mt. Vernon St, Houston, TX. It is requested that all plants be entered before 11:30 A. M. so that they may be properly researched prior to judging. Please bring a sack lunch.

Winners' Tips

Hybrid Winner: Paph. Magic Lantern, Doug George



Photograph courtesy of Malcolm McCorquodale

I grow this Magic Lantern with all the other Paphs in my GH. I have had this plant 3 years, it first bloomed last year, this is its second flowering, both times very flat and consistent good size. As with all my Paphs, I repot every year, water with rainwater, fertilize lightly every 3 out of four waterings, pH around 6.5 and 60% shade on the GH. Magic lantern is noted to be an easy grower and this plant is no exception.

Species Winner: Plectrelminthus caudatus, Holly Miller



Photograph courtesy of Malcolm McCorquodale

What I like about this orchid, aside from the cool blooms with the long corkscrew spur, are the thick roots. Grown mounted, this plant is beautiful to look at all year long. The inflorescence grows in a zigzag pattern with a bloom on each zig. It should have more flowers than this - maybe next year. It is native to Africa and is in the Angraeoid/Aerangis group. I got it about three years ago from Andy's Orchids and it blooms once a year. I grow it in my Vanda area so it gets water every day and bright indirect light. I fertilize once a week with Peters Excel Cal-Mag plus a different additive each week.

Getting Ready for the Show

By: Susan Taylor

Growing orchids means that when they re-flower for you, you will want someone to know that you actually did it. And one of the best ways is to enter your flowers into a show sponsored by a local orchid society. Most societies will have a group entry in their show that allows you to put your perfect flower in with others.

January is the time to start preparing your plants to enter. Phalaenopsis can take several months to grow their inflorescences. The time to start staking is when the new stalk is about 6 inches, or 15 centimeters high. Carefully put in a stake near the base of the plant (be sure to avoid injuring any roots) so that you can attach the inflorescence with clips. You will want to stake the inflorescence, depending upon the size of the plant, to about 3 inches, or 7 centimeters, below the first flower, then allow it to curve naturally. Be extremely careful to keep the orientation of the plant toward a light source the same as the inflorescence develops or the flowers will not develop evenly. Humidity is crucial during flower development.

Cattleyas should be staked as they are growing so that the new growth and the inflorescences are held straight. Support the flower just below the stem to show off the shape and color to the best advantage. As with the Phals, it is imperative that you work with your plants early in the blooming process to make them as beautiful as possible.

Paphs and Phrags are best supported by thin wire stakes with a "U" shaped top. One problem with showing these slipper orchids is that they often will have a "nodding" habit or the flower will tilt downwards so that it is not displayed properly. Be sure to use a stake long enough to provide support and show the flower off.

Reprinted with permission from the Orchids Page at Bellaonline.com (<http://www.bellaonline.com/site/Orchids>)

Cyp Restoration Committee Report for February

By: Doug Harris, Committee Chair

Congratulations are in order, thanks to our volunteers from HOS. We now have enough folks to grow our part of the *Cypripedium kentuckiense* seedlings which should be

AOS Corner

By Melba and Jim Butler

April 23-26, 2009 will be a special time for the Houston Orchid Society!

Several years ago, Houston OS voted to invite (to host) the American Orchid Society and Southwest Regional Orchid Growers Association to Houston for their spring members' meetings. Along the way, others were also invited -- the International Phalaenopsis Alliance, Orchid Digest Corporation, Slipper Orchid Alliance, Odontoglossum Alliance and the Pleurothallid Alliance -- they all accepted!

Why will this be such a special time and why does HOS want to go to all the trouble and work for an event of this magnitude? We think it is almost the same as inviting two guests to your home - you have a bond or an attraction to those invited guests and you want to entertain them, make them feel welcome in your home. And, there is also the thought that if you invite two guests, why not invite more because all you have to do is increase the amount of whatever you had already planned. So, why not?

The Houston OS was the second domestic orchid society to become affiliated with the AOS. We have a bond with the AOS and we also have a lot in common with the other orchid organizations that will join us in April. We have hosted the AOS three times previously and each time has been a very rewarding experience for not only HOS but the membership. Not often will we have the opportunity to have so many people who love orchids together in Houston. This is the HOS' opportunity to show how much we love orchids and to be hospitable to fellow orchid lovers.

Go to the HOS Web site www.houstonorchidsociety.org and/or the AOS Web site www.aos.org to find the latest information. It will be Orchids, Texas Style!

Cyp Restoration Committee (Continued)

received around early March. Each volunteer has consented to grow this native orchid for transplanting back into Texas forests after we grow them to sufficient size.

Our list of HOS members who by their decision to help became 2009 committee members are as follows: Susan Taylor, Holly Miller, Bruce Cameron, Katherine Brown, Calvin Starr, Don Ghiz, Jay Balchan, Ted Baenziger, Greg Scott, Marvin Gerber, Denny Haas, Margaret Putman, plus your chairman.

A few more may be added in February as necessary written emails are received to certify the volunteering in writing. Cut off for admission to the list will be the end of the February meeting.



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 received an orchid last year and it now has keikis which I want to plant. They have roots and have recently sent out a flower stake as has the mother plant. Should I pot them now or wait till they have all finished blooming? The mother plant is in a moss medium. Do I just purchase Sphagnum moss at a plant store? I visited 3 nurseries today and no one was of much help. I live in the Spring area. Is there some place you can recommend?

A: If you want to take the keikeis off now, they you'll want to cut the flower stalks off of them as well. Producing flowers takes a lot of energy that these small plants do not have on their own (they draw energy from the mother plant). Another option is to wait until after flowering and then remove and pot up the keikeis Denny Haase's place in Spring (Spring Orchids) is likely the closest orchid place to you. You can find him in the HOS directory (if you are an HOS member). Denny can also talk with you about repotting and media to use. Spagnum is probably not the best choice for Houston. - Jay Balchan

A: It is up to you. Any time a keiki has three or more roots (Marvin's rule, not universal), it can be removed from the mother plant. One thing to remember; the keiki will grow faster attached to the mother plant. That being said, some growers feel that the aesthetics of the plant are not good with keiki's attached. - Marvin Gerber

A: Repotting

Purchase your media, moss, charcoal mix, bark etc when convenient. Any of the mixes will work. Some will remain wetter than others while others are dryer need watering more often. Moss should be either packed tight or packed loosely. Do not pack medium, as it will hold too much water. Charcoal and bark will remain dryer than moss and will require water more often. Which methods do you favor? Watering often or not so often? Phals should live slightly wetter than other orchids. Remember that phals like to be repotted, so if you have questions about the health of the plant do not hesitate to pull the plant out of the pot and examine. Repot after every flowering for a jump in growth and vigor.

Light

Avoid strong direct light. Never allow direct light to shine on your Phalaenopsis or Doriataenopsis leaves. They like medium to low light. During the months of October, November, December and January increase the light slightly for better flowering.

Fertilizer

A balanced fertilizer, with Nitrogen, Phosphate and Potassium, works for most of the year except during August, September and November. Use a high phosphate fertilizer known as bloom fertilizer. A monthly dose of minerals will help.

Flowering

During the month of October or November, shorten the number of hours of light and drop the night temperature to around 50 degrees F to induce the formation of inflorescences. In a greenhouse the hours of light decrease naturally but in a home be aware that turning the lights off and on starts a new day and will confuse the plant. House plants need the light removed at the right time each day to simulate the shortening days of fall.

Keikis

Do you want to grow keikis or the mother plant? If you grow keikis on your mother plant, the mother plant will grow slower until the keikis are removed. Faster growing keikis should remain on the mother plant until several long roots are established. With long roots the keiki will grow faster in its own pot. Or, larger keikis grow and develop faster. Keikis removed as small plants will languish for long periods trying to grow roots and plant tissue.

A second consideration is the type of roots that grow on a new keiki. New roots always respond to the type of environment. They are free in the air and will grow thick velamen layers on the roots. This means that they will grow true air roots. When put in a pot, which will be wetter, the plant will languish and may need to grow a complete set of new roots. One way to develop the keiki roots with thinner velamen layers is to wrap the new roots in a small bunch of moss and keep it wet to damp. Secure the moss to the roots with a small length of string or telephone wire. When the keiki is nice and large it is ready to move to a wetter pot and the wetter roots begin to grow the plant immediately. - Joe Fields

How Flasking Has Changed Conservation Aspects of Many Orchids

By: Doug Harris

In their natural surroundings, orchid plants are adapted to air dispersion of the seed from successful pollination of flowers. By not having endosperm containing nutrients like sugars and starches, the seed are mere dust motes, easily blown about over wide areas downwind of their opening fruits, pods or capsules (You can pick which one is the correct term). But because the seed have no "food" contained in the small seeds, they are dependant upon fungi to furnish nutrients until the small seedlings develop leaves and roots in order to absorb food stuff and water from their surroundings. Many consider such a process as being symbiotic, as if the invading filaments from fungi invading the husk of the seed willingly donate the nutrients involved in allowing the germinating seed to develop.

But that might be classifying the circumstances surrounding the relationship as very, very optimistic. To see my point, one must realize that the reason the fungal threads that enter the seed do so in order to digest the contents of the seed by liquefying the contents and even dissolving the surrounding shell in the process. For the most part, the fungus wins out and the orchid seed's nucleus is absorbed by the fungi. Given the extreme number of seeds that can be coming from a single capsule, orchid seed that actually grow to a mature plant in nature probably only have a success rate of one in 100,000 or less. If 100% of the seed were successful in producing more seed, the whole Earth would become covered by orchids in say three years or so.

To even have one seed germinate and grow for a year or more until it can sustain its increase in size by photosynthesis to create its own nutrients, the seed has to be able to stop the invading filaments from excreting the alkaline enzymes to digest the seed in the same manner that the fungal filaments digest leaves and fallen matter on the ground. So orchids that are successful in getting food from fungus filaments developed a defense mechanism to defeat the fungus. An acidic compound surrounds the nucleus of the seed, contained in its own little shell. To reach the cell nucleus, the fungal filament attaches itself to the shell around the nucleus and tries to digest the shell. Somewhere along the line the outer shell is broached and the fungal filament is exposed to the chemicals developed by the seed and is killed. The seed is then able to absorb the filament materials. In cycles occurring over and over, the seed casing is penetrated by fungal filaments, the seed defends itself and gets more food from the fungi. If the fungi beats the seed to the punch and releases enough dissolving enzymes before the seed has developed more of its defensive chemicals, the fungi wins and the seed is eaten.

But as long as a seed is successful, it continues to get food. Then finally the nucleus divides and makes two cells. More invasions by fungal filaments, or "hyphae" as the filaments

are called, into the cells continue. The small group of cells continues to expand until sufficient size or mass happens to allow the internal cells to start differentiation into roots and leaf structures. This lump or mass is called a "protocorm" by botanists.

The process may take years before the first small roots develop. Once capable of photosynthesis, when leaves form and start producing starches and sugars, the small plant which has survived starts to increase its size in a more rapid manner. The surrounding environ, whether bark, leaf matter, or other materials, is still being occupied by the mycorrhizae fungi and the matrix of the hyphae spreading throughout the debris. The orchids roots may continue to be invaded by the fungi which may even develop spores within the roots, but the young plant has reached a growth rate sufficient to grow cells faster than the fungi can kill cells of the plant. Now the plant can reach a sufficient size to flower and perhaps perpetuate itself by flowering and producing seed. Early propagation of seedlings by orchidists was done by placing seed from an orchid around the base of the plant where the seed could be germinated and start the so called symbiosis with the fungi again.

But somewhere back in the 1920-1930 era, scientists managed to produce protocorms then seedlings inside flasks with sterile substrates containing the essential nutrients with which the seedlings could be produced, completely devoid of the natural fungi. Knudsen, Burgeff, Malmgren and others since have developed recipes or media formulations used for specific types of orchids. The success rate of development of new seedlings in such a process have begun to reach as high as 90% germination! The time period to develop plantlets is much less that of natural surroundings as well, some at perhaps 1/10 of the time.

Other developed processes now provide actual cloning of plants through tissue culture of plant materials other than seed. One sliced portion of a root tip can be used to produce thousands of new plant; however, all plants thus produced involve only the genetics of a single plant. That's why they are called clones. But for the present, let us look at what the flasking of seeds can mean to the conservation of rare and endangered orchids. To provide plants which have more than a single genetic composition, seed which has genetic characteristics of both the parents enable us to draw from a pool of plants growing in nature, thereby providing variances between the descendants so that the genetics of the plants can compete. Natural differences allow competition with surrounding plants.

For example, three containers of seed were found on three different plants collected from different locations for the *Cypripedium kentuckiense*, or *kentuckiensis*, restoration project now underway by the Houston Orchid Society in cooperation with a Federal botanist and the Stephen F. Austin College in Lufkin, Texas. A diverse genetic pool is thereby maintained for those plants that will be developed for us to grow and transplant back into the forests. I like the survival capacity inherent in such a situation. Possibly getting seed from next year's pollination can expand the pool even more.



**HEART O' TEXAS ORCHID
SOCIETY'S
38th ANNUAL SHOW &
PLANT SALE**

Heart O' Texas Orchid Society
Invites you to attend

**SATURDAY & SUNDAY,
February
7th & 8th, 2009**

Zilker Botanical Garden Center
2220 Barton Springs Road
Austin, Texas
(512) 477-8672

**Show & Plant Sale: 10:00am –
5:00pm**

**Saturday & 10:00am – 4:00pm
Sunday**

**Admission: Free
Public is encouraged to attend!**

Information:
Geoffrey Frost (512) 413-3199
web-site: www.hotos.org

Welcome New Members
Bruce and Robin May

Welcome Guests
Margaret Kripke

Thanks for Refreshments
Mary Bahn
Lily Chang
Terrie Dolney
Elizabeth Fisher
Ken Gardner
Cherie Lee
Al Marring
Miriam Sicilia

Get your newsletter notification by email

Get your newsletter by email and save the society printing and mailing costs as well as helping reduce the use of paper in the environment. Instead of a paper copy, you will be notified via email when the newsletter is posted at the society website. You will be able to read it almost a week before those who are getting the hardcopy. Best of all, you will see all the pictures in full color -- and you know that orchid are *much* prettier in color!

Just let me know at sataylor@eastex.net and I'll add you to the list.



Committee Bulletins

Newcomers Group

Jean Schwenke (832) 746-1003 schwenke@atlascsusa.com
 This year is barely getting started and already the Newcomers Group has a lot of people to thank for their generosity. Rick Hepler graciously hosted us for our January meeting and allowed us the opportunity to visit his beautiful greenhouse and to learn some valuable growing tips. Everyone also appreciates very much the donations of orchids from Sherry Radack and Jill and Gerry Smith. We've got a lot of studying to do now, thanks to offerings of literature from Bill Bartlett and Marvin and Renee Gerber. The Gerbers also made a generous gift of orchid potting medium, and a very kind lady named Glynda Friedrich, donated several of her pots. We're off to a great start, thanks so much to our many wonderful friends.

Our next Newcomers meeting will be February 15th at 2:00 at the home of Sherry Radack. Though you might consider driving out to Lake Livingston a little crazy, you'll be glad you came when you see Sherry's two gorgeous greenhouses with about a thousand stunning orchids thriving there. Since these plants are being grown semi-hydroponically, I've asked our Intermediate Group to join us, knowing that they are dedicated to doing some advanced research this year. I think we'll have several nice phals to go home with some lucky Newcomers, so don't miss out on this special date."

Intermediate Group

Chair: Debbie Peterson dpeterson@avalonadvisors.com 281-890-0811

Co-chair: Calvin Starr

The HOS Intermediate Group has decided to meet on the 4th Sunday of each month at 2PM. We have close to 30 people signed up in our group so far. There will not be one location that we will meet at each month. We plan on meeting at members houses or using our meeting days helping people in need of orchid assistance. I'll announce the location of each meeting at the HOS monthly meetings, post it in the newsletter and remind everyone in the group through email. If you're not getting these emails please let Debbie or Calvin know.

Our first official meeting in January was held at Carol Davis's B&B in Cat Springs on Jan 24th & 25th. Seven of us (Debbie, Calvin, Beverly, Susan D, Claudia, Cherie & Frank Lee) went out there to help her with her newly acquired greenhouse, which included 90 overgrown and neglected orchids. We got her started in the process of repotting and set her up on a maintenance program for her new orchid babies. We had a blast! Carol is a member of HOS and participates when she can in the Newcomer's group. Thanks Carol for the hospitality Saturday night, you have an awesome B&B!

Raffle Table

Chair: Mary Gunn, Sylvia Dekmezian, Amy Colville

The Raffle Table for February will feature plants from Woodland Orchids, owned by Linda and Rolf Wilhelm. Linda is the speaker for our meeting. Woodland Orchids grow and hybridize Oncidiums, compact Cattleyas, Stanhopeas, and species. They are located in Charlotte, NC and on the web at www.woodlandorchids.com <<http://www.woodlandorchids.com/>> Be sure to visit their website; they have lovely pictures and some very interesting species. They can be reached by phone at 704-393-1740 or by email: orchidfrau@woodlandorchids.com <<mailto:orchidfrau@woodlandorchids.com>>

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 enter the drawing for 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. The Box Tops will be donated to schools for purchasing needed equipment. Be sure to stop by the raffle table and get your free ticket(s) for the door prize drawing!

Houston Orchid Society 2009 Officers and Committee Chairs

Officers

<i>President</i>	Holly Miller
<i>1st Vice President</i>	John Stubbings
<i>2nd Vice President</i>	John Jamerlan
<i>Membership</i>	Katherine Brown
<i>Recording Sec.</i>	Claudia Hanson
<i>Treasurer</i>	Jill Smith

Chairs

<i>Guest Hospitality</i>	Allan Davies
<i>Happenings Editor</i>	Susan Taylor
<i>Librarian</i>	Sarah Bentley
<i>Newcomers Group</i>	Jean Schwenke, Judith & Loren Neufeld
<i>Intermediate Group</i>	Debbie Peterson, Calvin Starr
<i>Parliamentarian</i>	Marvin Gerber
<i>Photography</i>	Malcolm McCorquodale III
<i>Plant Raffle</i>	Mary Gunn, Sylvia Dekmezian, Amy Colville
<i>Refreshments</i>	Noreen Tolman, Ken Gardner, Eddie Mitchell, Will Litchfield
<i>Silent Auction</i>	Lee and Gordon Rowell
<i>2009 Spring Show</i>	Melba and Jim Butler
<i>HOS Web</i>	Calvin Starr
<i>2008 Workshop Chair</i>	Ted Baenziger and John Stubbings

Directors

<i>Two-Year Term</i>	<i>One-Year Term</i>
Donna Williams	Jeff Bradley
Joe Fields	Greg Scott
Ted Baenziger	Dave Hunt
Don Ghiz	Johnny Williams
Calvin Starr	Sandra Higham
Doug Harris	Dolores Fields
Loren Neufeld	Marvin Gerber

Representatives

AOS Representative	Jim Butler
IPA Representative	John Stubbings
ODC Representative	Joe Fields
SWROGA Representative	Julius Klehm and Marilyn Holloway

Houston Orchid Society February 2009 Meeting

Program: Linda Wilhelm
Oncidium types and
their culture

Date: February 5, 2009
Time: 7:30 p.m. - 9:30 p.m.

Place: Houston Garden Center

2009 Speakers

February - Linda Wilhelm, Oncidiums
March - Tom Biggart, Australian Dendrobiums
April - Melba Butler, Getting ready for our AOS show
May - Greg Alikas, How to Photograph Orchids
June - Eric Michels, Weird Orchids
July - TBA
August - Peter Tobias, Orchid Conservation
September - Bob Fuchs, Vandas
October - Julius Klehm, Live AOS Judging
November - Fred Clarke ,Mini and Midi Cattleyas
December - Christmas Party and HJC Auction

HOS Website

www.houstonorchidsociety.org

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

