

ORCHIDIST

GREATER NORTH TEXAS
ORCHID
SOCIETY

OCT

Next Meeting:
October 2nd
Peter Lin

Peter Lin's pre-order list for the October meeting was included in the mailing of this newsletter. It was a separate .pdf file. He prefers pre-orders, but will bring a few extra plants to sell at the meeting.

GROWING NOVELTY PHALAEOPSIS

Peter Lin is an orchid enthusiast who has been growing orchids for over 25 years, since he was 10. Originally from Taiwan he came to the United States at the age of 12 and found his passion in collecting and hybridizing Phalaenopsis orchids. Peter graduated from the University of Texas at Austin with a Bachelor of Science degree in computer science and worked in the information technology industry for 12 years. To pursue his passion to expand and to upgrade his Phalaenopsis collection, Peter turned his orchid growing into hybridizing and Big Leaf Orchids – a family owned mail-order operation in Southlake, Texas.

Named after the pretty and round leaves of Phalaenopsis, Big Leaf Orchids specializes in Phalaenopsis, with emphasis on novelty, which includes flowers that are fragrant, waxy, and multicolored. Peter makes frequent trips to Taiwan to see the latest Phalaenopsis development, and to learn from Taiwanese nurseries and Phalaenopsis hybridizers.

To date Peter has made 288 crosses and registered 101 Phalaenopsis hybrids. He received two AQ awards for his Phalaenopsis hybrid Phal Pylo's Sweet Orange and Phal Pylo's Eagle Passion.

Phal. Pylo's Sweet Orange
'Jerry Brandenburg'
AMI/AOS



Phal. Pylo's Sweet Orange AQ/AOS



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The year is moving fast but the summer just keeps on going! We are in Texas!

Peter Lin is our speaker for the October meeting. Most of you know he specializes in Phalaenopsis and has a pre-order list with some really nice phals as well as a few items that aren't phals. Check out his website: www.bigleaforchids.com.

Start thinking about what plants you have that bloom for our March 2017 show. Begin to groom them so they will pop at the show.

Everyone can help with the show, from bringing plants, putting in an exhibit, or even clerking for the show. So if there is something in particular that you would like to help with, let me know.

Now is a good time to repot your summer blooming plants that might need it. If you have been keeping some of your orchids outside, it's time to inspect and clean them of any pests prior to bringing them inside. Use gravel filled trays to boost the humidity around your plants indoors.

See you all at the meeting,
Mike

PRESIDENTS MESSAGE

MINUTES

Barb McNamee

Mike Beber called the meeting to order at 3:00pm, we had 38 people in attendance, four were visitors and announced by Carol Varian.

Rhonda Whitson introduced our speaker, Bill Thoms who gave an excellent and thorough talk on Bulbophyllums – remember more water longer! Lots of great information, thank you Bill.

Nancy announced the plant table winners; many thanks to the judges of the day, Emily Quinn and Charles Hess.

Mike and Dave Gould conducted the plant raffle. Raffle plants provided by Judy Cook, thank you Judy.

Refreshments were provided by Lorna Kissling and May Lorfing – again, many thanks. Meeting was adjourned at 4:45.



Bulb. Frank Smith

PLANT TABLE Nancy Cropp

GNTOS Sept. 4, 2016

Judges: Emily Quinn & Charles Hess

CATTLEYA ALLIANCE (9 entries)

- Blue – *Lc. Tropical Pointer 'Cheetah'* – George Bogard
- Red – *C. Balalinii x C. bowringiana* – Mike Beber
- White – *Rlc. Taichung Beauty 'CM # 8'* – Kathi McKenzie

DENDROBIUMS & OTHERS (9 entries)

- Blue – *Dendrobium no ID* – Karl Varian
- Red – *Den. G-Z Sun #14* – Kathi McKenzie
- White – *Bulb. Frank Smith* – Linda Horton

ONCIDIUMS (6 entries)

- Blue – *Banfieldara Gilded Tower 'Mystic Maze'* – Kathi McKenzie
- Red – *Butter Onido* – George Bogard
- White – *Mtssa Royal Robe"* – Judy Cook

PAPHS & PHRAGS (4 entries)

- Blue – *Paph. Henrietta Fujiwara* – George Bogard
- Red – *Phrag Mem. Dick Clements* – Karl Varian
- White – *Paph. Rosy Dawn 'Superbum'* – Judy Cook

VANDAS & PHALS (1 entry)

- Blue – *Phal. Younghome Princess* – Judy Cook

SPECIES OF THE MONTH

- Bulb. lobbii 'Kathy's Gold'* – Kathy Halverson
- Habenaria medusa* – Linda Horton
- Aeranthes grandiflora* – Linda Horton

PEOPLES CHOICE

- Den. no ID* – Karl Varian



C. Caudebec (4N) x Lulu



Blc. Tai Chung Beauty 'CM#8'



Den. unknown



Habenaria medusa

C. Tropical Pointer "Cheetah" BN/JOGA



Photos by Forest Shippo

ORCHIDS 101

Kathi McKenzie
& Lorna Kissling



Orchids 101 classes are tailored to the beginning orchid grower. It will be an informal discussion so come and bring your questions.

We meet in the greenhouse at 2:30 for 30 minutes so we can get all questions answered in time for the meeting at 3:00.

THE GROCERY STORE ORCHID

These days, most people don't give much thought to buying orchids. Unlike even 10 years ago, orchids are now readily available in the grocery store and, often-times, priced for anyone's budget. But if you want your orchids to survive happily, a little more thought than simply putting a Phalaenopsis into your grocery cart is needed.

Many orchidists bought their first orchid at the local grocery store. Far more people have been turned off to the orchid hobby because of their experience of buying orchids at the store. A vast selection of orchids are so easy to grow they would rival weeds, but most people consider orchids very difficult to grow because they once had an orchid and killed it. It is highly likely that this was a grocery store bought orchid.

Knowing the reasons for this orchid death should be the key to actually being able to keep a grocery store orchid alive, so we'll outline a bit of what these orchids go through before they get to your home and look at what you can do to keep them happy.

The orchids that are sold in grocery stores are de facto mass produced products. Mass production by nature calls for less money to be put into the production process to maxi-



mize profits. This plays out in the quality of mix that the grocery store orchid is potted in. The media that you use for your orchid is a critical element of your orchid's happiness. Mass-produced orchids are usually potted in very cheap mix that holds too much moisture and can rot the roots. Of course, water retention will differ depending on growing space, so the store mix MAY work for you, but you can be pretty sure that it is not high-quality mix because of its mass-produced nature.

Furthermore, orchids differ from other flowering plants in that stress can be a trigger for blooming. While other plants will wither and die when starved for water or warmth, orchids will make one last effort at survival by blooming to reproduce. Orchids sold in the grocery store would never sell if they weren't in bloom and stressing orchids into bloom is a common strategy to getting product to the market by mass-producers. Further stress is created by the multiple stages of transport from the greenhouse to various wholesalers or distributors before landing in the retail store.



Finally, this stress reaches a climax with grocery store employees that don't have a good understanding of how to care for orchids – especially orchids that have been stressed out and/or aren't in very good potting mix.

We do NOT want to deter you from buying orchids at your local grocery store. After all, if you see an orchid there that you like, why shouldn't you be able to buy it? On the contrary, we'd like to see you get these grocery store orchids to thrive and re-bloom. While this is more difficult than if you were to buy your orchids from an orchid grower, knowing this history of your grocery store orchid should help you in this quest.

The key to getting these orchids to survive is to make them extremely happy as soon as possible. Repotting sooner rather than later is important to get the old, low-quality mix out of the picture. Use only high-quality potting media and choose the best possible mix for your growing space and the type of orchid you've bought. This last item may also be prob-

lematic as many grocery stores remove the ID tags from the orchid pots (to make them more "attractive"), so if you are unfamiliar with orchids in general, you may not be able to identify the type of orchid you've bought and different orchids can have radically different growing needs. A side note here, an orchid without an ID tag is actually less valuable in the orchid world, so if you're shopping for orchids at the store, you might opt to buy only orchids with tags if you ever think you'll want to resell the plant.

Most orchid tutorials will instruct you to repot only AFTER the orchid is finished blooming. This is not because it will harm the plant if you repot while the blooms are still there, but because repotting will probably cause the blooms to drop – and the whole point of having an orchid is to have it in bloom, right? In the case of the grocery store orchid, if you suspect that the potting mix is significantly degraded you may consider repotting it as soon as you get it home. Phalaenopsis, a very ubiquitous variety at grocery stores, begin their new growth while they are still in bloom and this practice is probably especially wise for these orchids.

Remember that your grocery store orchid has gone through a very stressful series of events and places, so your goal is to provide it a good place to grow. If you don't have optimal growing space for the orchid you're interested in, it might be best if you don't buy it – if you expect it to live, that is. A windowsill with bright light and room-temperature conditions is usually all an orchid needs, but if you plan on putting it in the dark or if you don't use heat at night and your house drops into the 50s it might not be best for, say, a Phalaenopsis

(though many orchids would love it, so again, know what type of orchid you've bought).

The main way people kill their grocery store orchids is by coddling them. Orchids don't like doting or coddling. They love neglect. Still, they need good conditions, including their potting media. Change these things and then let them be. Daily watering is not good for (most) orchids. Let them dry slightly between watering and when you water drench the plant thoroughly. Phalaenopsis are oftentimes rotted to death by over-watering or by sitting water in their leaf axils. When people see their grocery store orchid looking unhappy (wilting or yellowing) they will often begin the doting process. Unfortunately, orchids are not like daisies or other plants that wilt until they are watered and then they spring back to life. An unhappy looking orchid is expressing a problem that began months earlier. This is an effect of orchids being very hardy, actually. They go through adverse conditions well and it's only after months of endurance that they begin to be visually affected. Unfortunately this may be too late to save them – and excessive water will only make the process of death swifter.

So the game plan with grocery store bought orchids needs to be to repot them into good mix and give them a good home ASAP regardless of how healthy they look because once they begin to overtly express stress your chances of keeping them alive become quite slim.

Thanks to: Oregon Orchid Society

DALLAS JUDGING CENTER

AOS Dallas Judging Center
Sept. 10, 2016

Six plants entered for consideration, two awards given:

Phal. violacea 'OK Magenta'

HCC 77 points

Owner: Orchid Konnection, Dallas



Rhynchostylis coelestis coerulea 'Happy'

AM 80 points

Owner: Karl Varian, Plano



The Dallas Judging Center meets on the second
Saturday of every month.

The next meeting is October, 8th at the
Garland Senior Activity Center
600 West Avenue A,
Garland, TX 75040

11am. Everyone is welcome to bring plants
or to just watch and learn.

HOLCOGLOSSUMS

The genus *Holcoglossum* was established in 1919, with only 4 species, and has now grown to 14 recognized species. It is tropical, with a natural range in Southeast Asia, from Myanmar to Taiwan.

The name is derived from two Greek words, *holkos* (strap) and *glossa* (tongue). It refers to the strap shaped lip of the type species, *H. quasipinifolium*. Some species, including *quasipinifolium*, have terete leaves, which gave rise to the nickname “the pine needle” orchid.

Holcoglossums are related to vandas, but the flowers have a very different appearance. Like vandas, *holcoglossums* produce inflorescences from the leaf axils, and can have only a few flowers or many flowers. Two of the recognized species in the genus are *H. wangii* and *H. kimballianum*. They are sometimes bred with other members of the *Vanda* group, such as *rhyncostylis* or *sedirea*.

While a few come from cooler areas in the range, most thrive with warm to intermediate temperatures. They are best grown in a basket, as they like to be watered often, but allowed to dry quickly. They grow in typical vanda light, with the terete types requiring very strong light.



holcoglossum kimballianum



h. wangii

ORCHID OF THE MONTH

Kathi McKenzie



h. quasipinifolium



holcodirea jasmine

ART TAKES NATURE AS IT'S MODEL

ARISTOTLE

ORCHID CONSERVATION UPDATE

by Charles and Trudy Hess

All throughout history artists have made the public aware of wrongs that needed to be set right. As far back as the days of Aristotle art was recognized as an important vehicle for delivering social messages. In more modern times the powerful imagery of Picasso's *Guernica* so completely encapsulates the horrors of the Spanish Civil War that, having once seen it, it is impossible to forget. The old saying, "A picture is worth a thousand words" has never been more true.

That old saying is still true today. As we face the challenges confronting our world artists once again play an important role in helping us to see more clearly. A case in point is the issue of conservation. It all begins with creating public awareness. Only the knowledge and passion of the public can create enough impetus to make laws and put in place the mechanisms necessary to protect our Earth.



Artist Roger Peet of Portland, Oregon has painted a series of murals depicting various endangered species. The murals are situated in parts of the country where these species live, and where they are endangered. In Peet's own words, "These murals are imagined as tools to help celebrate local endangered species within communities, and to encourage people to make connections between conservation and community strength." His work is part of the *Endangered Species Mural Project*, sponsored by the *Center for Biological Diversity*.

One of the project's murals depicts *Platanthera integrilabia*, the white fringeless orchid, known to exist in six southeastern states of the U.S. — Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Tennessee. The *Platanthera integrilabia* was identified in 1975 as needing federal protection and placed under the classification "Candidate". Finally, just this



month, it received protection under the Endangered Species Act.

The Center For Biological Diveristy, in a September, 2016 press release states: "The white fringeless orchid grows in the wet soils of bogs, marshes, fens and swamps. It's pollinated by butterflies, including eastern tiger swallowtails, spicebush swallowtails and silver-spotted skippers. Because of these very specific relationships, it is threatened by global climate change, which, in addition to threatening its habitat with drought, poses threats to the fungus and pollinators the orchid depends on for survival.

The orchid is also threatened by logging – primarily conversion of native hardwood forests to monoculture pine plantations. Other threats include sprawl, mowing and herbicide spraying on right-of-ways, wetland draining, invasive plants and feral hogs.

"I'm breathing a sigh of relief that this beautiful flower has finally gained Endangered Species Act protection after a 41-year wait," says Tierra Curry, a senior scientist at the Center. "Protecting the white fringeless orchid will also protect the threatened marshy habitats that are such a special part of the Southeast's natural heritage."

To find out more about this orchid, I went to Go Orchids, the website produced

by the Smithsonian's North American Orchid Conservation Center. The Smithsonian also included Texas, in addition to the six southern states listed above, as part of this orchid's habitat. The website describes the appearance of the orchid, and also how its name relates to the physical characteristics.

The labellum is entire (lacks any fringing) and a noticeable, elongated spur extends from the back of the flower and curves slightly forward. The flowers are usually sweetly scented at night. It can be distinguished from other *Platanthera* species by its white flowers and the absence of any fringing on the labellum.

Roger Peet's murals have helped to raise the consciousness of the public, and may have been a factor in raising the *Platanthera inegrilabia* from "candidate" to "endangered", thus increasing the protection it has. In his own way, Mr. Peet's murals could very well be a force in determining whether this orchid species ultimately survives.

Note: The Center for Biological Diversity is a national, nonprofit conservation organization with more than 1.1 million members and online activists dedicated to the protection of endangered species and wild places.

ORCHIDS THROUGH THE YEAR 2016

by Ned Nash
and James Rose

MONTHLY CHECKLIST FOR SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER

Cattleya Despite the shortening days and lowering angle of the sun, September can still be one of the hottest months. Water and fertilizer need to be in balance with heat and light. The alert grower will notice, however, that his or her plants are beginning to slow down a bit. Growths are maturing, and the sheaths are giving the promise of the next six-months' bloom.

Check plants for potting needs for the last time this season. Any in dire need should be potted, even some that may be on the cusp, as there is just enough of the growing season left to allow the plants to establish before the days start to get really short and cold.

This is the month for purples derived from *Cattleya labiata* breeding to flower. If you are short on flowers, look into this group. There is nothing that can quite match this type for beauty and fragrance. They are easy to grow, too.

Plants summered outdoors should begin to be prepared to be brought back into the winter growing area. Clean the plants up and be on the lookout for any pests they may have picked up during the summer. Treat as necessary.

Cycnoches This little-known and under-appreciated genus, which can have male or female flowers, is at its best in the

autumn. Two of the spectacular varieties are *Cycnoches loddigesii*, with its large brown flowers resembling a prehistoric bird, and *Cycnoches ventricosum*, the swan orchid. This last one has large, fragrant green flowers. The biggest problem, culturally, will be red spider mite infestations that require immediate attention. Plants are quite seasonal, requiring heavy watering in the growing season and then a drier dormant winter season.

Cymbidium Through diligent modern breeding programs, the cymbidium season gets stretched longer and longer. Now we can expect to have flowers open as early as September and October. Stake inflorescences and move the plants to a shadier location to help the flowers develop successfully. Because the plants will have warmth tolerance "built in" genetically, keeping the plants as cool as possible will help prevent bud curl. For the midseason varieties, inflorescences should be initiated by now. Feed plants on a regular schedule with a balanced fertilizer (20-20-20) and shade the plants lightly.

"PLANTS SUMMERED
OUTDOORS SHOULD BEGIN
TO BE PREPARED TO BE
BROUGHT BACK INTO THE
WINTER GROWING AREA.."

Dendrobium This is a good season for hybrids of the *Dendrobium phalaenopsis* and *Dendrobium canaliculatum* types. Both are capable of putting on tremendous shows of long-lasting flowers. Fertilize with a low-nitrogen formula to promote the best flowers. *Dendrobium phalaenopsis* can get tall and top heavy, suggesting an attractive and heavy container would be appropriate for this type.

Lemboglossum bictoniense

Both *Lemboglossum* (syn. *Odontoglossum*) *bictoniense* and its hybrids bloom in this season. *Lemboglossum bictoniense* is a showy species from Mexico that has three different color forms: *sulphureum* (green with white lip), *album* (brown with white lip) and *roseum* (brown with a pink lip). It is a vigorous grower with tall inflorescences of many flowers, and imparts to its progeny

(as seen in *Odcdm. Bittersweet* and *Odm. bicross*) ease of culture, warmth tolerance and eye-catching patterns. They make a prime candidate for *odontoglossum* beginners and advanced alike.

Paphiopedilum Standard, green-leaved *paphiopedilums* begin to show their bloom sheaths this month. Late-season heat waves can blast these early sheaths, so be observant about proper cooling and air circulation. As with the rest of your plants that may have been summered outdoors, it is time to prepare for their move inside. Clean each plant and implement pest-control practices. Repotting, if necessary, is appropriate.

Phalaenopsis The bulk of this season's growth is being ripened this month, with growers in cooler climates seeing the first emerging inflorescences. Some night heating may be necessary in the cooler areas. Begin to watch watering more carefully, and reduce feeding proportionately with reduced watering needs. An extra dose of phosphorus and potassium, such as a bloom-booster or high-acid-type fertilizer, is beneficial.

CHECK PLANTS FOR POTTING NEEDS FOR THE LAST TIME THIS SEASON. ANY IN DIRE NEED SHOULD BE POTTED, AS THERE IS JUST ENOUGH TIME LEFT TO ESTABLISH PLANTS BEFORE THE DAYS GET REALLY SHORT.

ORCHID GROWING TIPS

by
Courtney Hackney

A monthly growers
advice column by
Courtney Hackney.
Hackneau@comcast.net

This column was
written in humid
coastal North
Carolina and
Florida, and the
advice given should
be adjusted to our
climate.

FALL GROWING

HOW CHANGES IN LIGHT AND TEMPERATURE AFFECT BLOOMING, WATERING, PESTS AND FERTILIZING.

In case you missed it, fall arrived September 23. The days have been getting shorter since June and daylight is now less than 12 hours long. Many orchids use the decreasing day length as an indicator that it is time to bloom. Indoor growers need to adjust their grow-lights appropriately. It is not necessary to make constant changes in day length, but it is necessary to shorten day length if you want many orchids to bloom under lights. Some indoor growers rely on light through windows to supply all the light their orchids need. Those with good southern or eastern exposures are often very successful in getting flowers each year as long as they allow their orchids to experience a day length change. Many cattleyas get confused if incandescent lights are turned on nearby at night. I suspect that many cattleyas that are grown indoors do not bloom because of external light at night. Fall-blooming cattleyas are



very sensitive to shrinking day length and external night lights confuse them.

Large-flowered phals require a cool temperatures to initiate the growth of flower spikes. Some growers leave their windows open for a few weeks in the fall, not only to enjoy the welcome cool nights, but to provide this cool stimulus for their phals. Five to ten nights at 55-65° are more than enough to initiate spikes. The key is both the low temperature and a 20° change from day to night. After that, it is best to keep them at a temperature above 65°.

This is also the time to move those

ORCHID GROWING TIPS

giant pots of cymbidiums from under the deep shade to more sun. Do it gradually so there will not be any leaf burn. Cymbidium growers claim that the best flowers come when they allow their cymbidiums to almost reach frost conditions. Some cover their plants with a product called “Frost Proof”, which protects them from frost even down below freezing.

Cattleyas still maturing bulbs will produce large, plump bulbs now that night temperatures are in the 50s and the day is not nearly as hot. This can be quite a contrast to the thinner bulbs that are produced

when both night and day temperatures are very warm.

Most members of the vanda and angracoid groups do not appreciate cooler nights and will decrease their growth rate. They do, however, seem to produce flowers with more vibrant colors when night temperatures are cool. If you tend to have cooler conditions than most warm growing vandas prefer, select vandas that have a good dose of *Vanda coerulea* in their parentage as these prefer cooler nights.

There are members of many orchid groups that come from cooler climes. Many miniature phals, e.g. *lobbii*, *parishii*, and their hybrids, such as Phal Mini Mark, really thrive when day and night temperatures are lower. Phrags, especially anything with Phrag besse in the background, really struggle in summer’s heat, but grow quickly once temperatures cool.

Lower temperature and light usually means that your orchids need less water, although this also depends on humidity as well. Avoid over-watering this time of year. Your orchids can handle less water, but you could lose all those roots you worked so hard to grow if you continue watering at the same rate as you did in summer. The exception is for those that grow indoors, as most homes these days are air conditioned in summer and heated in winter keeping indoor conditions (temperature and humidity) about the same year round.

It is unnecessary to fertilize most orchids now, although most seedlings

and phals still require fertilizer. Generally, there is enough fertilizer in pots and on the medium to provide the little your orchids need now. This is an ideal time to really flush pots with high quality, low solids water because the extra drying experienced by orchids in winter will expose their roots to concentrated salts retained on media surfaces. In cases of high fertilizer application or hard water, these salts can damage roots.

Some orchid groups, such as the genus *Eulophia*, *nobile-dendrobiums*, *catasetums*, etc, become almost totally dormant and lose their leaves in winter. They may need to be moved to a location where they receive only a light misting occasionally.

Take a careful look under pots and leaves if you have had your orchids outside during the summer and now plan to move them into the house or greenhouse. If you have just a few plants, a drench of liquid Sevin (one teaspoon/gal) will kill anything you do not want, including slugs and snails. Do this now, before a sudden cold snap forces you to quickly drag your orchids inside or you could be dealing with bugs and beasts for the entire winter.



SOCIETY HISTORY

The history of the GNTOS goes way back. In the mid-40s there were only three orchid growers in town: Eli Sanger of Sanger Brothers, which was Dallas' biggest department store at that time; Roy Munger, known for Munger Place and Munger Street, and Percy Larkin.

Margie Corn, a garden columnist, was the source of any orchid information they could find and she gave their names to a woman running Hardy's Seed Company, Mrs. Moses. They gathered at her house one day in 1946 and it was Mr. & Mrs. Polhemus, Mr. & Mrs. Roy Carter, Homer Baldwin, Percy Larkin and a young man from Waxahachie named Costalanus. They decided they would apply for AOS membership and started receiving the Bulletin and meeting monthly. More and more people started to show up and they elected Percy Larkin, Jr. their first president in 1947. This was the North Texas Orchid Society.

They held their first show in 1950 at the Marsh Kaiser Fraiser automobile agency on Ross Avenue. Jack Morris was president of the society and Homer Baldwin sent out invitations to everyone who grew orchids in Dallas. Invitations also went to the big orchid firms who would send representatives from around the country to the show. They had everyone sign a book that came to that show

There was an incident

that year that upset several members of the North Texas Orchid Society, so several members chose to leave and form another society calling themselves the Dallas Orchid Society. Percy Larkin was one of the members who left to form the Dallas Orchid Society. This society was never sanctioned by the AOS.

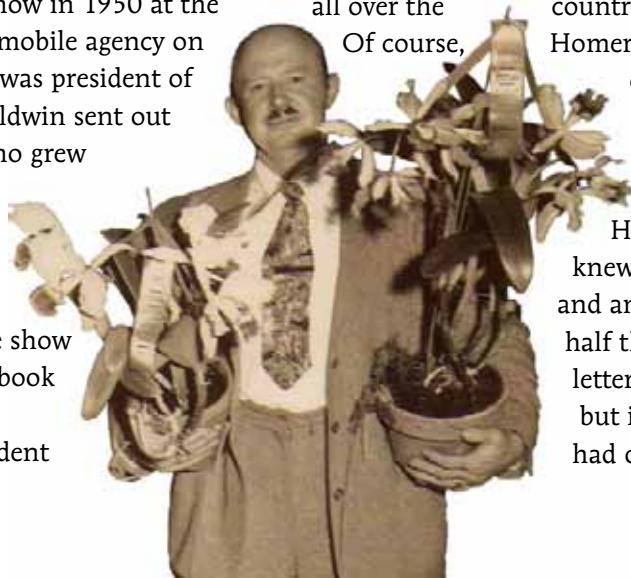
The following year with much encouragement from Homer Baldwin, most of the members from the Dallas Orchid Society came back to join the original society.

Later, they decided to become affiliated with the American Orchid Society so they wrote a Constitution and Bylaws for the society. On March 19, 1954, they were issued a charter by the AOS as the Greater North Texas Orchid Society.

They put on a show in the Dallas Garden Center but there weren't enough plants in the area so the bulk of the show was made up of boxes of blooms sent to them for free from commercial growers. They'd get five, six, or seven boxes of flowers from different growers from all over the country - even overseas.

Of course, Homer had mailed cards to everyone who had an ad in the Bulletin to achieve this.

Fortunately for Homer, Lena Baldwin knew how to type and she and another woman spent half the night writing letters on two typewriters but it worked and they had orchids for the show.



MEMBERSHIP DUES

GNTOS membership dues are paid yearly by January 31, in order for you to be listed in the published Yearbook.

- \$30.00 - New or Renewing Member (individual)
- \$15.00 - Additional Member (each additional person in same household)

Please mail completed form with payment to:

Kathy Halverson
1922 Baylor Drive
Richardson, TX 75081

Make check payable to GNTOS.

New Member Renewing Member

Name (#1): _____

Name (#2): _____

Address: _____

City: _____

State/Zip: _____

Phone: _____

E-mail (#1): _____

E-mail (#2): _____