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newsletter

A newsletter for the members of the Maryland Orchid Society

June 2010



president's message

This is my last contribution to the President's Message column. I've enjoyed the past two years. They've gone by quickly, and I'll look back on them fondly for years to come.

I think they were successful years for the society. I'm proud of the fact that the society remains financially solvent in the face of one of the toughest economies in modern memory. I'm delighted that membership is up (significantly). When I started sending membership messages two years ago I had fewer than 100 email addresses to send to. Today we have 150! And 244 individual members! I'm content also to have witnessed significant improvements in some of our major committee undertakings. Our show has never run so smoothly (a flat trailer tire excepted). Our auction continued to raise funds at a time when it would

have been sensible to believe that effective orchid auctions had run their course. And our workshop hosted a record number of participants.

These have been good times. But while I'm proud to have played my part, I'd be foolish to believe that I can take more than a sliver of credit. I am enormously indebted to the officers and committee members for their cooperation and hard work. We have 22 dedicated members serving on the Board of Trustees. Other societies operate with far fewer. Other societies can't deal with the disharmony that so many voices bring. MOS seems to thrive on that diversity. I can honestly say that I've enjoyed every Board meeting. The trustees made my job bearable on the worst days and rewarding on the rest.

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Bill Goldner of Woodstream Orchids to Speak in June

At the next MOS meeting, Bill Goldner of Woodstream Orchids will speak about "Modern Complex Paphiopedilium Hybrids: The Papa Aroha Legacy."



Bill Goldner and Lynn Evans-Goldner have been working to build Woodstream Orchids' reputation as a source for quality tropical slipper orchids—Paphiopedilums and Phragmipediums. Both Bill and Lynn are plant biologists. Bill has a Ph.D. in Plant Physiology from Pennsylvania State University and also holds degrees in Ecology and Botany, while Lynn holds degrees in plant pathology and entomology. Bill is an accredited American Orchid Society Judge in the National Capitol Center and is Co-Chairperson (with Lynn) of the Paphiopedilum Forum held annually in Washington, D.C. He is the current past Chair of the AOS Research Committee and is a frequent speaker on orchid cultivation, hybridization and adventure at conferences and

orchid society meetings. Lynn and Bill have spent a good deal of time visiting orchids in their natural habitats in Ecuador, Mexico, Panama, Thailand, Malaysia and India. Their plants have received numerous AOS awards.

Woodstream Orchids has grown and changed dramatically since 1990. As a breeder and producer, Woodstream focuses on the seed propagation of Asian Paphiopedilum species and complex standard hybrids and South American Phragmipediums. In 2002, Woodstream Orchids began a joint venture with Barry Fraser's Papa Aroha Orchids of Coromandel, New Zealand,

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Education Corner: MOS Library's
Extensive Book Collection



Novice

1. Lc. Tokyo Magic X Slc. Wasp Nest (above) - Charlotte Grahe
2. Phal. (Join Angel X Taisuco Kaaladian) - Janice Mazur
3. Dtps. Thomas Compton (below)- The Dagostins



Home Grown

1. Phal. Hybrid (above)- Bill Soyke
2. Tie Milt. Patricia Marie Linares '#1' - Bill Scharf
Paph. Saint Swithin - The Lundys
3. Tie Milt. Andrea West 'Harford's Wei' HCC/AOS - Marilyn Lauffer
Paph. Prim-N-Proper (below)- John Dunning



Greenhouse Under 200 Square Feet

1. Paph. Sable Knight 'Christina' - Jamie Riegel
2. Paph. Honey 'Catherine' (left) - Lou Vadorsky
3. Phal. Sweet Memory (below)- Les Kirkegaard



Greenhouse Over 200 Square Feet

1. Ren. Nancy Chandler 'Red Dragon' (above)- The Adamses
2. Lyc. *candida* 'Woodstream' - David Smith
3. Max. *tenuifolia* - Cy Swett

Cattleya

1. L. *purpurata* 'Cindarosa' (below)- David Smith
2. C. *Brymeriana* - The Adamses
3. Slc. Jewel Box 'Scheherazade' AM/ AOS (top right)- Bill Scharf



Phalaenopsis

1. Phal. Smart Thing - Bill Soyke
2. Tie Phal. Sogo Viogold - Laura Sobelman
Phal. Turandot - John Dunning
3. Tie Phal. Newberry Snowdrops 'Bouquet' - Chris Zajac
Dtps. *pulcherrima* 'Tarzan' (above)- Clark Riley



Oncidium

1. Milt. Lennart Karl Gottling '#12' - Bill Scharf
2. Tie Milt. Bert Fields 'Leash' - John Dunning
Psy. Mem. Bill Carter (above)-- Mary Chiu
3. Tie Brsda. Orange Delight (next page top left)- Deborah Dade
Onc. *altissimum* - Cy Swett

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show table-may 2010



Miscellaneous Hybrids

1. Sarc. Velvet - The Adamses
2. Den. Peng Seng (above) - David Smith
3. Masd. Redwing 'Satyr Hill' - Craig Sherman

First Bloom Seedling

1. Paph. Mount Toro - Jamie Riegel
2. Paph. *hirsuttissimum* var. *esquirolei* (above)- The Lundys
3. Tie Paph. *leucochilum* 'Buttercream II' (below)- Clark Riley
Paph. (Pinocchio X *armeniacum*) - Sue Spicer



Paphiopedilum and Phragmipedium

1. Paph. Robinianum - Jamie Riegel
2. Tie Paph. Dollgoldi (above) - Les Kirkegaard
Paph. *lowii* - David Smith
Paph. Conestoga (below) - Valerie Lowe
3. Tie Paph. (Sierra Lace X *fairieanum*) - The Adamses
Paph. Chiu Hua Dancer - John Dunning

Species

1. Aergs. *luteo-alba* var. *rhodosticta* - The Adamses
2. Pths. *croca* - David Smith
3. Tie Masd. *demissa* - Bill Scharf
L. briegeri (above) - Chrissy Mavrides



Fragrance

1. Phal. Orchid World - Phuong Tran & Rich Kaste
2. Onc. Sharry Baby 'Sweet Fragrance' AM/AOS - Marilyn Lauffer
3. C. Irene Holguin 'Brown Eyes' AM/AOS - John Dunning

Miniature

1. Pths. *sp.* - David Smith
2. Tie Phal. *parishii* - Bill Scharf
Den. *atroviolaceum* - Jamie Riegel
3. Tie Den. *laevifolium* var. *albescens* (above)- Gary Smith
Den. *wassellii* - Cy Swett

The Judges Choice of the Evening , Paph. Robinianum, was exhibited by Jamie Riegel. See page 4 for more about how Jamie grows his plant. The judges were Ernie Drohan, Joe Dockman and Chrissy Mavrides. **There were 156 fabulous plants on the show table this month !**

the judges' choice: may 2010

May's Judges Choice of the Evening, Paph. Robinianum (*parishii x lowii*), was exhibited by Jamie Riegel. Following is how Jamie grows his amazing plant.

“ I purchased this from Steve Male of Fishing Creek Orchids, when he was in town to speak at the meeting last May. I have been growing this in bright light with my other multifloral Paphs. It gets temperatures no lower than 60° in the winter and the summer temperature is no higher than 80°. I water about every 3-7 days, that way the mix never gets a chance to dry out. It gets a 20-10-20 water-soluble fertilizer every other watering. ”



Election of New Board Officers in June

Don't miss democracy in action. In June we will conduct an election for new officers of the society for the 2010-2012 term. There is only one candidate standing for each office:

- President – Mr. William Scharf
- Vice President – Dr. Eric Wiles, DVM
- Controller – Ms. Mary Chiu
- Treasurer – Ms. Patricia Kelt
- Secretary – Ms. Sarah Spence
- Director – Ms. Laura Sobelman
- Director – Ms. Joan Roderick

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GO TO: www.mhsymposium.org

TO SEE THE AMAZING LIST OF VENDORS, SPEAKERS AND REGISTRATION INFORMATION!!

Rare British Orchid Gets Police Protection From Overzealous Collector

By John Platt

Police protection for a plant? It makes sense if it's one of the last wild examples of its species and collectors are willing to pay rhino horn-level prices for its flowers.

That's the situation for the lady's slipper orchid (*Cypripedium calceolus*). Just a few of the wildflowers remain in Britain following decades of habitat loss to real-estate development and overharvesting by orchid collectors. One of the plants—in fact, the last flowering example of the plant in the wild in Britain—exists at Silverdale Golf Club in Carnforth, England, where it is visited by hundreds of plant enthusiasts every year. As the 100-year-old orchid prepares to bud some time in the next two months, British police are stepping up efforts to protect it from collectors, who have twice already tried to steal it.

In 2004, a collector tried to uproot and steal the entire plant but got away with only a small part of it. Last June, another thief cut off a large segment of the orchid, leaving just six flowers behind.

The Lancashire police aren't going to let that happen again. Security measures being set up to protect the plant include hourly foot patrols and a chemical security tag that will help identify any cuttings if they make it to market. The police department is also considering setting up a 24-hour closed-circuit TV system to monitor the plant, at a cost of £5,000 (\$7,450). The plant has been circled with crime-scene tape to call attention to the seriousness of the situation.

Because this plant is so rare in the U.K., natural pollination has never been observed. Propagation must be carried out by hand, which is an extremely delicate task. The plant does still exist in the wild in mainland Europe, but even there it is rare, and the species does not take well to transplant efforts, making attempts to import new plants into the U.K. next to impossible.



Duncan Thomas, wildlife officer for the Lancashire police force, told the *Daily Telegraph* that this particular lady's slipper orchid "is an incredibly important plant, having survived for over a hundred years" when the species was thought to be extinct in the U.K. "People travel from all ends of the country on what is almost a pilgrimage to view the plant in bloom and are often overcome with emotion at the sight."

All attempts to induce more of the orchids to grow in the wild in Britain have so far failed, although legitimately made cuttings, raised in greenhouses, have sold for upward of \$7,500 each.

Photo: *Cypripedium calceolus* via Wikipedia.

Reprinted from the *Scientific American* Web site: <http://www.scientificamerican.com/blog/post.cfm?id=rare-british-orchid-gets-police-pro-2010-05-14>

education corner

Clark Riley to Talk About the Extensive MOS Library

An unfortunately underused resource, the MOS library, located at the back of the First Christian Church where our meetings are held, has a wealth of fascinating publications for the asking. During the next MOS meeting's education corner, Clark Riley plans to talk about some of the interesting and noteworthy must-reads for orchid growers and collectors.

There are currently more than 160 books, magazines and periodicals available to MOS members—about anything from growing tips and plant culture, to orchids of Papua, New Guinea.

The Maryland Orchid Society Library is maintained for the benefit of members to further their education into the culture, history and lore of orchid growing. Books may be signed out from the librarian, Norma Lynch, at meetings to be returned at the next meeting.

Here is the link to the Maryland Orchid Society library books and periodicals list in Adobe Acrobat PDF: <http://marylandorchids.org/MOSlibrarylist.pdf>



Orchid Nomenclature

Reprinted with permission from Robert Bedard. Please go to his Web site <http://www.robert-bedard.com/orchids/name.html>

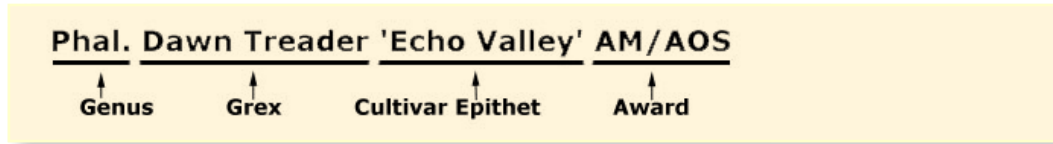
Orchid nomenclature can be intimidating to the beginner, but it is not that complicated. This article is intended to de-mystify orchid nomenclature, so that all orchid growers can understand the proper labeling of their plants, and the benefits derived therefrom. It is also an editorial on the danger of a new trend toward inadequate labeling of mass merchandised orchid plants.

What is Orchid Nomenclature?

Orchid nomenclature is based on the binomial system devised by the Swedish naturalist, Carl Linnaeus, in the eighteenth century. Using this system any plant can be succinctly described using two words: one for the genus, and one for the species, hence “bi-nomial.” Prior to Linnaeus, plants were referred to using long descriptions that varied regionally, and similar to the common names used today, were rather ambiguous. The binomial system works because of certain conventions; for example, the genus must be unique across all plant families, and the species must be unique within a genus. The binomials are given in Latin, because when Linnaeus came up with this system, Latin was the language used by educated people in many countries, the language that people who spoke different tongues could use to communicate. Binomials continue to be given in Latin, because it transcends language and political differences.

In Linnaeus's system, the first word or genus, is a noun, and the second or species is an adjective describing the first. The two must agree in case and number; for example, *Paphiopedilum philippinense* and *Phalaenopsis philippinensis*, describing a Paphiopedilum and a Phalaenopsis, both from the Philippines. By convention, the genus is always capitalized, and the species is always lowercase.

Two different systems have been devised by two separate commissions to describe species and hybrids, but both are fundamentally related to the system devised by Carl Linnaeus. The International Code of Botanical Nomenclature (ICBN or the Botanical Code) describes how species found in nature are named with latin binomials, and is regulated by the International Botanical Congresses. The International



Example one



Example two

Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants (ICNCP or Cultivated Code) deals with those plants that have entered cultivation by man, including cultivars of species and natural hybrids, and grexes and cultivars of artificially-produced hybrids. The Botanical Code is primarily of interest to Taxonomic Botanists who attempt to apply the binomial system devised by Linnaeus in an unambiguous way; while The Cultivated Code is primarily of interest to those who cultivate, propagate or hybridize with plants that have entered cultivation. It is primarily the Cultivated Code that comes under scrutiny in this article.

How Does Orchid Nomenclature Work?

Similar to other plant families, the binomial system has been extended to facilitate naming valuable cultivars in the orchid family.

In example one above, you can see the normal binomial form in the genus, (Phal., abbreviated from Phalaenopsis), and the grex (which would correspond to the specific epithet for a species). But there are two more terms as well. There is a cultivar epithet, that identifies a single cultivar, and all of its divisions or propagations, (including mericlones), and a term that represents an award that cultivar has won from the American Orchid Society. The cultivar epithet and the award are optional terms. Not every plant is worthy of being named, and it follows then that not every plant is of sufficient quality to receive an award.

In example two, you can see the form as it applies to a species, instead of a hybrid. In this case, the species also has a forma epithet. Taxonomists can give a subspecies, a varietal or a forma epithet to a species in order to differentiate between the type species and a variety of the species that has horticulturally significant differences. In this



case, *equestris f. aurea* has only carotenoid pigmentation and no anthocyanin pigmentation in the lip, causing it to be yellow, and has been given a forma epithet to keep it distinct from the typical pink or red lip of the type species.

This example also shows a cultivar epithet and an award from the American Orchid Society. In this case, the last two terms are optional; while not all species have subspecies, varieties or forms, this one is a form, but not all plants of a given species are worthy of receiving a cultivar epithet, nor an award. Forma is often used to differentiate between color variants within a species; alba forms, for example. A subspecies is more distinct than a variety, a variety more distinct than a form.

Sometimes you will see a person's name in parenthesis after a binomial. This is to indicate the taxonomist that described that species using that name. This is helpful for new descriptions, controversial descriptions, or for species that have changed names over time. It is a more specific way to name a species, and you will generally only find this in the context of a discussion between taxonomists or botanists or perhaps at an arbo-

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return or botanical garden. Eric Christenson has recently recommended moving the species formerly in *Doritis* into *Phalaenopsis*, so you might choose to write *Doritis pulcherrima* like this: *Phalaenopsis pulcherrima* (Christenson).

This system has existed for decades, and the only real confusion that it has precipitated has been due to ignorance. Whether you choose to learn the nomenclature or not is up to you; indeed, you can remove the label from the plant and throw it away if that suits your fancy. The lack of a tag certainly does not interfere with the aesthetic value of the flowers in any way. But once the plants enter the trade without this information, something of value is lost. Nobody will have the opportunity to learn by the label where their plant originated from, what the constituent species are in the case of a hybrid, or important clues to the cultural requirements in the case of a species. People will have lost the opportunity to make their own choice about labels. Ignorance will have won out over established horticultural nomenclature; laziness over discipline; selfishness over regard for others.

Mislabeling

Lack of care, not understanding nomenclature, language issues, or outright deception result in numerous problems related to mislabeling. Peter Lin suggested the example of Phal. Brother Dawn (Natasha X Misty Green), which has been awarded by the AOS under the cultivar epithets 'Cy' HCC/AOS, 'CY' AM/AOS and 'C.Y.' AM/AOS. These are probably the same cultivar, the award descriptions are almost identical. People often confuse varietal and cultivar epithets. People often fail to give a cultivar epithet to mericlone plants, leading to a great deal of confusion. There are plant labels printed in English by people for whom English is a second language, containing so many errors that it is virtually impossible to determine what they mean. There are nursery workers for whom English is a second language, so obviously incorrect labels are attached to plants; tags for pinks in the pots of whites, for example. There are people who put their own cultivar epithet on mericlone plants that either do or do not have a cultivar epithet on them already. There is one cultivar of one grex (Ever Spring Prince, if memory serves), that is in the trade, being sold under at least five different cultivar epithets.

These mislabeling problems precipitate all sorts of issues. One reader responded that he had what appeared to be a very nice mericlone *Cattleya* that was nominated for judging, but then failed to receive an award, because it was thought to be an improperly labeled mericlone, having no cultivar epithet. It must be very frustrating for Judges and for the owners of plants, where one mericlone cultivar is being shown under several different cultivar epithets.

Whether this mislabeling is due to language issues, lack of process, or outright misrepresentation, it causes a lot of problems for the committed grower or hybridizer, orchid judges, nurseries that want to sell properly labeled plants, and serious hobbyists. The author would like to see more care taken in the labeling of orchid plants.

What About Genus and Cultivar Epithets Alone?

In many other plant families, it is common to see plants labeled in the trade with the genus and cultivar epithet. This is a shame, as the species (or grex, in the case of a hybrid) tells you more about the plant than the genus or cultivar epithet. In the case of a species, the specific epithet allows you to know where the species occurs, so you know under what conditions it thrives. It allows you to know what time of year it flowers. In the case of a hybrid, the grex tells you what parent species are in the hybrid, so you know how it prefers to grow and when it is likely to flower. Some orchid genera have literally hundreds or sometimes over a thousand species, (*Dendrobium* and *Bulbophyllum* for example), found over huge geographic regions with disparate environmental conditions. It is therefore evident that the genus alone is quite insufficient to give adequate information as to the origin and culture of a given species or hybrid.

It is becoming increasingly common for orchids to be labeled in the genus and cultivar epithet manner. In fact, the International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants recently gave it's blessing to using this "system" of nomenclature for orchids. This is a shame. Not only do you lose information about what it is and where the original material came from, but in the case of orchid hybrids, you lose over one hundred years of painstaking record-keeping that has been done by the Royal Horticultural Society and by breeders, so

you know precisely what a given orchid hybrid is composed of. Supposedly, you cannot use the Genus/Cultivar Epithet form where the same cultivar epithet is being used in the same genus. Unfortunately, there is no place these cultivar epithets are recorded, so it is not a reliable system. How many cultivars of red hybrids might be called 'Candy Apple' or 'Fire Engine' or something similar? You cannot show plants with unknown parentage for awards at most orchid shows, (including American Orchid Society awards), and you cannot register hybrids made from them either. If it is good enough to propagate, it is good enough to label properly. This author hates to think where this shortsighted "system" will lead in a few decades.

Numerous orchid plants are entering the trade now with only the genus, or with just the genus and cultivar epithets. Among orchids, this has not been done before. Now with the quantity of *Phalaenopsis* pot-plants being sold this way, it is becoming a real problem for the people who care about what their plants are. The author refuses to buy plants labeled this way, no matter how nice they may appear. The author encourages you to do the same. Tell the good folks at your local nursery, garden center or florist why you will not buy these plants: that to do so is to support the demise of over a hundred years of painstaking effort to properly label plants and record the parents of orchid hybrids.

As you can probably guess from this author's comments above, he does not believe that it is a good idea to adopt this "system" for orchid nomenclature. If that is the conclusion that you have reached, you are correct. The author would be very interested in precisely how the good people at the International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants plan to make sure that duplications within a genus do not occur, and just how people are supposed to determine what the parents are of a hybrid so labeled. The author would also be very interested in having the American Orchid Society explain why they do not feel this policy is at odds with their stated objectives to "Provide Global Leadership" in orchids, and to further education related to orchids.

It is the author's opinion that the only ones to benefit from this new policy are those that feel a proprietary interest over the results of their hybridizing efforts, and do

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not wish to share information with the rest of the orchid world. The author would ask these hybridizers just where they would be if breeders for the previous one hundred years took the same proprietary approach. This is simply unmitigated selfish, uncivilized behavior, and should neither be condoned nor supported.

For More Information

“Botanical Latin” Covering the History, Grammar, Syntax, Terminology and Vocabulary of Botanical Latin. By William T. Stearn, published by David & Charles, Third Edition, © 1983. Linnaeus really owes a debt to earlier scholars such as Pliny the Elder, for laying a foundation of using Latin to describe plants so that botanical scholars living in geographically isolated areas could benefit from each other’s work. If you are interested in Botanical Latin, this book is an exhaustive reference. Available through the [bookstore](#) on my Web site: <http://www.robert-bedard.com/orchids/name.html>.

“Gardener’s Latin” By Bill Neal, published by Algonquin Books, © 1992. A delightful little book, highly readable, which contains a brief history and overview of botanical latin, and definitions of many latin epithets that you will find throughout horticulture. It also has some very interesting anecdotes in the margins. Available through the [bookstore](#) on the above site.

“The Handbook on Orchid Nomenclature and Registration” is perhaps the definitive source for information on this subject. You should be able to obtain it from the American Orchid Society [Bookstore](#). My copy is the Third Edition, published in 1985. It was prepared by The Handbook Committee of the International Orchid Commission, with cooperation and services of The Royal Horticultural Society. Published by and at the authorization of the International Orchid Commission through the financial support of the American Orchid Society Inc., and the Royal Horticultural Society as the International Registration Authority for Orchid Hybrids.

I wish to thank the following people who after reviewing this article, made suggestions that resulted in corrections, refinements, clarification or additional information: Stan Dinsmore, Keith Joiner, Robert Dale Kloppenburg, Alan Koch, and Peter Lin.

local aos corner

June 4: National Capital Judging Center

At the semi-business meeting in June, the National Capital Judging Center selected their nominations for this year’s AOS Specialty awards. After perusing all of the awards granted in 2009, the Center chose five plants grown by members of the Maryland Orchid Society for their nominations:

For the Carlyle A. Luer Pleurothallid Award: David Smith’s plant of *Acianthera sonderiana* ‘Turnberry’, CCE/AOS

For the Masatoshi Miyamoto Cattleya Alliance Award: David Smith’s plant of *Laelia* (*Cattleya*) *jongheana* ‘Turnberry’, AM/AOS

For the James and Marie Riopelle Miltonia Award: The Little Greenhouse’s plant of *Miltonia* Andrea West ‘Harford’s Wei’, HCC/AOS

For the Herbert Hager Phalaenopsis Award: Margaret Smith’s plant of *Phalaenopsis honghenensis* ‘Kitties’ Favorite’, CCM/AOS

For the Ernest Hetherington Cymbidium Award: Jamie Riegel’s plant of *Cymbidium* Chen’s Ruby ‘Memoria Lonnie Riegel’, AM/AOS

When the Judging Committee of the American Orchid Society meets in the fall, they will select the winners of each of these Special Awards. The results will be published in *Orchids Magazine*.

Congratulations to everyone on being selected and good luck!

Valerie Lowe,
AOS Representative

calendar of events

Don't Miss Any Important Orchid-Related Events!

For more society- and orchid-related events go to:

http://www.google.com/calendar/embed?src=ke0gdgeah30i7ovjtb9qfr4r2o%40group.calendar.google.com&ctz=America/New_York

You might need to copy and paste the link into your Web browser. There is also a link on the Maryland Orchid Society Web site (marylandorchids.org) to this event calendar.

Summer Fun!

The Little Greenhouse will be holding an open house to MOS Members on Saturday, July 24, 2010. Do not miss this opportunity to purchase top quality orchids, enjoy friendly conversation and get the best orchid growing advice around.

Next MOS Board Meeting

The next MOS Board of Directors meeting is July 15 at the home of Margaret and David Smith. Light dinner will be served at 6:30 pm and the meeting begins at 7:30 pm. All members are welcome. Please let the Smiths know you are attending and if you’d like to bring food by calling 410-526-0179 or e-mailing David at fpsakes1@aol.com

sales tax reminder

The monthly Auction Committee would like to remind members that sales tax must be included in the purchase of auction plants. Please remember to add sales tax when writing checks for purchased plants and supplies.

Monthly Door Prize Winner

In May, a Phal. Brother Purple x Mambo Breckenridge was won by Sarah Spence.

There were 57 people at the May MOS meeting.

President's Message continued from page 1

Even though writing this column is an exercise in nostalgia, I find myself looking forward to the future at least as much. There is a short list of things planned but left undone from my tenure that I will recommend to the next administration. There will be opportunities to tackle, such as a new auction venue (the hall at Sykesville Freedom District VFC burned down) and possibly a new meeting place (our current quarters are feeling even more cramped). From a personal perspective, I look forward to the relative serenity of the Past President's office. The opportunity to share knowing glances with the new president will be delicious. And I've long looked forward to simply serving as a worker bee on some committees.

I want to thank you for the opportunity to serve as your president. I still feel that I was the most unlikely of candidates for the position, but I've learned a lot from the experience. In some sense, I viewed it as a gift. And I would be remiss if I didn't haul out the tired old cliché, "If I can do it; anyone can do it." The likely new administration has been working hard to fill committee positions. If asked, please give it some serious consideration. If you accept, you'll almost certainly be glad you did.

Gary

Bill Goldner continued from page 1

bringing Barry's amazing and unique Paphiopedilum flasks, seedlings and blooming size plants to the American market.

Woodstream Orchids is the largest active producer of seed-grown orchid species and hybrids in the Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York and Washington, D.C. area. The Woodstream Orchids nursery is located in Huntingtown, Md. The nursery is open by appointment Friday-Sunday. Their Web site and on-line catalog are available at: www.woodstreamorchids.com. The nursery is open for walk-in retail sales by appointment (to ensure we will be there) Friday through Sunday.

If you'd like to pre-order plants for the meeting, go to www.Woodstreamorchids.com to view their offerings. Then, send an e-mail to Woodstream@chesapeake.net by the night before the meeting. You may pay for your order at the meeting. Bill will be accepting credit cards at the meeting, but checks or cash would be preferred.

maryland orchid society

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The *MOS Newsletter*, published monthly by the Maryland Orchid Society September through June, shares the latest news of our orchid community. Please submit your comments to sobelman1@verizon.net

We invite articles, notices, etc. for inclusion in our newsletter. The deadline for inclusion is first Sunday of the month.

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The MOS brings together people interested in orchids to promote and encourage orchid culture, preservation, education, propagation, hybridization, and all other orchid-related activities of interest to its members. Benefits of membership include a subscription to the Newsletter (e-mail and web), voting rights, borrowing privileges from the MOS Library, monthly guest speakers, local judging, valuable door prizes, and much, much, more!

If you are interested in orchid culture and would like to meet others with similar interests, we cordially invite you to join the ranks of Marylanders already enjoying the benefits of membership in the Maryland Orchid Society.

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