



Orchid Opus

2006 IOS Meeting and Show Dates

Meeting Dates	Location / Facilities
May 21	Orchids by Hausermann, <i>Election of Officers. Speaker: Otto Leupi.</i>
June 11	Natt's Orchids – Open House, <i>IOS Top Growers Announcement</i>
July	TBA
August 12 (Sat)	Oak Hill Gardens – Picnic, <i>Herman's topic TBA</i>
September	TBA
October 14-15	Fall Show @ CBG*

*Note that our fall show will be our large show for the year (normally our spring show).

2006 Orchid Events

Meeting Dates	Location / Facilities
May 19-21	Redland International Orchid Festival, Homestead, FL
May 27-28	Northwestern Michigan Orchid Society Show, Traverse City, MI
July 30	Central Iowa Speakers Day, Des Moines, IA
August 25-27	Fall MAOC, Lexington, KY
September 16-17	Wisconsin Orchid Society Show, Milwaukee, WI
September 22-24	14th Annual Chicagoland Orchid Festival
October 14-15	IOS Fall Show, Chicago Botanic Gardens

2006 IOS Board Meetings

Our next Board Meeting will be held on July 11th. The location to be announced.

All officers and directors are expected to be present. Any board member unable to attend should notify the President. Committee chairs are encouraged to attend. Any society members may attend but, because space is limited, the favor of notification (to the host) is requested.

President's Message

Wendy Wesley, IOS President

I am hoping to see everyone at the May meeting. This is the meeting we elect new officer's. Please be a part of this process.

We will also be having a special raffle for a Tiffany crystal vase. The money collected from the raffle will go to defer some of our meeting cost. We generally make most of our money from our shows and as you all know we did not have a spring show this year to help off set our expenses. So bring your wallets!!!!

Best Regards,
-Wendy

May Program Notes

Barry Lubin, Program Chair

Our next meeting is on **Sunday, May 21, at Orchids by Hausermann**, 2N 134 Addison Road, Villa Park. Call 630-543-6855 for directions.

The Mentors (newcomers) meeting will begin at 11:45. This is your chance to ask any questions you may have of our experienced growers. You can also bring in any plants with which you are having problems for expert examination and diagnosis.

The workshop will begin at 12:30. IOS members Sandy Fuller and Felicia Cochran will be speaking about Semi-Hydroponic Orchid Growing.

Our featured speaker is IOS member Otto Leupi. Otto will be speaking about Native Orchids. Otto's presentation will help you spot and recognize the numerous orchids that may be growing as close as your own back yard.

Please have your plants in place for judging by 12:30 PM. **We will not have member sales.** Also, please remember to bring something for the hospitality table to share with your fellow members.

Recap of April Meeting

Workshop

Luis Torres began with a review of the conditions necessary for successfully growing orchids under lights. He then discussed the various lighting systems used to grow orchids. Luis started with the traditional and familiar fluorescent lights and the slightly more efficient variation, high-output

fluorescents. Both systems are readily available in the local hardware store and are relatively inexpensive.

Luis then described a new fluorescent system now available, known as "T-5". T-5 systems are significantly more efficient than the older fluorescents (known as T-8 and T-12), producing more light output for the same energy input. The initial cost of these systems will likely be higher than the older fluorescents, but the higher light output enables growth of a larger variety of orchids and more flexibility for placing the orchids under the lights.

Luis also discussed the various high-intensity lighting systems currently in use, including metal halide, high-pressure sodium and hybrids of these two. These systems are much more efficient than any of the fluorescents. They also require a more elaborate set-up than the fluorescents – typically a closed-off basement growing space – to deal with the heat generated by these units while maintaining other conditions (e.g., humidity) required for good growth. High-intensity systems allow for growth of orchids requiring even the highest light levels.

The various lighting systems are available from many different suppliers that can be found on the internet, such as www.sunlightsupply.com.

Featured Speaker

Yves Aubry took us on a photographic tour of the island of Madagascar. Yves is an AOS judge, ornithologist by profession and general naturalist by choice. Located off the east coast of South Africa, Madagascar is home to over 1,000 species of orchids, most of which are unique to the island, such as *Bulbophyllum hamelinii*, *Eulophiella roempleriana*, *Grammangis spectabilis* and *Angraecum magdalenae*. Orchids, and many other species of plants and animals, are seriously endangered on Madagascar, where upwards of 95% of the tropical forest has been destroyed to make way for agriculture. Yves showed us photos of many orchid species in-situ as well as the fascinating animals on the island, such as many species of lemurs.

Notes for Future Meetings

- June 11- Open House at Natt's Orchids, Naperville, IL
- July 9 – TBA
- August 12 (Saturday) – Oak Hill Gardens, West Dundee, IL
- Sept 10 – TBA

Board BIOS

Allison Tribble, Contributing Editor



"Raffle tickets! Get your raffle tickets here! Just \$1.00 each or 6 for \$5.00!" This frequent refrain has stimulated a veritable buying frenzy from IOS members (junkies?) for the last few years. **Anne Kotowski** has been the smiling face behind that seductive summons!

While we all recognize her from her enthusiasm at Raffle time each meeting and her tireless work at Show time, I don't know how many of us know much more about Anne. For this interview, she said (with a chuckle) that her interest in orchids began with a trip to Hausermann's when she was in High School.

She was so smitten that she couldn't leave without a little *oncidium*, which she "killed in no time." Still, she was not dissuaded from trying again...and again...and again. Anne's skill and confidence grew and now her favorite plants to grow for the last five years have been *Phragmepediums* and *Masdevalias*! She grows them under lights inside for most of the year, but moves them outside in the summer. Anne has been an active member of the IOS since the mid-'80's. She most recently served as Membership Chair, and is currently nominated to serve as Away Show Chair.

Anne shares her home (which is dangerously close to Hausermann's) with her sister and a "silly kitty cat named Pippin." She affectionately mentioned that Pippin had been on her lap throughout our phone interview. If any of our members need help with Phrags, just ask Anne!

2005 Joseph Koss Memorial Award

Jim Spatzek, Vice Chairman, Chicago Judging Center – American Orchid Society

We are pleased to announce that the 2005 winner of the Joseph Koss Memorial Award has been selected. The rules are that the highest pointed quality award (AM, HCC, FCC/AOS) and the highest pointed cultural award (CCM/CCE/AOS) are selected from all of the plants awarded by the Chicago Judging Center at either of the two Illinois Orchid Society Shows or any monthly judging of the Chicago Judging Center.

This year's candidates were:

- *Cattleya trianae* "Cashen's" FCC/AOC, 91 pts.
- *Mystacidium capense* "Fox Valley Snowflake" CCE/AOS, 92 pts.

The winner is : *Mystacidium capense* owned by Tom Kalina and Fox Valley Orchids. The trophy is now being engraved and will be presented as soon as it is completed. Congratulations to Tom and Fox Valley for a truly magnificently grown plant.

This award was created in 1992 to honor Joe Koss, a former president and director of the IOS. He was instrumental in starting the Chicago Judging Center and was its first chairman. The award has been presented annually since that time. Please refer to the IOS website for a list of previous winners and pictures.

La Vie avec les Orchidées: Growing Orchids North of the Border in Quebec City

By Yves Aubry. Reprinted with permission from the author and the Greater New York Orchid Society/www.gnyos.org from the 26th New York International Orchid Show Souvenir Booklet

Quebec City, Quebec, Canada is located at 49°46' latitude North (New York is about 40°40'N). Because of our geographic location, it is a common belief that we live in the Far North, close to Santa Claus' North Pole home. While we have snow 5 months each year- sometimes up to 4 meters (12 feet) accumulation- and the temperature regularly plummets to -30°centigrade (-22°F) without the wind chill factor, some of us are still struck by the universal Orchid Fever. We all know how overzealous we can be with this hobby! That was the case with me as my collection grew to about 8,000 plants at its peak (all in my basement!); passion and rational behavior are incompatible! Let me describe how a Northerner grows these Garden of Eden flowers.

In 1985, I bought my first orchid, a *Paphiopedilum sukhakulii*, at a small local garden center. I must mention that as far as I can remember in my childhood, orchids have always fascinated me (along with wild animals and music). Thereafter a friend widened my orchid view when I saw her basement inhabited by a few hundred orchids growing under lights. This special friend introduced me to a couple near Montreal: she was growing mainly slipper orchids and he had mostly pleurothallids. I knew, right then, that I would become another of those orchid addicts. In the early stage of this addiction slipper orchids dominated my interests and I made several *Paphiopedilum* crosses. Despite the fact that my collection for a long time was primarily slipper orchids, today I am growing a wide range of species and hybrids from seedlings to specimen size plants.

Here in Quebec, most of us grow our protégés inside our houses. Those equipped with freestanding greenhouses are exceptions: the energy bill (the cost of heating in winter and cooling in summer) being quite high. Some have converted a solarium into an orchid garden but for the majority of us—and probably you also—orchids are grown on windowsills, on tables or on multi-level stands. The space available to grow these gems will normally control the

number of plants but invasions occur in many instances: the kitchen counter, the dining table, the patio door, the TV room and even the bathroom are environments prone to colonization. Our boreal geographic location doesn't make us better growers of cool growing orchids, unless we use a cool cabinet or Wardian case. Our general growing conditions reflect our own living environment, more suitable to intermediate and warm growing orchids.

I grow all my orchids in my basement; in fact, half of it is dedicated to my orchid collection. The vast majority is grown under artificial lights; while some specific ones are on a South-facing wide window (I always keep some shading on this window to prevent overheating). I have two large, three-tiered growing units on wheels (1,3m wide x 3,3m long x 1,5m high or 51"x130"x59"), made of galvanized metal. Each level has a 10cm (4") deep basin that is covered with a swimming pool lining (I am recycling "broken linings" usually given to me by neighbors in spring or I buy the leftovers from my local pool stores at the end of the season). Standard sink drains connect each basin to hoses running to the basement floor drain (always use hoses with a diameter that is at least 4-5cm (1"-2") which won't become obstructed with running potting media. The lower and middle shelves are lighted with four fixed-double fluorescent fixtures (I use 4 foot bulbs in all my fluorescent fixtures) while the upper levels are lighted with either suspended double fluorescent fixtures or high intensity light. In another section, a two-level mobile unit 2m wide x 1,3m long x 1m high (80"x51"x39") is lighted with two double fluorescent fixtures on its lower shelf and two 250W high-pressure -sodium lamps on the upper one. The latter unit, near a south-facing window, receives its share of sunshine in mid-day. The lights are on a timer, 16 hours duration in summer and 13 in winter. At this point I should recommend: never underestimate the space you ultimately give your orchids; if you have the height and the space, invest in high intensity lights at the

beginning instead of adding more and more fluorescent units; it's worth it.

As I said earlier, my collection is composed mostly of *paphiopedilums*. The strap-leaved or multi-floral species and hybrid ones do well under the high intensity lights, while the mottled leaved ones flourish under fluorescent light. *Paph. rothschildianum*, *haynaldianum*, *philippinense*, *lowii* and *kolopakingii* and their hybrids set their beautiful erect inflorescences every year despite the fact that some of them are known to be shy bloomers. On the south-facing windowsill *Cattleya labiata*, *Ansellia africana*, *Dendrobium praestans*, *Zygopetalum mackayi*, *Oncidium Sharry Baby*, *Angraecum eburneum*, *Paphiopedilum lowii*, and *Schomburgkia undulata* grow and thrive. The *Schomburgkia undulata* has its own story: it is a specimen plant: 13 growths, 40cm high (16"), growing in a 40cm (16") wide plastic pot. Every year it sets its ultra-long 2m/80" asparagus-like inflorescence in late spring just before I am leaving for my annual summer work in the mountains (I am an ornithologist). I can remember seeing only one flowering, in most of the other years the inflorescence hit the ceiling and the flower buds aborted or the stem broke while moving the plant for watering; it is a very vigorous plant that I should give to someone with either a greenhouse or with a very high ceiling!

One critical point for any growing area is air movement; air should circulate all around your plants. Circulation is particularly important in winter to ensure that there are no standing cold spots and that any standing water will evaporate (standing water and cold temperatures provide a perfect environment for bacterial outbreak!). I have a furnace blower connected to a 10cm/4" diameter dryer exhaust hose, closed at the end, which runs on the floor and near the ceiling all around the growing area; the hose is perforated at regular intervals. Air is circulating through the whole area 24 hours a day. While in summer the blower cools down the environment, in winter it prevents pockets of cold air. I also have oscillating 30cm/12" fans and

lots of computer fans at each level running when the lights are on. Thus, all the plants are almost constantly exposed to a gentle breeze.

Because of my work schedule and my frequent trips I cannot water my plants more than once a week. The few plants requiring higher humidity grow in standard trays under acrylic domes (seedlings and compots, miniature orchids, pleurothallids, etc.). Once a week, the water is provided in abundance using a garden hose fitted with a shower type nozzle. When I am traveling, a dedicated friend comes and waters the orchids every week. If I am leaving for 10 days or less I do a very generous watering before my departure and reduce the temperature in the house to 61° F in winter or 68° F in summer (I have a heat-pump that is quite effective to cool down the house and prevent any overheating in summer). I am not very sophisticated about fertilizing; three weeks out of four, I use fertilizer 10-30-10 in spring and early summer and 20-20-20 the rest of the year. I also use calcium-magnesium type whenever I can buy it. The fertilizer is provided via a siphon (dilution approximately 1:18) connected to the base of the garden hose. I am using the city water, which runs through a standard pre-filter to remove "particles" and then through an activated-charcoal filter.

The basic potting mix is made of three parts fir bark, one perlite and one

charcoal. When the plant has large roots I use large or medium size bark, charcoal and large perlite; for seedlings and small root plants finer grades work best. Most paphiopedilum and phalaenopsis will benefit from being repotted every spring. I usually divide a plant only when it naturally breaks or has a dead center; but I always try to keep divisions with a minimum of three growths. I did not have much luck with coconut medium used alone or mixed with other medium, probably because of my repotting schedule. My understanding is that I would need to repot at least every year; when coconut breaks down (which happens quite rapidly) it turns into a muddy "substratum" that may asphyxiate the roots. On the other hand some genera which tolerate a higher humidity level at the roots, e.g. cymbidiums and phragmipediums, grow well in this medium, while phalaenopsis do well in New Zealand sphagnum moss or a mix of two parts of moss to one of Styrofoam peanuts.

The plants are generally grouped according to their pot size and general light intensity requirements. For instance, smaller potted plants are kept together as they tend to dry out faster than those in larger pots. Because my schedule doesn't allow for more frequent watering, I add some pieces of sphagnum moss into those small pots in order to keep minimal moisture between

each watering session. When a plant is getting to specimen-size growing in a 24cm (10") diameter pot, I usually put a smaller pot (preferably a mesh pot) upside down at the bottom of the larger pot to create a cone. I place the plant over it with its roots around and then fill the pot with the medium by tapping gently on the side of the pot to fill all empty spaces. If the plant is in a dry medium, I usually soak the roots in lukewarm water to reduce the risk of breaking the roots during manipulations. For phalaenopsis, I am careful about the size of the pots since I can only water them on a weekly basis; I place smaller plants in slightly larger pots so that they won't dry out too much between watering.

Over the past 20 years I have tried to grow many different genera and I have killed my share of orchids. It is always heartbreaking to lose one you always wanted to grow because your growing environment does not fit its basic needs. I can't grow any mounted plants myself but many friends do well with those because they can spend more time nurturing them. The quality of your orchid collection reflects the time dedicated to your beloved ones. The time spent working or just admiring your orchids is worth any therapy. It is a source of inspiration and a special way of traveling to remote and imaginary jungles.

Traverse City Away Show Reminder:

Lois is going to do the IOS display at the Northwestern Michigan Orchid Society Show being held on May 27th and May 28th in Traverse City. Please consider sending your flowering orchids to help support our Society's display. More information on this show can be found at: <http://www.nmorchid.org/>

Lois will need to have the plants by Wednesday, May 24th. She will be picking up from the drop off people/locations listed below. Please call ahead to make arrangements for

dropping off your plants. Thank you for your support of our Society. We couldn't do away shows without you!

Ann Kotowski / Elmhurst / 630-833-8042
Lois Cinert / Bolingbrook / 630-739-1068
Sandy Fuller / Palatine / Home: 847-991-5434
Cell: 847-977-5842
Sue Golan / Lake Forest / 847-234-6311

IOS Sweatshirts and Polo Shirts Available

We still have a selection of IOS Sweatshirts and Polo shirts for sale. Please see Felicia at this Sunday's meeting, or email her at fb72@sbcglobal.net. Support your society!

Orchid Labels and Records – Review From Feb. 12 Workshop

Ernest J. Gemeinhart, Contributing Editor

Several folks requested a summary of items covered in the February 12th workshop. Here goes...

The bare minimum requirement for orchid records is a plant tag with a correct name. Upgrade from this by adding repotting dates and flowering dates to the tag. On plastic tags, pencils work best. No matter what you spend on a special marker, it will fade before pencil.

If you want to keep a log book of your orchid collection, they can be made or bought. Low tech versions would be a bound book of handwritten notes or upgrading by simply writing out a form, making photocopies, three-hole punching them, and keeping them in a binder. A step up would be to use a word processor to make the blank form. You could then either photocopy and fill in with pen or pencil OR fill them out on your computer then print. Again, punch and store OR store on disk. Fill out as you purchase plants and maintain your collection so you don't fall behind!!!

If the idea of a database is attractive, see what you already have installed on your computer. The most common database applications are Microsoft Works and Microsoft Access. Once you open a new database, these usually ask you to name fields. Additional fields can always be added later. Some fields I use are *plant name*, *parentage*, *ID code* (for inventory purposes), *print label?*, *purchase date*, *vendor*, *price paid*, *current value*, *plant size* (X" leafspan or height), *plant "size"* (flask, compot, seedling, near blooming size, blooming size, specimen...), *pot size*, *pot type*, *media*, *repot dates*, *repot pot size*, *repot media*, culture info like *temperature* (warm, intermediate, cool) and *light*, *troubleshooting* (application of pesticides etc plus response), etc. To sort entries in the list view, go to the "Record" pull down menu then "Sort Records..." Select the fields you wish to sort by and if in ascending or descending order. This is handy for alphabetizing the list or finding which plants haven't been repotted recently! Once the fields are added, Microsoft Works will let you change from the list view to form and form design views very easily at the top toolbar or under the "View" menu. Form design is

simple with its "drag and drop" feature. Fields can also be customized to be bold, varying font sizes and colors, etc as desired. Spreadsheet applications such as Microsoft Excel can also be used, but they typically lack the ability to switch between list and form views. If you have such software, but are intimidated, simply open up a blank document and play around for a while. You'll find they are pretty easy to use with very little practice. Use what you're comfortable with as long as it suits your needs!

Once you are comfortable with your database or spreadsheet, information can be transferred to a word processor to print labels. I've experimented with several pre-cut labels, but have not been totally satisfied with them due to size constraints, template restrictions, printer issues like size compatibility, paper wastage..., so I've settled on Avery 5526 half sheet weatherproof shipping labels. These are polyester vinyl labels that will hold up extremely well in bright, damp conditions. In your word processor, minimize your margins and set the page to landscape instead of portrait. In Microsoft Word, go to "Edit" then "Page Setup..." then set the top, bottom, left, and right margins to 0.3 and click the landscape orientation. Next, create a single row, single column table that is as wide as the usable surface on the labels you use. For the 6" x 5/8" plastic labels I use, I get about 4.3" of 'good' space. Go to "Table" then "Insert" then "Table...". A toolbox will pop up; select one row, one column, and "Fixed column width" that is correct for your labels (4.3 in my case). Repeat this to insert a second table then drag it to the right side of the page- the Avery 5526 labels are cut down the middle into two 8.5" x 5.5" sheets. Copy and paste the desired information from your database and format as desired: highlight the desired fields then "Edit" then "Copy" [Ctrl+C] OR "Edit" then "Paste" [Ctrl+V]. For 5/8" wide labels, you should be able to get two size 10 font lines plus one size 8 font line. Put size 4 font line breaks between each record to eliminate paper waste. This will allow you to use a paper trimmer or scissors to cut between records just once with little to no extra trimming. If you are familiar

with mail merge features (a great time saver for greeting card mailing lists!), they may prove useful to you; however, I stopped using them a while back as I was again unsatisfied with the page and font formatting limitations in my software. When you have a page of label entries all done, print on regular paper first to make sure each entry will actually fit on your plant tags and that everything will be on the readable portion of the Avery 5526 sheet. Tip: hold the paper up to the window or bright light with the label or Avery sheet behind it. Once you are satisfied, pat yourself on the back then print on the Avery label with a LASER printer. If you do not have access to a Laser printer, print on regular paper then use a photocopier to transfer to the Avery 5526 labels. DO NOT use an INK JET printer for your final labels! Ink Jet ink will promptly run when you water your plants- bye, bye names not to mention all the work you've put in thus far. *Sealing Ink Jet labels with transparent tape or liquid aerosol sealers is FUTILE* for the long run- trust me, we've tried it! Instead of creating a new page of tables each time you need to print plant tags, simply delete the old text and paste in the new information. Use "Save As..." instead of "Save" if you wish to keep the old and new labels. Trim the labels down to size, peel off the backs, apply to your plant tags, and enjoy your work!!! Trimming and applying these "stickers" to plant tags is a great way to keep kids busy for a while. Non-orchidaceous significant others can usually be bribed to help with a nice cocktail or meal.

If you don't already have database or spreadsheet software on your computer, or you are not satisfied with them, several companies and individuals have made very nice database programs for folks to use to keep track of their own orchids (not to be confused with searchable databases used to find award and parentage info). Most of these can be located on the "Services, Supplies and Software" page of the Orchid Mall web site <http://www.orchidmall.com/supplies.htm>. I own and have used Ed Weber's Cattleya Log and highly recommend it <http://www.cattleyalog.com/>. Ed has incorporated many features such as

image storage and label generators based on feedback from me and other users. It is user friendly and if you get stuck, support is available.

So, what do you do with labels when plants move on to the big light garden/greenhouse in the sky???. Some folks stick the labels in a sheet of Styrofoam like a cemetery to commemorate passed orchids. I prefer Goo Gone! This stuff is great to have around the house anyway. I soak the "dirty" labels in a ten percent bleach solution overnight to kill any nasties the

plant might have had. Rinse them and allow to dry. Peel off the old labels (another good activity for kids). Dip the sticky plant tags in Goo Gone, allow it to soak in a couple minutes, then simply wipe the goo away with a paper towel. **WARNING:** as far as we can ascertain, Goo Gone is kerosene with some sort of stabilizer and "limonene" to give it a nice citrus smell. Wear gloves when handling this stuff and don't let kids help you with this bit! Wash the tags in warm soapy water to get rid of the greasy Goo Gone and residue. A

simpler option for those old tags is to throw them away and buy new ones, but that's too easy (and a waste of hard-earned money).

If you have suggestions for other ways of keeping orchid collection records or of making labels, or if you have questions about the material above, you can contact me at Ernie@EnLightenedOrchids.com or see our [web site](http://www.EnLightenedOrchids.com) [www.EnLightenedOrchids.com!](http://www.EnLightenedOrchids.com)

Plants for Sale

My house is on sale and I will be moving in the near future. I will have to sell most of my plants, pots etc.. Any one interested in buying some excellent plants can give me a call at 708-456-4478. There will be some very good deals and plants on a first come best choice base. There are a lot of orchids in bloom now.

Thank you -*Wilfried Losert*

Member's Judging Points

Alex Manual, Contributing Editor

Lights/ Windows	Points
Asin, Karen	5
Bestman, J. & G.	6
Buckles, Betsy	11
Burns, J.	5
Cinert, Lois	195
Cochran, Felicia	119
Dandekar,Rececca	30
Edwards, Joel	372
Engle, Beth*	47
Feliciano, Frank	5
Fuller, Sandy	806
Garner, Jerry	37
Gemeinhart, Ernie	25
Goodman, Joan	10
Hall,Julie*	72
High, Chuck & Jane	115
Hiipakka, Richard*	1
Johnson, Carolyn	16
Jost, Peter*	26
Kiergaard, Cleo	20
Kotowski,Anne	6
Larsson, Greger	20
Losert, Wilfred	538
Mack, Bob	10
Maloney, Sherry	417
Manuel, Alex	60
Minonne, Francesco*	31
Moore, Allen	6

Lights/ Windows	Points
Papiewski, Claire	120
Reddick, Sherrie	19
Schmitz, Barbara	205
Schordje, Leo	149
Seidel, Gerhard	71
Stam, L & G	11
Strey,Cathy*	11
Teplica, David*	10
Tirzmalis, Sue*	10
Torres, Luis	316
Tribble, Allison	193
Vrabel, Ken	227
Wesley, Wendy	6

Greenhouse	Points
Dixler, Joe & Rosalie	510
Gamson,Edward	52
Golan, Sue	937
Heller, Tom*	11
Lubin, Barry	25
Mestdagh, J & V	75
Passine, Paul	15
Sahagian, Laima	159
Spatzek, Jim	143
Thompson, Carole*	60

IOS Board Members – 2005 - 2006

Officers (Terms of office are from July 1 until June 30):

President	Wendy Wesley	773-227-6064	(wswesley1@aol.com)
1 st VicePresident (Meetings/speakers)	Barry Lubin	847-432-5968	(brlubin@sbcglobal.net)
2 nd Vice (Home Show Chair)	Lois Cinert	630-739-1068	(geolocin@earthlink.net)
3 rd Vice President (Away show chair)	Sandy Fuller	847-991-5434	(sjfuller62@comcast.net)
Secretary (Recorder)	Sherry Maloney	847-498-0249	(smmaloney@earthlink.net)
Asst. Sec'y (Newsletter Editor)	Jerry Garner	847-864-8417	(garnerjl@comcast.net)
Treasurer (Collects/disburses monies)	Jim Spatzek	847-498-4638	(jamcam21@sbcglobal.net)
Asst. Treas (Membership/ Dues)	Anne Kotowski	630-833-8042	(phrag207@aol.com)
Immediate Past President	Joe Dixler	847-432-7708	(jmd@dixler.net)

Board Members (Terms of office expire June 30 of the year shown.):

Rich Unger	2006	773-685-2677	(aroma_imp@hotmail.com)
Allison Tribble	2006	773-728-4874	(allisont@rcn.com)
Sue Golan	2007	847-234-6311	(sgolan@aol.com)
Allen Morr	2007	847-501-2532	(ozone03@ameritech.net)
Toby Green	2008	847-845-6145	(toby.green@caremark.com)
Barbara Schmitz	2008	773-275-3061	(somalijane@aol.com)
Leo Schordje	2009	847-746-9355	(lschordje@dataflo.net)
Felicia Cochran	2009	630-889-0084	(fcochran@concentric.net)

IOS Slate of Nominees for – 2006 - 2007

The following slate has been approved by the nominating committee. Officers will be voted for at this months meeting (May 21, 2006):

Officers (Terms of office are from July 1 until June 30)

President	Barry Lubin
1 st VicePresident (Meetings/speakers)	Sue Golan
2 nd Vice (Home Show Chair)	Sandy Fuller
3 rd Vice President (Away show chair)	Anne Kotowski
Secretary (Recorder)	Beth Engle
Asst. Sec'y (Newsletter Editor)	Loren Pollock
Treasurer (Collects/disburses monies)	Jim Spatzek
Asst. Treas (Membership/ Dues)	Felicia Cochran
Immediate Past President	Wendy Wesley

Board Members (Terms of office expire June 30 of the year shown.):

Walter Zielinski (to fill a vacancy)	2007
Allen Morr *	2007
Toby Green*	2008
Barbara Schmitz*	2008
Leo Schordje*	2009
Joe Dixler (to fill a vacancy)	2009
Luis Torres	2010
Lois Cinert	2010

*Currently serving – not part of the election.



Plant of the Month – Promenea Meadow Gold (P. Limelight x P. xanthina).
Grower: C. & J. High



Thousands of Cattleyas in bloom at Hausermann's



Sherry Maloney and Sue Golan judging member's plants

Photos by Lois Cinert

ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

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***The May members meeting will be held at
Orchids by Hausermann on May 21.
See inside for details.***