



VENICE AREA Orchid Society

Newsletter

Visit us on the web at www.vaos.org

May/June 2020

From the American Orchid Society



We recognize these are challenging times,
that we are living through in our history.

In light of this, we are pleased to announce that we are making some of our most cherished member-only content available for the general public through the end of MAY.

Browse our entire webinar catalogue. Learn about orchids. We can and we will triumph over this terrible virus. We hope this small gesture can add color, beauty and education into your life. Let one of nature's largest family of flowering plants inspire you with its beauty and diversity.

Upcoming Webinars

<http://www.aos.org/orchids/webinars.aspx>

May and June 2020 Events

**All meetings and
events have been
canceled through
the end of May and
until further notice.**

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Newsletter Quick Links

[VAOS 2020 - 2021 Officers](#)

[Orchid Resources](#)

**Share photos of your
blooming orchids on
our Face Book page**

MESSAGE FROM YOUR PRESIDENT



Hello again! Hope all continue to be well and are surviving Florida's "stay at home" order with the company of your beautiful orchids. As the Covid-19 virus spread continues, we will continue to follow the Governor's guidance for public gatherings in the state of Florida in deciding how and when to restart orchid society activities.

Speaking of viruses, many of you know that our orchids are also susceptible to viral infections, and that virus in orchids has no cure. The recommended treatment for virused orchid plants is *incineration* – this way virus is not added to any compost. The two most common orchid viruses are Cymbidium Mosaic Virus (CymMV) and Odontoglossum Ringspot Virus (ORSV). Signs of virus infections can range from extremely obvious to extremely subtle or even no signs at all.

The most well-known sign of virus infection is color break in the flowers. This is usually caused by the ORSV. However, many orchid plants will test positive for virus with no sign of color break. CymMV usually does not cause color break but it may cause ugly leaves with black necrotic spots, dark streaking, mottling or uneven coloring. Some virused orchids don't show any signs at all, they just don't grow well. If you have a collection of orchids that all seem to do pretty well but you have just a few plants that consistently fail to thrive, that may be suspicious of virus infection. Virused orchids may be more susceptible to other types of infections, too. For example, some fungal infections tend to attack virused plants more than healthy plants.

Unfortunately, viruses may be present in non-symptomatic orchids (sound familiar?) We often purchase virused plants without realizing it. All reputable orchid vendors have unknowingly (and sometimes knowingly 😞) sold virused plants that appear healthy. But oftentimes, the infection becomes more and more symptomatic as the plant ages and the plant just doesn't do well over the next several years.

another plant such as thrips and aphids could potentially spread infection. So far research has not supported insect vectors as a significant mode of infection but some local growers swear they have plants that are not virused and not cut into for years and then suddenly test positive.

Despite being encouraged to destroy virused plants, many growers, myself included, have a few treasured plants that we know have a virus and choose to keep them anyway. These plants should be kept well away from the rest of your collection and with the full knowledge that this may still be risky because of the potential to be spread by thrips or water splash.

Virus testing: if you have suspicious plants, by all means get some test strips and test them. I recently tested 25 of my “iffy” plants and was pretty surprised by my results. Plus, it was a great learning experience. There are two main producers of strips that test for both ORSV and CymMV - they are not cheap but are worth it to help you understand what you have.

Agdia test strips: Their web site can be overwhelming, just search on ORSV and scroll down to the strips that also test for CymMV. Here's the link for them: <https://orders.agdia.com/immunostrip-for-cymmv-and-orsv-isk-13301>

Agitest/REGA Biotechnology test strips: <https://www.regabio.com/cymmvorsv> I have found these Agitest strips to be easier to use, but they are made in Taiwan and not shipping currently due to Covid-19. In the end, the best way to minimize virus in your orchid collection is the same way it is for humans. Practice social distancing and good hygiene: Keep your plants from cross infecting each other by giving them a little space, prevent them from rubbing on each other, and do not let water from one drain into another. Practice good hygiene, wash your hands between plants and sterilize your tools and used pots. Unless you can afford to test all of your plants, treat them all as if they have a virus until proven otherwise. Test as many as you can. Identify “iffy” plants by poor vigor and ugly leaf patterns and focus your testing on these. If any have color break in the blooms, just discard those plants - don't even bother to test them. But if you really don't want to test at all, still practice good hygiene and consider just discarding “iffy” plants. (ugly leaves, poor growth, color break)

Sterilization of cutting tools and pots: There are many different opinions and approaches to sterilizing equipment and not a lot of accessible controlled research to back them up.

For cutting tools, many growers use single-use razor blades to cut their plants and then discard the blade. This is the best way to prevent cross infection. However, I find these blades don't give me much leverage to cut into a thick rhizome or to trim away a big mass of roots. A very common method to sterilize reusable cutting shears is to use a 2-step process such as wiping away debris on the blade with a 20% bleach solution and then flaming the blade in a handheld propane torch (easy to find at Home Depot/Lowes) for 20 seconds a side.

For plastic pots, soaking in a 20% bleach solution is suggested. For clay pots, many people use some combination of scrubbing away debris, soaking in bleach, then cooking in an oven. Heat recommendations vary, the St. Augustine Orchid Society web site recommends 400F for 2 hours. Or just buy new pots.

Other considerations: 1. Wash your hands or wear a fresh set of gloves between handling orchids especially if repotting, removing flowers or doing anything invasive to your plant. 2. Spread a fresh layer of newspaper on your potting surface for each plant you repot. That way each plant is resting on a clean surface as you work with it. Discard all old media. 3. Step back and scan your collection sometimes. Notice which ones have bad looking leaves. There is a lot of overlap in the way fungal infections and viral infections cause ugly leaves, but these are the ones to be especially suspicious of.

I hope this is helpful and that both you and your orchids remain virus-free. Hope to see you all soon.

Joanna

C. intermedia with color break and without



Examples of flowers with color break



Examples of flowers with color break



Examples of leaf damage from viral infection



Orchid Media: LECA (Light Expanded Clay Aggregate)

Googling “Orchid Care” results in, literally, 137,000,000 hits! Of the many questions asked on the various on-line orchid forums available, “What media should I use?” frequently comes up. Of course, the answer is far from simple. Some follow-up questions that come to mind are: What type(s) of orchid? Where do you grow it/ them? What kind of “waterer” are you?

This last one, “What kind of “waterer” are you?”, is quite important. As many of you know, orchids do not like “wet feet”. Most like to dry out between waterings, which mimics their life in the wild. Short, heavy rains, like we have here in Florida during our wet season, allow their velamen, that thick spongy material surrounding the hair-like root, to absorb the water they need yet does not drown the plant.

The media used to grow orchids really is intended to make it easier for us, and not necessarily for the plant. Different growers use a variety of items as media. Bark, moss, wine corks, lava rock, Orchinata and LECA (Light Expanded Clay Aggregate) are just a few. Each has its place in growing orchids. Let’s dive a little deeper into LECA, a widely misunderstood product that can be quite valuable to we here in Florida.

Orchids that are grown in pots, outside, are prime candidates for LECA. Why? LECA is a man-made material. That is, it’s an inorganic compound that does not rot nor retain excessive amounts of water, even in the presence of repeated heavy watering from growers or Mother Nature. Unlike bark or other organic (formerly- living) media that break down and begin to hold and retain more and more water as it ages, which then can prevent orchids from drying out as they should, LECA rapidly sheds water, thus preventing “wet feet”. LECA does retain a small amount of water in its microscopic holes and crannies, but not enough to cause any damage.

LECA is made by many different companies and is sold under many different trade names, Aliflor, Hydroton, Glorox and Viastone, to name a few. LECA is basically small pieces of clay that are super-heated and baked until it puffs up, like popcorn. This results in a coarse medium that is perfect for growing plants in a wet environment. It is widely used in hydroponic systems.

Orchid Media: LECA, continued from the previous page

When you first open a bag of LECA, you'll see it has quite a bit of dust. This stems from the manufacturing process and should, if only for aesthetic reasons, be rinsed off. To do so, merely pour some into a large colander and, using a garden hose, run water through it for a few minutes while stirring it up. Do this outside, preferably in a grassy area. Now that you've removed the dust, it's time to "charge" the LECA pellets. To do so, place the desired amount in a bucket and cover the LECA with water. Let it set a few hours, preferable overnight, if you can. This will allow the nooks and crannies to fill with water and prepare it properly for the potting process. Some people add a little fertilizer, liquid seaweed or fish oil to the water, as well.

When you're ready, and the LECA has been "charged", pot your plant(s) as usual. I add a tablespoon of Dynamite (the Red Can) to mine. Feel free to place them outside. Rain water will pass right through it and feed the plant as it does so. This is the perfect media for those of you who love to water or are known as "heavy waterers" as there is no chance to over-saturate the media, little if any chance for rot nor mold nor mildew. You will find that, normally, your watering frequency will be, once or twice per week from May through October, just before you fertilize, and weekly from November through April.

I purchase my LECA, Viastone, on line, from my local Home Depot. I have it shipped to the store, with free shipping, and pick it up at my leisure. Just go to homedepot.com, and, in the Search field, type, Viastone Model VS50. It's available in .35 cu ft. bags for \$17.03 and 1.76 cu ft. bags, my choice, for \$45.92, plus applicable taxes.



Good Growing!

Submitted by Rick Belisle

A LOOK BACK IN HISTORY

Here are the minutes of the very first meeting of the Venice Area Orchid Society on January 5, 1962. Dues were set a \$1 per year per family and the Society met in a room at the Sarasota Federal Savings and Loan Assoc. on Venice island.

"In the absence of Mr. Thomas Fels the January 5, 1962 meeting of the Venice Orchid Society was called to order by the acting chairman Mr. Cecil Duff-Stevens. There being no secretary's or treasurer's report or any old business, the chairman proceeded at once to new business. Mr. Normand Patton proposed and Mrs. James Seattle seconded a motion to appoint Mr. Fred Hohlman to the office of Treasurer. The motion carried. Mr. Patton proposed and Mrs. Attwood seconded a motion to charge nominal dues of one dollar a year a family. The motion carried. Dues were immediately collected by the treasurer from all those present. (At the next meeting it was reported that \$12.00 was in the Treasury!) Mrs. Beattie proposed and Mr. Patton seconded a motion to hold the society's meetings in the evening. The motion carried. Mrs. Patton proposed and Mr. Clark seconded a motion that the name of the society shall be "The Venice Area Orchid Society." The motion carried. Mr. Patton told us he had made inquiries and the Venice Area branch of the Sarasota Federal Savings and Loan Association can let us have a room for our meetings on the first Wednesday of each month at 7:30 P.M., an arrangement acceptable to all those present. (Our first orchid show was also on the counter of the bank!) The Chairman appointed Mr. Patton and Mrs. Beattie to present a framework of some simple by-laws at the next meeting. Mr. John Hall spoke out strongly for continuity of meetings with no summer hiatus. Mr. Hall discussed the plants on the display tables, then gave an interesting talk on diseases of orchids and showed slides which demonstrated the enormous variety and differences to be found in the members of this interesting plant family. Upon motion the meeting was adjourned. Respectfully submitted, Olivia C. Beattie, Acting Secretary."

Correction to March Plant Table Awards Photo

Last month's newsletter incorrectly showed the wrong photo for the Best Species and Member's Choice ribbons, the correct photo is below.

Both Best Species and Member's Choice Ribbons were presented to Joanna Shaw for her delightful Brazilian bi-foliate, *Cattleya* (C.) *amethystoglossa*, having 12 beautiful pink speckled flowers. It is native to [Brazil](#) where it is found growing on rock outcrops near the Atlantic Ocean and on palms in full sun. Unfortunately, its native range has been greatly reduced due to habitat destruction, logging, and agriculture. However, because its natural habitat is so similar to ours in Venice, *C. amethystoglossa*, is a perfect choice for the new orchid hobbyist! Congrats to Johanna for inspiring us with her beautiful plant which becomes bigger every year!



Add Some Summer Bloomers to Your Collection

If you have enough orchids, you will always have something in bloom. For those of you with smaller collections who yearn for flowers during the hot summer months, consider *Encyclias* and *Broughtonias*.

Encyclias bloom from May through July on long sturdy spikes that produce an abundance of small purple, green, white, bronze flowers. You can see our most common *Encyclia* species – *tampensis* – blooming in Myakka State Park right now. *Encyclias* have also been planted in the trees of several area parks by the Venice Orchid Project. *Encyclias* grow well mounted, in pots or baskets. Their beautiful long green foliage is pretty throughout the year.

Broughtonias are also summer bloomers, producing a profusion of small but colorful flowers in May through July. They also bloom on long sturdy spikes and colors range from solid yellow, white and purple to splash petal. They grow well in small pots or tree fern baskets. Hamlyn's Orchids in Jamaica is the most well-known hybridizer of *Broughtonias* but many local vendors sell crosses. Try these orchids and add some color to your orchid garden this summer!

Enc. tampensis v. *alba*



Enc. Gay Rabbit



Bro. Hamlyns' Masterpiece



Enc. tampensis x Enc. Randii



Bro. sanguinea v. aurea x Bro. sanguinea 'Star Splash'



Vanilla planifoli - The Vanilla Bean Orchid

Most everyone likes the taste of vanilla, and even the smell. However, did you know that vanilla comes from an orchid that bears the fruit? From the thousands of orchids known to the world, Vanilla is the only orchid to produce an edible fruit.

This is the time of year when our Vanilla orchids bloom and we can try to pollinate them for the fruit we enjoy. The plants themselves do not even start producing vanilla beans until after three years. A mature vanilla orchid vine can grow to 300 feet or greater.

The Olmeca people on the Gulf Coast of Mexico were perhaps the first to use vanilla as a flavoring in beverages. Before that, vanilla was used as a fragrance in temples. The plant and the spice continue to be a sacred and important part of their culture as they consider it given to them by the gods.

In the 1520s, vanilla left Mexico on ships bound for Spain. It was originally imported as a perfume and later it was discovered to also be an excellent flavoring for beverages and sweets.

Over the next 300 years, no one in Europe was able to get the orchids to bear fruit. Then, in 1836, it was discovered that a tiny bee (Melipone) was the sole pollinator of the vanilla orchid.

The biggest advancement in vanilla happened in 1841, through a discovery by a slave named Edmond Albius. Albius watched how the flower was pollinated by the tiny bee and discovered a way by which the orchid could be pollinated using a small stick or blade of grass. Now practically all vanilla is produced by hand pollination.

Vanilla Orchid blossoms only live for one day before the next one on the stalk opens. So even though you have just a day to pollinate a flower before it dies, do not worry, there will be another opening soon. Once a flower has been successfully pollinated, the flower stem elongates into a 6-10" skinny green bean-like fruit. It then matures on the vine for the next 6-9 months. When the pods are firm and fully formed, they are picked and cured by letting the pods dry in the sun.

How to pollinate Vanilla planifolia, step by step:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1RdoTcDD2EU>

Submitted by: Jay Loeffler

May in Your Orchid Collection

Excerpted from [Florida Orchid Growing: Month by Month](#) by Martin Motes. *All rights reserved.*

May is a month of transition in South Florida. Early in the month we can expect the driest weather of the year. Because of the clarity of the air and lack of cloud cover, temperatures rise rapidly in the late morning and can reach the upper eighties or nineties by mid afternoon before cooling substantially in late afternoon. Fortunately, overnight radiant cooling rapidly dissipates the previous day's heat. May mornings are a delight, the wise orchidist rises early to enjoy them and to finish his chores before the heat sets in. Chief of these should be extensive dragging of hoses.

May's wide temperature swings and dry air suit our orchids to a tee. New growths on sympodial orchids are developing apace and by continuing the careful watering practices of April (i.e. drenching them thoroughly with repeated applications of water to saturate their roots and potting media, then allowing them to dry to nearly 'hard' dry) we can launch them into the summer in vigorous, disease-free growth. Remember, this saturation can only be achieved with two or more soakings to the point of runoff spaced a few minutes apart. Merely holding the water on the plant extra-long will not suffice. The water needs to slowly soak into the roots and media. Test the weight of a "benchmark" plant to be satisfied that it is sufficiently heavy to be totally soaked. The arid air of early May will quickly dry the foliage but the roots can draw on the deep reservoir of water that you have provided with this careful, complete watering.

With the increased heat and light of May we do not want to put our orchids on too lean a diet. Fertilize with up to 2 tsp. of 15-5-15 per gal of water every week or so. Alternating with Epsom salts and potassium nitrate at 1 tbs. each per gal. is still a best practice during May. Always substitute fertilizer for a watering and apply like the water in two doses to the point of saturation. Never follow the widely stated but antiquated advice to "water before fertilizing". It's a receipt for over watering without any basis in logic or science, Now is also a good time to apply a soluble trace or micro element fertilizer. Follow the dilution rates on the package as mixtures and strengths differ. You can apply this in conjunction with the Epsom salts/potassium nitrate but never with the 15-5-15, 20-20-20 or any other fertilizer containing phosphorus. In South Florida's highly alkaline water the phosphorus interacts with the other metallic elements, reducing the effectiveness of the trace elements. Potassium nitrate, 13-0-46, is the perfect companion to minor elements because it not only lacks phosphorus which would hinder the absorption of the trace elements but the nitrate nitrogen seems to enhance their uptake.

May is still prime time for re-potting. With cattleyas, dendrobiums and other sympodials, the virtuous among us have long since finished this labor of love, but the majority of us are faced with the moral dilemma of doing the potting now or waiting until next year with the pseudo bulbs of our plants overhanging their pots and proclaiming to the world our sloth. The one instance in which this dilemma must be resolved absolutely in favor of the plant, is when the media has broken down in the pot. This condition will encourage root rot to become stem rot which will pursue the rhizome even into those over arching bulbs. If in doubt, give the media the "nose test". A pinch of media taken from below the surface of the pot should smell "sweet". A sour smell or the odor of a pond bottom indicates media that is broken down and must be replaced as soon as possible.

The case in which this is almost universally true is with plants potted in sphagnum moss. Sphagnum simply will not last beyond one year (even under cover) in South Florida. As the vast majority of commercially produced *Phalaenopsis* are now grown in sphagnum, recently acquired plants MUST be re-potted annually. As most Phals. will be finishing their flowers, now is a good time to get them right for the new year's growth. When repotting, one can, of course, choose a more durable media; rock, red wood chips or various mixtures and avoid this annual ritual. Choosing a more durable media will entail modifying one's watering schedule to accommodate the faster draining, quicker drying qualities of these harder substances.

May is a great month for re-setting vandaceous orchids whose baskets have deteriorated or that have grown too tall to be easily managed. Keikies (off-shoots) can be most safely removed now. In both cases choose the most durable containers for the plants so they need not be disturbed for years. Teak or other hard wood baskets and clay pots last longest. Above all make amply sure that the plants are firmly fixed in their lodging. Vandaceous orchids, above all others, are intolerant of being loosely set. The very height of these plants act as a lever to keep them rocking unless we anchor them securely until their new roots affix themselves to the new containers. Stake and tie them securely until their abundant roots take over. Unsightly staking can then be removed.

As we bask, lulled into complacency by the nearly ideal weather of early May, Summer sometimes surprises us. Toward the middle or end of May, the weather in South Florida literally undergoes a sea change. The large continental weather patterns which have dominated our weather through the winter and early Spring give way to the tropics and the prevailing south easterly trade winds return us to the interaction of Gulf Stream and peninsular with its characteristic afternoon thunder showers. Although lacking the clockwork consistency of June, the rains have come and we must be prepared for them.

The relentless and increasing crescendo of rain will, by summer's end, tip the balance in favor of the ubiquitous fungi lurking to attack our orchids. The time to scotch their plans is now; an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

Leaving the taxonomic niceties to the experts, fungi which attack orchids in Florida fall into two broad classes; the leaf spotting types (*Cercospora* and *Phyllosticta*) and the soft rots (*Pythium* and *Phytophthora*). Fortunately, for modern orchidists, excellent systemic fungicides exist for both types. While these chemicals are no substitute for good cultural practices, i.e. adequate spacing, brisk air movement; the strongest possible light combined with careful watering, fungicides provide the edge to approach near total control of most fungal diseases even in their ancestral home, South Florida. May is a good time to take stock of the collection and see which plants are overgrown and need more space or perhaps even re-potting. The increase in air circulation is well worth the effort. Trimming shade trees and moving plants to brighter locations are also good strategies for May. May is also a good time to consider a preventative spray program before disease has a chance to get the upper hand in our collections. An ounce of prevention begins now.

May in Your Orchid Collection, continued from previous page

Leaf spotting fungi are symptomatic of poor air circulation and inadequate light but even under good growing conditions are rarely entirely absent from orchids in South Florida. This near inevitability results because the same diseases also afflict so many other tropical plants in our gardens. Under the battering of the heavy and sustained rains of our wet season, the most minor of problems can occasionally blossom quickly into a major epidemic. Thiophanate methyl (Cleary's 3336, Domain, Fungo) is the proven and recommended systemic fungicide to control leaf spotting. It is even more effective when combined with Mancozeb (Manzate or Dithane M45.) Two pre-packaged combinations are available; (Duosan, and Tops MZ). Always follow label recommendations for rate of application.

To be truly effective, Thiophanate methyl should be applied initially early in the growing season (IE now!), then again in two weeks and then every 5-6 weeks thereafter across the rainy season. Faithfully followed, this regimen will control nearly all leaf spotting fungus, including the dreaded 'Thai crud': *Phyllostictina capitalense*. A spreader sticker enhances the effectiveness of the fungicide by holding it on the plant through the hardest rain.

The soft black rot of sympodial orchids and crown rot in vandas are caused by two different organisms i.e *Pythium* and *Phytophthora* although in effect they are indistinguishable. Control of these diseases necessitates different chemicals from those used on the leaf spotting diseases. Etridiazole (Truban) has long been used. For the amateur it is readily available in combination with Thiophanate Methyl (the recommended chemical for leaf spotting) in the formulation Banrot. Applied in the same manner suggested above for Thiophanate methyl to control leaf spotting fungi, this pre-packaged combination should be adequate for most circumstances and control crown rot as well. If problems persist two other systemics give excellent control: Aliette (Fosetyl-aluminum) and Subdue 2E (metalaxyl).

All chemicals should only be applied at the rates and according to the label instructions. If in doubt about whether to or how to apply a pesticide always call your County Agricultural Agent for advice.



VOLUNTEERS NEEDED FOR MEETING TECH SUPPORT

VAOS needs two members to volunteer to help set up and take down our tech equipment at our 10 monthly meetings. Basic knowledgeable of computers and projection systems with microphones. Training will be given for “plug and play” of equipment. Set up starts at 6:15 pm prior to the meeting and take down immediately following meeting. It involves setting up our laptop and projection system and mics, and assisting speaker as needed. We also need website maintenance help. Keeping our website secure. Keeping a regular backup schedule. Keeping our website current and updated.

Basic WordPress Knowledge is helpful, but not necessary for right person with interest. See link below for basic information:

<https://www.teamwpsekure.com/top-website-maintenance-tips-beginners/>

Please contact Jay Loeffler at programs@VAOS.org if you can help.

VOLUNTEERS NEEDED FOR MEETING REFRESHMENT TABLE

We need 2-3 members to help with our monthly meeting refreshment table. Set up coffee, soft drinks, and treats brought in by members. Take down and clean up at end of meeting.

Please contact Stephanie Luburger at Social@vaos.org if you can help.

DIRECTOR, COMMUNICATIONS

We have a board position open for Director, Communications, responsible for compiling and producing our monthly VAOS newsletter. Board members and other members contribute their newsletter input, saved to our Dropbox files. Our newsletter is produced in Microsoft Publisher and distributed to members using Mail Chimp. It takes about three hours a month,

Please contact Carol Wood at csec@vaos.org if you can help.

2020 Membership Directory

Our annual VAOS Membership Directory is in production and will be distributed via email to our members soon. Please watch for it in your in box.

Sue Grimmer, Membership Chair

Treasurer's Report March 31, 2020

Operating Fund Starting Feb. 29, 2020	\$42,404.43
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+ Income	\$ 1,016.78
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- Payments	\$ 728.13
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Closing Balance March 31, 2020	\$42,693.08
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	\$ 75.00
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Petty Cash

Total Operating Fund

March 31, 2020	\$42,768.08
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Reserve Fund

Starting Balance February 29, 2020	\$23,895.58
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+Interest Income March 31, 2020	\$ 0.21
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Closing Balance March 31, 2020	\$23,895.79
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Submitted by Judy Loeffler, Treasurer

Support Our Local Growers and Vendors!

Honey Bee Nursery

2383 Englewood Road (Rt. 776)
Englewood, FL (941-474-6866)

Palmer Orchids

22700 Taylor Dr.,
Myakka City, FL 34251(941-322-1644)

Plantio La Orquidea

3480 Tallevast Rd,
Sarasota (941-504-7737)

Orchid Envy

339 Venice Ave. West,
Venice, FL (941-266-6351)

Florida SunCoast Orchids

8211 Verna Bethany Rd.,
Myakka City, FL (941-322-8777)

Just One More Orchid/Few Of My Favorite Things

www.justonemoreorchid.com

Joanna's Orchid Pottery

www.orchidpottery.com
orchidpottery@gmail.com



UPCOMING EVENTS

All VAOS events through May 31st have been canceled until further notice.

All AOS Judging as been canceled

Ongoing

Mentor Program: help for beginning growers, contact Rick Belisle Mentor@vaos.org

Orchid Judging takes place at Christ the King Catholic Church, McLoughlin Center – Room C, 821 S. Dale Mabry Hwy., Tampa, FL 33609. at 6:30pm on the fourth Wednesday of every month. Info: <http://www.fncjc.shutterfly.com/>

Check website for updates.

Next Meeting To Be Announced

Bring a friend

Bring a treat to share

Donate plants for the Raffle Table

Contact Us

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President

Joanna Shaw pres@vaos.org

Membership

Sue Grimmer memb@vaos.org

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