

news

Volume 21.3 - May 2009

This month, your Board is very pleased to report that the proposal for the expansion of the awarding of the COC medal has been approved by a large majority.

Twenty societies voted to accept the policy. No response was received from five societies. Two additions were made: the medal will be available to societies in good standing (have paid their COC dues for the year) and societies will send a photograph and short report for publication in the newsletter. The policy is effective immediately. Administrative procedures to provide clear guidance, especially for the new COC national award, are being developed. This policy decision is an important one as it gives each society in good standing an opportunity to annually award a COC medal. The new COC award recognizes outstanding contributions at a national level to Canadian orchidology. Our thanks again to Peter Poot for his fine work on this project.

Work is beginning on translating the culture sheets into French so these will be available to members of the Quebec societies and French-speaking orchid growing public. Julie Mertens of the Ottawa Orchid Society has kindly accepted this challenge to round out her summer holidays and will be aided by volunteers from les Orchidophiles de Quebec.



Work on the funding policy continues. The goal is to have the policy ready for approval in advance of the AGM. Speaking of which, it is time to consider early booking for the Fraser Valley Orchid Show and AGM in October 2009 in Langley B.C. (for more information, contact: Chris Ostenstad - chris@rockychoc.com).

The FVOS needs contributions from individual societies for the COC auction. It is not too early to start thinking of these things so that we have a good turnout and auction items for the AGM.

We are now quickly entering the summer season when orchids can live happily out of doors. Review the cultural articles on putting orchids out for summer and then bringing them back in in the fall.

It is also the time for orchid conservation activities. Consider a project in your locale and write and tell us what you are doing.

Have a happy summer.
Happy orchid viewing and growing.

Jean Hollebhone and your Board

Notice Board

Your Elections

Did you just recently elect a new President, COC Rep or newsletter editor? If so, please send their contact information - mailing address, phone and email to Jerry Bolce.

The COC Information Package

The COC information package was mailed out in early March - please use it to publicize the work of the COC to your members and use it as an information display at upcoming shows. You can find the electronic versions for making further copies on the COC website at: www.CanadianOrchidCongress.ca/cocawareness.html



COC Medal winner at the Toronto Artistic Orchid Association show April 11, 2009 for most artistic display. Display was crafted by John Doherty with plants from Zephyrus Orchids.

Please submit your COC medal winners to the COC editor for publication so we can all enjoy each others work. *Peter Poot.*

Material in this newsletter or on the COC website may be reprinted in society newsletters - just make sure you attribute the author and the COC.

AGM at Fraser Valley Show

"Go west young man" is an old saying. The Fraser Valley Orchid Society invites "orchid fanatics" of all ages to come west to BC for the COC AGM held in conjunction with the Fraser Valley annual show - Oct. 16-18, 2009.

As one of the earliest venues to "kick off" the fall season, FVOS is widely known for its hospitality and great food! As well, this early fall show presents a unique range of flowering orchids given the time of the year.

Find out more on the www.orchidbc.ca website and plan to join us.

News from the AOS members meeting in Houston, Texas, April 22 – 26

Canada once again has a trustee on the AOS Board of Trustees. Mario Ferrusi from Fenwick, Ontario was elected an AOS Trustee at the Houston, Texas meeting. Mario will have a tough job as AOS is still having money problems due to a fall in membership. AOS has been rationalising services and publications to match its decreased income, and of course is seeking new members. Mario is the second Canadian after Gerda Ferrington to serve on the Board.

At the same meetings Toronto student judges Joyce Medcalf from the Kingston area and Gail Schwarz from Halifax-Dartmouth were advanced to probationary judge status. Jeanne Kaeding from Rochester and also from the Toronto Centre was advanced to accredited judge. The Toronto Judging Centre has openings for more students. Any keeners out there?

Congratulations to all. *Peter Poot.*

COC programs for your meetings

In the last issue I mistakenly ascribed the WOC PowerPoint program to the wrong person. The program was provided by Robert Lucas of Saskatoon, SK., who also did the new phalaenopsis culture under artificial lights program. The full list of programs is available on the COC web site. If you are in need of a meeting program, these are a great resource as well as a way of getting members involved by having them do the presentation. *Peter Poot.*

Fertilizers

Solid, liquid, organic, dilution, application, frequency

WHAT IS A FERTILIZER? Fertilizers are solids or liquids containing one or more plant nutrients. The most important nutrients are nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P), and potassium (K). The proportion of each is stated on the product. N-P-K, 20-20-20, 1-2-1, etc. Additionally, there may be other nutrients listed on a product including calcium (Ca), sulphur (S), magnesium (Mg), boron (B), iron (Fe), etc. While these may not be needed in large quantities they are essential to plant health.

TYPES OF FERTILIZER:

SOLID CRYSTALLINE OR POWDER - Concentrated product ready to dissolve in water when the diluted liquid should be used immediately.

LIQUID - Concentrated solution ready to dilute further with water for immediate use.

SLOW RELEASE PELLETS - solid or liquid fertilizer contained in a porous shell which leaks a bit with every watering. May be more effective at certain temperatures.

FORMULATIONS: Some products containing large amounts of P (phosphorus) are suggested to promote blooming but recent evidence suggests that less P is needed than was once thought. What is needed is a vigorous root system to absorb nutrients and this develops with enhanced N and K in the formulation.

WHICH FERTILIZER SHOULD I USE? Both solid and liquid fertilizers are suitable for orchids provided they are correctly diluted and applied when plants are actively growing. Pellets may be useful for very large vigorous plants such as *Grammatophyllum* and *Cymbidium*. Very good results have been obtained with MSU Fertilizer (19-4-23) formulated for Michigan State University and meant for use with well or tap water that already contains calcium and magnesium. There is another product for use with rainwater/ reverse osmosis water/deionized water. These specialty products are available through some orchid vendors at our show.

HOW TO USE: Too much fertilizer can damage roots but infrequent application is equally ill advised. Apply a product according to manufacturer's instructions. Once a week is suggested when plants are growing well. Less frequent application is indicated during dull weather or during winter. No fertilizer should be given to dormant plants. If plants grow too quickly such that growths become soft and floppy, reduce the quantity and frequency of fertilizer application.

HOW TO APPLY: Fertilizer may be applied using a sprayer or a watering pot. Saturate the potting medium and roots with water until liquid flows freely from the pot. Drain. Apply fertilizer similarly: drain. Dipping each pot in the same pail of fertilizer solution is unsanitary and can lead to the spread of diseases.

WHEN TO APPLY: Fertilize when you would normally water. Remember to water thoroughly without fertilizer at least once a month to allow excess minerals to be flushed from the medium. Less frequent application is indicated during dull weather or winter when days are short. Do not fertilize dormant plants or those not actively growing.

From Ottawa OS Newsletter, March 2009
Copyright © Marilyn HS Light
Orchids 101 – January 2009



The COC award winning display at the Victoria Orchid Society's recent show 'The Elegance of Orchids'. The winner was Pat VanAdrichem (Kingfisher Orchids). The photo was taken by Diana Rowles.

Importing Orchids

Q: I read your article on importing orchids from the US and checked out the Canadian FP Agency. I spoke with someone tonight at the ISC office for eastern Canada and he told me that I needed no paperwork for fewer than 50 orchids if I was carrying them with me on a return flight from Florida (I'll be there in two weeks time) and if they were for my personal use. He did warn me to watch out for cities which I knew. The CFPA web page is not working, Do his comments sound correct to you? Thanks for taking the time to answer my question.

A: Our understanding is that bareroot orchids imported as 'houseplants' in personal baggage, not for resale, and not exceeding 50 in number (each plantlet in flask counts as one plant) may be imported from the continental USA without an Import Permit and Phytosanitary Certificate. There are some exceptions for plants of California/Oregon origin. Needless to say, the plants should be carefully inspected by you before purchase to be certain that there are no 'critters', and the plants should not be growing on wood slabs or bark. Bare root is safest and less bulky also.

CITES papers are from the country of origin and in a case such as yours, would be issued by the US Authorities only for plants originating in the US or having been imported into the continental US more than six months beforehand. Please bear in mind that not all nurseries provide paperwork or are eligible for CITES purposes.

There have been instances when plants have been detained because border staff were uncertain of the 'rules'. We have endeavoured to clarify matters but there is always a lingering concern that a problem will occur. We suggest that hobbyists take along a copy of the import directive from CFIA. This directive is currently being revised but is still in effect until a replacement is issued. <http://www.canadianorchidcongress.ca/WOCImport.pdf>

If they know you have consulted the rules, they tend to be less rigorous in their inspection and much more friendly.

If you make a purchase and receive CITES documentation, please be certain to immediately verify that the number of specimens, and the genus, species and hybrid grex names are correctly spelled. Avoid the use of abbreviations. The documents must be correctly dated and signed. Keep all sales receipts for customs declaration purposes.

You can use the following lists to verify the spelling of the genera/hybrid genera which are most likely to be imported.

http://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/plant_groups/orchidabbrev.pdf

http://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/plant_groups/orchidgenus.pdf

Wishing you a safe trip and successful outcome.

Sincerely

Marilyn HS Light

Conservation, Canadian Orchid Congress

Something New

Q: From CVIOS newsletter January 2009

If you or your society import orchids into Canada and you needed a new permit since June 2008 there has been one important change. I was applying for a permit for some plants from Ecuador and blundered onto something new. We can no longer request a permit for orchid species and hybrids, we must list all genera [be careful of spelling here or it slows the process down] that possibly may be in the shipments over the three year life of the permit. Technically the Directive asks for: "2.3.2 subsection three, a description and common name, scientific name (genus and species), and type (i.e. seeds, rooted cuttings, bare root plants, etc.) of the thing being imported (catalogues will not be accepted);" but, I have only been asked for genera. The government now wants to know more about what we are importing to avoid prohibited plants entering the country. Now hybrids are more work. To quote Mr. Jason Murphy, Horticulture Specialist, Horticulture Section, Canadian Food Inspection Agency, "Interspecific hybrids can be listed simply by genus, thus *Phragmipedium* covers all species in the genus and *Phragmipedium* hybrids. Intergeneric hybrids are more difficult but unless the genus of plant appearing on the phytosanitary certificate also appears on the import permit the material will be refused entry to Canada. For example, your list includes both *Miltonia* and *Odontoglossum*, if someone from your group wants to import x *Odontonia* when the material reaches the import service center in Canada and the officer looks at the phyto and sees x *Odontonia* listed but does not see it on the import permit chances are very good it will be stopped. Unfortunately listing "and hybrids" is not an option."

NOTE: The reason he is using *Phragmipedium* is because I had asked for that to be on my permit. Not because you can now import the species without a CITES import permit. [Editor.]

In his email he also asked me to consult Directive D-97-04: Applications. <http://www.inspection.gc.ca/english/plaveg/>

protect/dir/d-97-04e.shtml. Any of you who import should have this document to follow. It seems very clear. For those of us old enough to remember seeing the American Societies come north to add displays to our shows you might wait for D-94-31 when it is ready. Importation for "Exhibition Purposes". Now that sounds interesting if we would just have to list the genera possibly coming. I hope this helps some people as this was big surprise to me this January.

Mike Miller

A: Prospective orchid importers wishing to apply for a Permit to Import can use the following lists to select the genera/hybrid genera which are most likely to be imported over the life of a permit. One is not bound to import all that is listed so the permit application can be generous with the selection of possible genera for importation. Chances are that what is eventually imported will fall within such a list.

Applicants might wish to consider when appropriate, to list both the 'new' intergeneric epithets as well as their synonyms. This way both *Sophrolaeliocattleya* and its sometime synonym, *Laeliocattleya*, or *Colmanara* and its sometimes syn. *Odontocidium*, would be covered.

http://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/plant_groups/orchidabbrev.pdf

http://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/plant_groups/orchidgenus.pdf

These lists cover everything that could possibly be imported genus-wise together with the correct spelling.

- *Marilyn Light*



Cutting It Off and Throwing It Out

By Carol Siegel

They say an orchid expert is someone who has killed more than a thousand orchids so you would think we would be experts on when something is dead. However, when it comes to orchids, you can be fooled. Plants that look dead sometimes are just resting, and flower spikes that look finished often come back and produce flowers for months.

I get calls all the time from very upset people who say that all the leaves have fallen off their orchids. They wonder what they have done wrong. Well, some orchids naturally lose their leaves. The bottom old leaf of an orchid like a phalaenopsis often dies and turns yellow. It is not your fault when some other pseudobulb sits there all naked for months on end. In October or November, the leaves of plants like *Lycaste* begin to turn brown and fall off preparing for the dormancy of the plant. *Catasetum* and some *Calanthe*, like *Calanthe Rozel* orchids, lose their leaves at a time when the dry season would naturally occur. Reduce watering to a bare minimum and keep the plant on the cool side if possible. One day a little green sprout will occur, and you can resume watering and fertilizing normally as the green sprout seems to mature over night. Some like *pleiones* require a completely dry rest and shut down for the winter.

Cycnoches species and hybrids, called the "Swan Orchids" are deciduous, too. One of the most beautiful is *Cycnoches chlorochilon* whose male flower really looks like a swan. It has several huge green to yellow flowers up to six inches across with a white lip and a column forming the shape of a swan. Don't be upset when the leaves fall off. In a few months, another swan will emerge.

Mormodes, related to *Catasetum*, loses its leaves as well. Although the growth looks just like a *Catasetum*, the flowers are highly unusual. The lips always twist and the flower spike is often slightly pendant with fragrant flowers. *Mormodes*, *Cycnoches* and *Catasetum* all have heavily-perfumed flowers that drive male euglossine bees wild. They collect the fragrant waxes with their little brushes on their front feet, becoming drunk, staggering around, losing all muscular control - and pollinating the orchid.

Dendrobium loddigesii and the nobile-type *Dendrobium* as well as the *D. anosmum* group should be allowed to get dry so the leaves fall off. Usually there is a bract around all or part of the pseudobulb that will turn brown when it has stopped growing. The cane also makes a terminal leaf at the top to show that it is complete. It then rests until a new

shoot appears at the base of the most recent pseudobulb. Until then, just give enough watering to prevent shriveling or flower production will be way down in the spring. Relax and enjoy your rest, and don't water for a couple of months.

Galeandra is a small jewel which fools us twice. Like *Catasetum* and the others, it loses its leaves but fools us again by blooming again on an old spike like an equitant *Oncidium*. You think the spike is dead, just all played out, and then it will bloom again. **DON'T CUT THAT SPIKE!!** This small orchid can be in bloom for long periods before ending its blooming cycle. The pseudobulbs are only an inch wide with the inflorescence rising from the middle of its six to eight soft, matte green leaves. *G. baueri* and *G. batemanii* are easy to grow and flower. As the plant matures, it blooms consecutively for longer and longer periods, throwing clusters of five or six blooms. I had a *Galeandra divas* that had some buds blast, and I despaired, but soon more buds were forming.

What are some of the orchids that will bloom again on an old spike? The Butterfly Orchid, *Psychopsis papilio*, syn *Oncidium papilio*, thrusts forth one rigid elongated oval leaf, and a long wiry inflorescence emerges from the base of the pseudobulbs. Good growers can have as many as ten or more spikes, each of which can bloom every three to five weeks all year for many years until the old spikes die. Don't cut that spike or you miss all that fun. The spike may look dead—but it is not!

Encyclia cochleata, the Clamshell Orchid, can also bloom consecutively for several months on the same spike. The sheath emerges from between two sword-shaped, skinny leaves on top of the oval pseudobulb and can take several months before they flower. When mature, this orchid can bloom year-round, emitting a sweet fragrance. The flower looks like a clam shell, usually with an almost-black, purplish shell top and lime-green petals radiating from the base of the shell. Even if you repot this plant when in bloom, it will continue to flower. This one loves to bloom.

There is a group of *Masdevallias* that re-bloom when you don't cut the spike off. The easiest to grow is *Masdevallia infracta*, normally with a small purple and white flower with yellow tails. Its re-blooming traits are transmitted to its hybrids, such as *M. Pixie* which can have ten or more flowers open three or four times a year. Another beautiful *Masdevallia* that will send out a bud weeks after the first has fallen is *Masdevallia* Red Wing, The flowers are intensely colored and rise high above the lovely foliage.

The perfect orchid to bloom for the home grower is



Phalaenopsis, and several species also have this same re-blooming orchid. *Phalaenopsis amboinensis*, *P. lueddemanniana* and *P. celebensis* are other species that keep blooming after the first flowers have faded. Most of the phals sold by growers like Norman's Orchids will re-bloom for months. In addition, cutting back a flower spike to a lower node will almost always get you a second blooming on that spike. A single plant can be in bloom for as much as nine months!! No wonder phals are the best-selling orchids in the world.

My personal favorite among all orchids is anything phragmipedium at all. There is a group of species that do the sequential blooming trick, and the spikes last as much as six months. The spike continues to elongate, producing flower after flower after flower. I had a Sorcerer's Apprentice where I finally had to cut off the spike because it had elongated so much that it touched the ceiling!! Talk about value. Some of the easy to cultivate species are *P. longifolium*, *P. pearcei*, *P. sargenteanum*, *P. schlimii*, although the slightly more difficult *P. besseae* and *P. boissierianum* are just lovely. All their hybrids keep their flowering habit, I especially like *P. Eric Young* and *P. Dick Clemens* and *P. Grande* and Get it?

Another slipper orchid that sometimes sends out bud after bud is the genus *Paphiopedilum*. *Paph chamberlainianum*, *P. glaucophyllum*, *P. primulinum*, *P. victoria regina* are just some of the sequentially-flowering paphs. Many of the hybrids like *P. Pinocchio* (*primulinum* X *glaucophyllum*) will act in the same way,

There are many other orchids with spikes that rebloom and leaves that fall off. Just remember that when an orchid or its spike looks dead, it may be just the beginning.

From Greater Las Vegas Orchid Society Newsletter, June, 2004

Souvenir from Aussie Land

Several years ago, a friend of ours had been to Australia for a WOC orchid show. She brought back a number of plants, including one *Lycaste* (*Macama* 'Jocelyn' HCC/AOC x *fimbriata* var. *lanipes*), which I purchased from her.

I had earlier bought Dr. Jack Fowlie's book on *Lycastes* and later acquired Mr. Alcorn's book, learning a lot from both. In the records it shows that Mr. Alcorn's nursery had produced the plant in question and had it registered as *Lycaste* Kembla in 1984. Over the years, I had accumulated quite a nice collection of *Lycastes* and had started corresponding with Dr. Henry Oakeley. During the WOC in Vancouver, I had the good fortune to meet him and we are still writing back and forth about our favourite flowers. In the meantime, Dr. Oakeley and his colleague have segregated the *Lycaste fimbriata* section into a new species; they are to be called *Ida*. Dr. Oakeley has also written a great book, with lots of excellent photos, about *Lycaste*, *Ida* and *Anguloa*. And when the *Lycaste* is crossed with an *Ida*, the hybrid genus name is *Lycida*. – So what – you may ask. Well, my little seedling from Australia has grown up and has flowered a few times. On this last flowering, the plant had three lovely, large, ivory flowers with icy green reverse and has been given an AOS award of 80 points; because of its pristine, cool charm, I named the clone 'Morgan le Fey'. Now the whole name of my beauty is *Lycida* Kembla 'Morgan le Fey' AM/AOS.

In my experience, this combination of *Lycaste* and *Ida* shows a very distinct shape, owing to the heavy falcate sepals of the *Ida* (former *L. fimbriata*) flowers; the *Lycaste* parent is giving the flowers an open shape so that they display themselves better than the nodding *Idas*. Mr. Colin Jennings was kind enough to send me a picture of the mother, *Lyc. Macama* 'Jocelyn' HCC/AOC and I was surprised to see that it was a lovely deep rose colour. *Ida fimbriata* var. *lanipes* is, as most of in this species, a glowing, soft green. The luminous ivory colour in the offspring had not suggested to me that mom was not white, as I had expected.

Sadly, my flowers have not even a whiff of that honey scent from their *Ida* parent. My plant has been in perfect bloom now over four weeks and shows no sign of wilting. I am thrilled that this little seedling has rewarded me with so much delight. I am also grateful to the late Mr. Fred Alcorn for creating such loveliness.

(Mrs.) Ingrid Schmidt-Ostrander, Brentwood Bay, BC



Lycida Kembla 'Morgan le Fey' AM/AOS



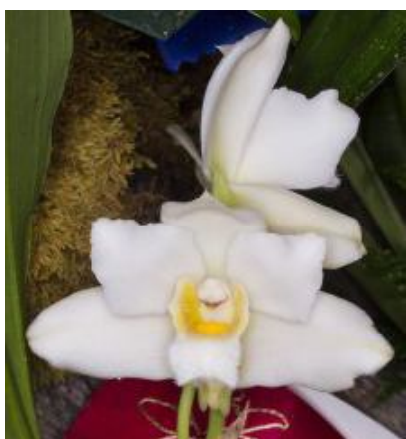
Lycaste *Macama* 'Jocelyn' HCC/AOC

Bifrenaria tyrianthina

Amongst the orchids in the Saguenay-Lac-St-Jean display were two plants of *Bifrenaria tyrianthina*. This orchid is heavily fragrant and was ideally positioned close to the viewing public so that everyone could appreciate the lovely scent! This Brazilian orchid is easy to grow and to flower but is not often seen in collections. In its natural habitat, it grows on exposed rock faces bordering rivers where the roots nestle in rock crevices while the leaves are subjected to bright light and temperature fluctuations. Flowering is typically in spring with 1 to 4 deep mauve to rose pink blooms that can last 2 to 3 months. An alba form is known also. *Bif. tyrianthina* var. *alba* 'Buttercream' HCC/AOS was exhibited in the 2009 Ottawa show. Grow *Bif tyrianthina* warm in high light (Cattleya) conditions. High humidity and good air movement is appreciated during the summer growing period while a short 6 to 8-week rest is welcomed once growths have matured in October - December. Repotting should be done in spring after the flowers are faded and new growths/roots are beginning to appear. Use a coarse mix to provide perfect drainage.



The typical rose-pink form of *Bifrenaria tyrianthina*.



Bifrenaria tyrianthina 'Buttercream' HCC/AOS
Photos by Michael MacConaill

Un trophée mérité...

Lors de l'exposition des Orchidophiles de Québec, Orchidofolie 2009, le trophée du C.O.C. pour le présentoir le plus artistique fut attribué au présentoir des Orchidophiles du Saguenay-Lac-St-Jean. Un décor simple composé d'une petite table de bois, d'une chaise et de quelques éléments tel un livre intitulé 'Be cool' ont su mettre en valeur les quelques orchidées savamment positionnées. L'attention du public était attirée par les fleurs ce qui est le but recherché lors de la fabrication de ces décors. Ceci nous démontre bien que ce n'est pas la complexité du présentoir qui doit dominer mais bien l'originalité qui saura mettre en évidence toutes les fleurs présentes.

Félicitation pour votre beau travail.
Daniel Bédard.

A well deserved award

The Orchidophiles de Québec stage their annual show 'Orchidofolie' in Québec City. This year, it was held on April 18-19 in the Environtron of the Université de Laval. At Orchidofolie 2009, the COC trophy was awarded to the Orchidophiles du Saguenay-Lac-St-Jean for having the most artistic exhibit. Their simple design featured groupings of flowering orchids, a small wooden table, a chair, and a book titled 'Be Cool'. Show visitors were attracted by the flowers and to the restful design. This exhibit clearly demonstrated that an exhibit need not be complicated but rather should serve to enhance the beauty of the orchids on display. Congratulations to the Orchidophiles du Saguenay-Lac-St-Jean for their beautiful exhibit.



Photo par/by Michael MacConaill

COMING EVENTS

2009

May 15-17: The Vancouver Orchid Society Annual Show will be held at the Richmond Winter Club, 5540 Hollybridge Way, Richmond BC.
"http://www.vancouverorchidsociety.ca/"

May 29, 30: The Bruce Peninsula Orchid Festival
http://www.orchidfest.ca/index-1.html

Sunday Aug 2: SOOS Summerfest at the Toronto Botanical Gardens.
"http://www.soos.ca/" All Orchidists Welcome

Sept 26-27: The Central Ontario Orchid Society, Cambridge Hespeler Arena, 640 Ellis Road, Cambridge "http://www.coos.ca/"

Oct 2-4: The Foothills Orchid Society (Calgary, Alberta), Triwood Community Association Hall, 2244 Chicoutimi Drive NW, Calgary, AB "http://members.shaw.ca/foothillsorchidsociety/"

October 16-18: Fraser Valley Orchid Society Show & Plant Sale and COC AGM, will be held at the Langley Civic Centre, 20699 - 42nd Ave., Langley, B.C. "http://www.orchidbc.ca/"

Oct 24-25: Eastern Canada Orchid Society at the Days Inn Hotel, 1005 rue Guy, in Downtown Montreal. "http://www.ecosorchids.ca/"

Nov 14-15: Niagara Region OS CAW Hall 124 Bunting Rd, St. Catharines, Ont "http://www.niagaraorchidsociety.org/"

Fraser Valley Orchid Society
2009 Show and Sale
Host of the Canadian Orchid Congress Annual Meeting & Symposium

ORCHIDS



**George Preston
Recreation Centre**

**20699 42nd Ave
Langley, BC**

Saturday October 17th
9:00am to 5:00pm

Sunday October 18th
10:00am to 4:00pm

www.orchidbc.ca

Admission \$7.00

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COC News

The purpose of COC news is to inform members of the meetings, policies of the COC, to profile members, and to provide technical information regarding happenings, trends and techniques in orchid cultivation across the country and around the world.

We welcome your suggestions and contributions. Deadline for each issue is one month before the issue dates previously announced.

Recipients of this newsletter are strongly urged to pass a copy on to other members of their society

**COC Web Site - <http://www.CanadianOrchidCongress.ca/>
This newsletter may be found there.
Please send in your show information: date, location, contact, etc.**