

ORCHIDIST

Next Meeting:
September 4th
Bill Thoms

EVERYTHING YOU WANTED TO KNOW ABOUT BULBOPHYLLUMS

Internationally recognized speaker, orchid hunter, breeder, and grower extraordinaire Bill Thoms will be presenting a talk on *Bulbophyllum* (the largest genus in the orchid world!) This program covers everything you need to know to grow and bloom these fascinating plants, including super pictures of easy-to-grow species and the latest hybrids.

Be prepared to learn more about this fascinating group of plants than you ever dreamed! Bill Thoms and Doris Dukes have been growing orchids around Central Florida for more than 45 years and have received almost every award granted by the AOS as well as more Awards for Culture than anyone else in the world, (104 in over 40 genera, including 48 in the *bulbophyllum* alliance capped off with a 97 pt. Certificate of Cultural Excellence for *Bulb. Sue Blackmore*). Bill is the only person to receive Awards of Quality for *Bulbophyl-*

lum hybrids. Many of his crosses are winning awards around the country. The AOS has recently added a yearly award named for him for the best *Bulbophyllum* exhibited.

The talks are spiced with funny stories and funny associations so whether you grow thousands of orchids, only a few, or none at all, you will have a wonderfully entertaining time and be able to grow anything better. Many of the most important requirements for growing world class plants are made easy to understand and remember.

Don't miss this great opportunity to learn how to grow these fascinating plants and to hear one of the most knowledgeable, interesting, and funny speakers in the orchid world.

His book, *Bulbophyllums; the Incomplete Guide, From A to WHY?* will be available for purchase (\$44.95, but discounted for attendees) and he will sign them for free!!



Bulbophyllum
A-dorible
Upwind

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What a nice break we have had from the hot weather. Hope ya'll are enjoying it. Nice for working in the greenhouse!

We have a wonderful speaker for September - Bill Thoms, an expert on Bulbophyllums. Check out Rhonda's bio on him in this newsletter. David Gould sent an email to all members that included his list of plants that can be preordered. For every three plants you order, he will give one more of his choice. He will be bringing plants to sell as well. Last date to pre-order is Aug 31. If you need another copy of that email, send an email to David, Rhonda, or myself.

We are beginning to put things together for our spring 2017 show. Show dates are March 10 and 11 at the Richardson Civic Center. I will be asking for help on committees that will be a big part of the show organization. We will not be able to bring food that is home made due to city restrictions, but canned drinks and bottled water, as well as prepackaged foods, are OK. More on that later.

Hope to see a large crowd at the September meeting, and keep blooming!
Mike

PRESIDENTS MESSAGE

MINUTES

Barb McNamee

Mike opened the meeting at 2:30 - a little earlier to get thru the dinner and auction and out on time. We had 20 people in attendance. Many thanks to Charles Hess for his auctioneer talents, assisted by Dave Gould. A big thank you for all the donated orchids and accessories - helped to make our bi-annual fund raising a success. Next auction will be in December.

Mike announced our speaker for August has cancelled, it was decided to cancel the next meeting - NO MEETING IN AUGUST

We have a show scheduled for next spring - March 10 & 11 and will be held at the Richardson Civic Center, the venue is also locked in for the following year. We will not be able to bring in homemade food; restaurant or supermarket prepared foods and drinks are okay to bring. More details at a later date.

Meeting adjourned at 4:30.

Respectfully submitted, Barbara McNamee

ORCHIDS 101

*Kathi McKenzie
& Lorna Kissling*



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

ORCHID CULTURE 101...

You want to make your orchids happy. The first thing you need to know is that EVERY PLANT, orchids included, is a weed somewhere! Your goal in growing orchids should be to give each plant the conditions it would get where it is a weed. The obvious problem with this is that where most orchids grow the habitat is very different from your porch or your living room – so some accommodations must be made to give your orchids the proper habitat. As you'll read in other parts of this website, if your orchids are given conditions that make them happy, you will have far less problems with disease and a much higher chance of blooming.

Since orchids are such a diverse family, the question of "how do you grow an orchid" cannot be answered simply, but once you know how to grow the specific orchid(s) you have, or at least the type of orchid you have, the rest is easy!

STEP 1: KNOW YOUR ORCHID!

With thousands of orchid species and thousands of hybrids this may sound like a daunting task. But there are actually only a handful of orchid alliances into which the vast majority of orchids fall. Knowing what growing conditions the alliance requires is oftentimes all you need to concern yourself with..

STEP 2: KNOW THE BEST GROWING MEDIUM

To meet these different growing conditions orchid hobbyists have developed multiple options for growing media. What needs to be kept in mind is that there is a balance between the

media you use and the space you have. If you have a dry space, your media should hold more water (for orchids that want that) but more humid spaces would have different media.

Some media options for orchids include: Bark, Sphagnum Moss, Pumice, Charcoal, Cork Mount, Tree Fern, Coconut Chips, Hanging Basket...

STEP 3: KNOW YOUR GROWING SPACE

While the diversity of orchids' growing habits may come across as confusing, the good thing about it is that virtually every growing space can accommodate some type of orchid. If you want to be a successful orchid grower you should take an honest assessment of your growing space and only acquire orchids that will thrive in that space. If you want to make the effort to change your growing space to accommodate certain orchid types you may need to set up grow lights, increase humidity or maybe even get a greenhouse – but if you can be rewarded with blooming orchids isn't it worth it?

STEP 4: ENJOY!

Unlike most plants, orchids prefer neglect over doting. Sit back and ENJOY

Thanks to: Oregon Orchid Society

DALLAS JUDGING CENTER

Nancy Cropp

Dallas Judging Center
July 9, 2016

*Five plants entered,
Two awards given:*

Phrag. Extra Rich 'Linda's Choice'
(richteri x exstaminodianum)

HCC 77 points

Owner: Linda Horton, Garland

Den. crocatum 'Emily's Choice'
(species)

HCC 76 points

Owner: Linda Horton, Garland



DALLAS JUDGING CENTER

Dallas Judging Center
August 13, 2016

Five plants entered, Two awards given:

1. Ett. Volcano Trick 'Orange Fire'
(Ctt. Trick or Treat x Epi. stamfordianum)

HCC 76 points

Owner: David Gould, Mesquite

2. Phal. L D's Bear Queen 'Orchid Konnection'
(bellina x Dragon Tree Eagle)

AM 84 points

Owner: Orchid Konnection, Dallas

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

The next meeting is September, 10 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.



WATERING & FERTILIZING WITH A SIPHON

Janet Roberson
Orange County
Orchid Society



The siphon I have now is called Dramm Syphonject siphon mixer, and cost me \$18.99, before taxes. This model is all plastic and is installed in between the faucet and the hose. You can see a short movie at this link that shows how easy it is to install: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VQGN1svrfU>

Here are a few things to keep in mind:

1. I have mine installed on a faucet with a 'Y' bypass so I can also use a hose with no additives in the water coming out when I switch the 'Y' to that side. In this way, there are two hoses attached at one faucet at the same location, but I use only one at a time. And I leave the siphon attached year-round.
2. I do not have my five gallon bucket open at the top as shown in the movie. I still have the lid in place and I have the siphon tube going through a hole that has been drilled in the lid. The hole is slightly larger than the tubing so air can get back into the five gallon bucket as the liquid is being slowly pulled out as the water is

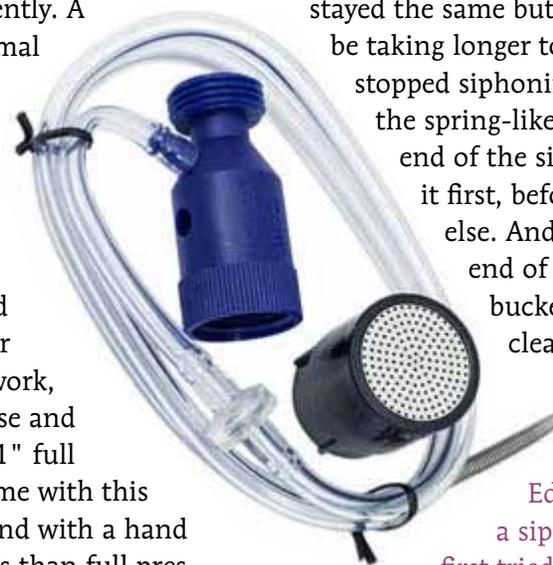
being used. This keeps a lot of things from growing in the bucket as well as bugs and junk out and not interfering with the siphon intake.

3. The siphon basically works because of water pressure which causes suction across the siphon, pulling the liquid out of the bucket. Hose length, width and water pressure are the critical elements for the system to work efficiently. A fifty foot hose is optimal for me and I have found that a 75 foot hose is impossible for proper draw across the siphon. I tried one of the half inch 'curly' hoses and it also restricted water flow and would not work, so I use a 50', 3/4" hose and can run it (with the 1" full flow nozzle which came with this particular package) and with a hand regulator at much less than full pressure and still have everything work well.

4. Dilution shown on the movie is for garden use. I use about a quarter to a third cup of whatever liquid I am going to use, to the five gallon bucket of water. I add the liquid or dry additive to the empty bucket and then use the 'other' hose to force everything to mix and fill the bucket.

5. The siphon will let you know when the 5 gallon bucket needs to be refilled because it will start taking in air as well as water from the bucket and when it does, the end of the hose the water is coming out of will sporadically 'spit' or make noises, depending on how high the volume of water is being delivered.

6. If the way you are using the siphon has stayed the same but the siphon seems to be taking longer to need refilling, or has stopped siphoning altogether, check the spring-like 'filter' at the internal end of the siphon tubing and clean it first, before trying anything else. And, the spring on the end of the tubing and the bucket will both need to be cleaned occasionally.



Editors Note: I also use a siphon. However when I first tried it out it didn't draw the fertilizer at all, so I removed it and threw it in a drawer, mad at myself for wasting money. Then about a year later Daniel Callahan told me that I needed to use a special nozzle with it or it wouldn't function properly. Now it works great and has simplified everything and watering and fertilizing are much faster and easier. So remember, a siphon without the correct nozzle doesn't suck.

AN EXCITING NEW PROJECT

AND A GLIMPSE INTO HISTORY

ORCHID CONSERVATION UPDATE

by Charles and Trudy Hess

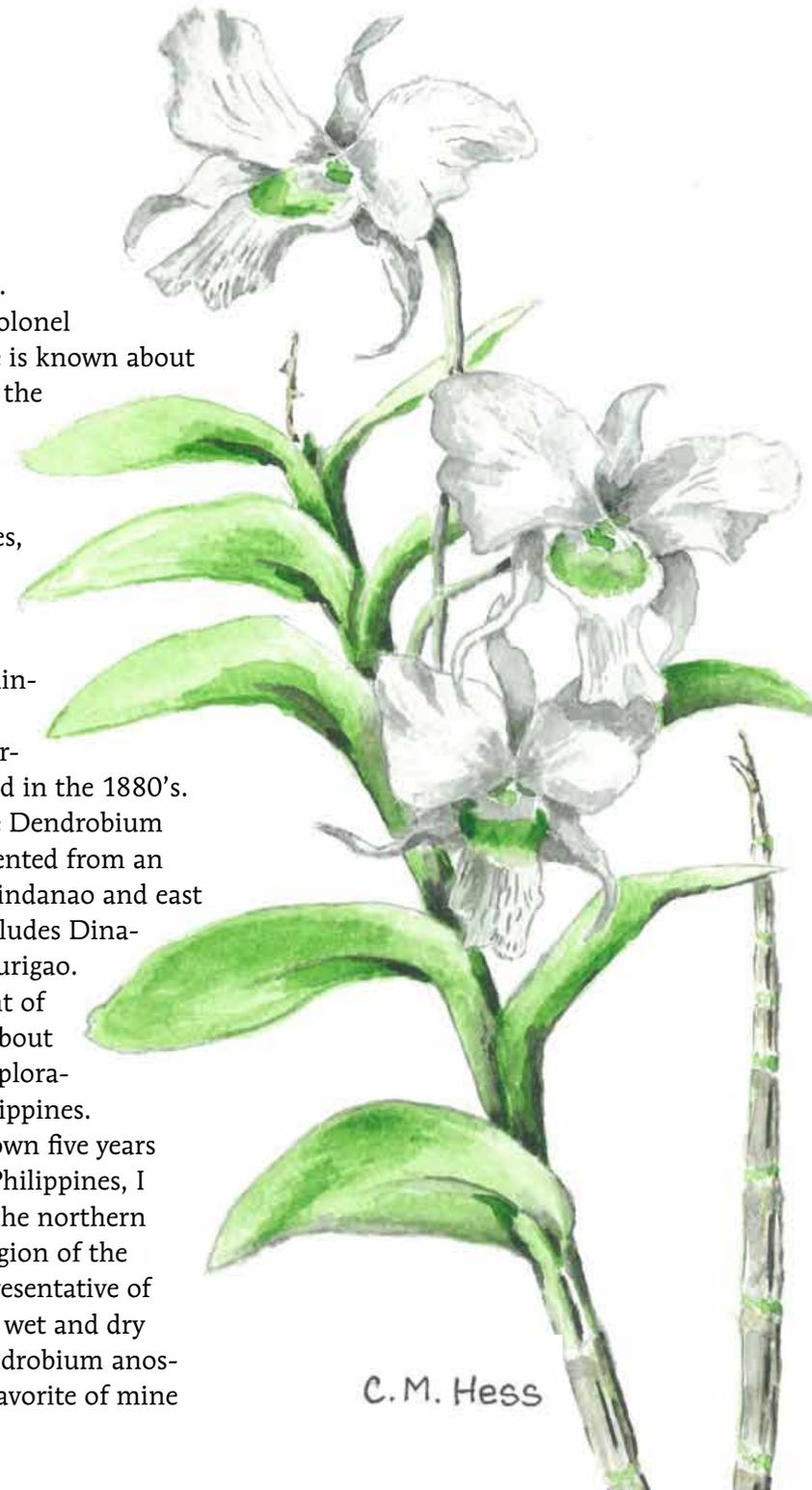
One of my favorite dendrobiums is the *Dendrobium dearei*. I have a cultivar that recently finished blooming in my greenhouse, and it looks like it is surviving another brutal Dallas summer. This plant is one I bought to replace the original cultivar which I painted in 2005. The earlier one did not survive, unfortunately. It may have succumbed to the heat of a prior summer, or possibly to “the curse of the paintbrush”. So many of my painting are of plants that are mere memories in my collection that I am really beginning to believe that the curse is for real. Just kidding.

This species *Dendrobium dearei* was discovered in the Philippines in 1882 by Colonel Deare. It is fun to imagine what it must have been like discovering orchids in that time period. Reading these stories always stokes my excitement about conservation. The thought that there may still be areas resembling the world as explored 100 years ago is a great motivator for me in my conservation efforts. Whenever new species are discovered, I always get deep satisfaction out of knowing that I played a part in preserv-

ing their habitat.

Regarding Colonel Deare, very little is known about him, other than the fact that in addition to his botanical forays to the Philippines, he also explored Borneo. At the same time he founded and maintained a well-known exotic garden near England in the 1880's. We do know the *Dendrobium dearei* is documented from an area north of Mindanao and east of Leyte that includes Dina-gat Island and Surigao. That is the extent of what we know about the Colonel's explorations in the Philippines.

During my own five years working in the Philippines, I was situated in the northern mountainous region of the Philippines, representative of the well-defined wet and dry season. The *Dendrobium anos-mum*, another favorite of mine



from Luzon, requires the dry period in the winter to produce its prolific floral canes. This well-defined wet/dry climate type is found on the western side of the Philippines, all the way down to the Zamboanga and Palawan regions, the southernmost phase of my travels during my stay in the Philippines.

I never visited Dinaget Island and the Surigao region further east, where there is no pronounced maximum rain period and no dry period. This region represents a “Philippines” I never experienced – a totally different world from the area I was familiar with. But this is the climate where the *Dendrobium dearei* is found, and it explains why it blooms so beautifully in the spring, after having received fairly regular “greenhouse rainfall” during the winter.

In my conservation presentations, I have often bemoaned the loss of habitat in the Philippines. Books written in the 1950’s talk of a world that all but disappeared by the time I arrived in the area during the 1980’s. At that point little effort was being made to preserve what was left. You can then imagine the surprise and delight in discovering that our perennially supported friend in conservation, *The Rainforest Trust*, has just established a 16,000 acre project to protect the habitat of Dinaget Island in the Philippines. You recall our club’s efforts in supporting



their project in the island of Palawan. This new project on Dinaget Island is perhaps even more significant. There exists a valuable opportunity here for all of us to take an active support in conservation.

To best highlight this magnificent biodiversity of this region, www.rainforesttrust.com introduces us to the project as follows: *Composed of a sprawling network of more than 7,000 islands, the Philippines contain lowland tropical rainforest, wetlands, mangroves and thousands of miles of coastline. The astounding variety of habitats makes the country a thriving hotspot for biodiversity with the highest rate of new animal species being discovered, as 15 new mammal species were discovered just in the last 10 years.*

Despite the nation’s incredible biodiversity value, many of its natural resources remain unprotected. Smaller islands within the Philippines are rich in rare and endemic species, like Dinaget Island off the north coast of Mindanao, and they are particularly at risk. Recognized as a Key Biodiversity and Important Bird Area with several rare and endemic species, Dinaget Island

remains without any formal government-sanctioned protected areas. The island provides a haven to the Critically Endangered Dinaget Bushy-tailed Cloud Rat, the shrew-like Dinaget Gymnure and an endemic form of the Philippine Tarsier.



To save the island’s unique and endangered wildlife, Rainforest Trust is working with local partner Green Mindanao to create four new protected areas that will secure much-needed forest and coastal habitat. Given the global downturn in commodities, the locally progressive government is poised to seize this opportunity to work together with local mining companies for the mutual benefit of both conservation and sustainable development on Dinaget Island.

A donation of \$8.59 will protect one acre of this valuable habitat. Currently, a matching grant is in effect, so your donation of \$8.59 actually protects two acres. It takes just a few moments to make a donation. Simply visit the Rainforest Trust’s website: www.rainforesttrust.com and click on “Donate”.

Organizations like the Rainforest Trust make it so simple for all of us to be involved in preserving these fragile ecosystems. Most of us can afford at least an acre. Please join me.



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.

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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.

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.

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 Caro-
lina and Florida,
and the advice given
should be adjusted
to our climate.

WANDERING ROOTS

ORCHID DETECTIVE: WHY WON'T MY PLANT'S ROOTS STAY IN THE POT?

Many orchid hobbyists are frustrated by orchids that send their newest roots into an adjacent pot instead of their own which contains the exact same medium. Maybe your orchids wandering roots are trying to tell you something? Generally, plants allocate energy to grow new roots only when they are not getting enough water or nutrients. The one exception to this generalization occurs in epiphytes, i.e. plants that grow attached to trees or rocks, including epiphytic orchids. Epiphytes have one additional demand of their roots; to keep the orchid from falling from the tree or rock where it germinated.

Epiphytes need to remain attached to something solid. While aerial roots can also take up water and nutrients, their primary purpose is to keep the orchid from falling from its perch. Aerial roots are generally thinner than roots in the pot and, once attached, may become flattened to provide more attachment surface area. These roots will become soft and green when they have been continually wet for 10 minutes or so. Only in that condition will they absorb water. Orchids grown in



ORCHID GROWING TIPS



very open media or mounted require prolonged soaking before their roots will be capable of absorbing water and nutrients. There are some orchid species that do not have leaves, but obtain their energy from chlorophyll in their roots.

One large *Angraecum* in my collection that was getting relatively tall for its pot was repotted last year and moved to a step bench. Where the orchid was close to the wood backing of the bench, new roots quickly emerged from the stem and grew laterally, directly toward the back of the bench. Roots emerging on the more lighted side of the *Angraecum* grew directly down into the lava rock in the pot. New roots were responding to the swaying of the orchid in the pot and trying to attach to a firm surface. Roots that attached to the back of the bench flattened and remained hard, while those that penetrated into the pot became more thickened and soft below the surface.

Remember that wandering roots are the orchid's response to "insecurity" and do not require psychiatric help. This is more normal for some orchid groups than others, but is common. When this phenomenon is observed in orchids that appear secure in their pots there may be another cause, typically a sour or decomposing medium.

Your orchid is looking for water and nutrients elsewhere because the medium has become too acidic and/or the orchid's roots have died. If you notice this on a plant that should have a good root system, gently lift the plant to be sure it has a good root system and check the medium in which it is potted. That should tell you if there is a problem.

Then there are species, clones, or hybrids that are more prone to this than others and will do the same thing in all media and to all growers. In phals, the tendency seems to be noteworthy in hybrids with large doses of *Doritis pulcherimma*. Note that this species will soon be listed as a member of the *Phalaenopsis* thanks to Christensen's revision of the genus. Thus, in lists of orchid hybrids there will soon be no *Doritanopsis* hybrids, only *Phalaenopsis*.

This month marks the beginning of a new chapter in my orchid growing, but one I and many of you have experienced before; moving! My orchids are tired of long winter nights and yearn for life in the tropics so we are moving there, "almost". Expect to be hearing about the joy of building permits, moving shock, learning to grow with new water, etc as I learn to grow orchids all over again.

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.

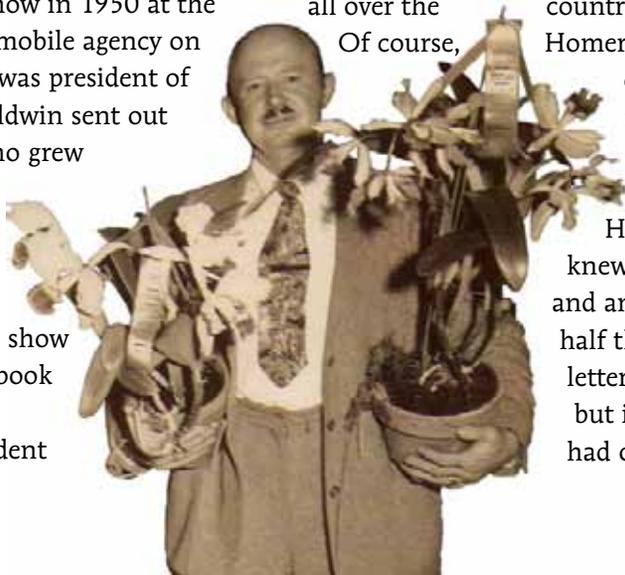
The following year with much encouragement from Homer Baldwin, most of the members from the Dallas Orchid Society came back to join the original society.

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): _____

MARK YOUR CALENDAR

ACADIAN ORCHID SOCIETY
56th ANNUAL LOUISIANA ORCHID
SHORT COURSE

FEATURED SPEAKERS:

PETER LIN, Diamond Orchids (www.diamondorchids.com)

Topics: Mini Cattleyas and Genus: Dendrobium)

JIM ROBERTS, Florida Suncoast Orchids (floridasuncoastorchids.com)

Topics: Growing Dendrobium Anosmum and its Hybrids and
What is Wrong With This Picture (Pests & Problems)

WHEN: DECEMBER 3, 2016

WHERE: Wyndham Garden

1801 W. Pinhook Rd., Lafayette, LA 70508

Please be sure to call the hotel directly at (337) 233-8120 for room reservations and be sure to let them know you are attending the Acadian Orchid Society Function to receive the special room rate of \$89.00 per night (Single or Double).

\$35.00 REGISTRATION

Plus \$15.00 for Buffet Lunch



REGISTRATION FORM:
(Early Registration appreciated)

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

E-MAIL: _____ PHONE NUMBER: _____

Please detach and mail this form with your payment payable to:

Acadian Orchid Society
Attn: Barbara Alexander, Treasurer
2001 W. Congress St.
Lafayette, LA 70506

Lunch: Yes No (Please circle choice)

Amount Enclosed: \$ _____

For More Information Contact: Barbara @ (337) 298-2026 or balexander@cox-internet.com