



# North Eastern New York Orchid Society

## 2012 in Review

What a Year! Did you learn anything this year? Well you can't say that it wasn't from lack of trying. NENYOS hosted speakers from California, NYC, VT, CT, NJ, NY, Puerto Rico and Florida. It was an amazing time to see some of the tiny teacup orchids that Carri showed us and the huge pendulous Cymbidiums that Dick Doran displayed.

We talked about pests and diseases, roots and pots, lights and air movement. Cultural issues that impact all of us to different degrees, from windowsill growers to the big greenhouse set-ups.

After oohing and aah-ing as we listened to Gary Meyer and Fred Clarke show off the orchids

they went out to hunt, I think all of us started thinking about what our plants might look like in the wild.



The Auction was a great day for trying out some new varieties and I hope participants are enjoying their acquisitions.

We certainly enjoyed some social activities at Stan's and the annual luncheon while working and playing hard at the Cap. Dist. Garden Show (Wildwood), the IPA meeting and Glen's Open House in June. Each serves to show us new things, either as a grower or because we realize that we have learned and added to our knowledge base and can help one talk with other growers.

The Raffle this year has been a HUGE opportunity with lots of plants available. I am still waiting for a report on the six footers that went home from the August picnic.

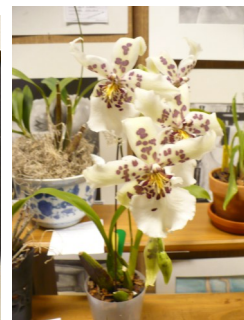
But I think the Crown Jewel for our club is the Show Table. Each month we see some tremendous plants of all sizes and shapes, brought in by many different members. It represents a huge opportunity for many of us to see in person that success is possible here in our northern clime with all of the daily challenges we face.



So let's get excited about 2013—a year that will be packed with speakers, demonstrations and activities, so get excited and come on down!

-by Sandy Buxton

We look forward to seeing everyone at the next meetings! And don't forget to invite a friend so you can both enjoy!



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**Upcoming Meetings****January 12, 2013—**

**Annual Luncheon** at Wolfert's Roost in Albany

**February 2, 2013**—Thomas Tamashausky—the challenges of cave growing at Sanford Library in Colonie

**March 2, 2013** - Dick Doran on Lycastes at Sanford Library

**April 6, 2013**— Ray Barkalow, Hydroponics at Library

**May 4, 2013—Dr. Patricia Harding** on 'Taxonomy of Orchids' at Sanford Library.

**June 1st**—Event at Piping Rock Orchids in Galway

**July—No Meeting**

**Aug.—Picnic** at Stan's in Scotia

**September**—Andrea Nielsen

**MAKING IT WORK FOR NENYOS OFFICERS FOR 2012**

Stan Lee	President
Deb Lambeth	Secretary
Janet Vinyard	Treasurer
Ed Belemjian	Director
Donna Wardlaw	Vice President
Sandy Buxton	Director
Steve Condon	Website
Ernie Reis	Past President
Sandy Buxton	AOS Rep
Gillen O'Brien	Name Tags
Joan Gardner	Refreshments
Earl & Jean Liberty	Raffle
Dot Hargett	Greeter

NENYOS Contact:

Contact@nenyos.org

Sandy Buxton Newsletter Ed.  
buxtonsandy@gmail.com

**Upcoming Events in the Northeast**

**Jan 12-13** - Cape and Islands Orchid Society Annual Show, Hyannis, MA. <http://www.caos.org/>

**January 17<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup>**— Silva Orchids 25<sup>rd</sup> Annual Open House, Neptune, NJ 732-922-2635 <http://www.silvaorchids.com>

**Jan 18 – 20, 2013 North Jersey Orchid Society Show** at Strawberry Blossom Home & Garden Center, 1364 State R. 23, North Wayne, NJ. Contact: Sharon Chaplinsky, 908-782-0705 or [chaplinsky@embarqmail.com](mailto:chaplinsky@embarqmail.com).

**Feb 7 – 10, 2013 Deep Cut Orchid Society Show and Sale** At Dearborn Market, 2170 Rt. 35, Homdel, NJ (map). Contact: Faye Arnett & Helen Kroh at 732-786-8583 or [farnett@gmail.com](mailto:farnett@gmail.com)

**Feb 8 – 10, 2013 New Hampshire Orchid Society Show & Sale** At Radisson Hotel Nashua, 11 Tara Blvd, Nashua, NH (map) Contact: Jean Hallstone, 603-880-0404 or [jhallstone@yahoo.com](mailto:jhallstone@yahoo.com)

**Feb 23-24 – Amherst Orchid Society Show, Northampton, MA.** [http://www.larchhillorchids.com/amherst\\_orchid\\_society.html](http://www.larchhillorchids.com/amherst_orchid_society.html)

**March 1-10, 2013 Philadelphia International Flower Show** in Philly, PA, [www.theflowershow.com](http://www.theflowershow.com)

**Saturday, Mar 9, 2013 Mid-Hudson Orchid Society Show and Sale** at Union Presbyterian Church, 44 Balmville Rd., Newburgh, NY (map), Contact: Elisabeth Mansfield, 845-294-1000 or [www.mhos.us.com](http://www.mhos.us.com)

**Mar 16 – 17, 2013 Nutmeg State Orchid Society 2013 "Come See Our Bloomers!" Show**—At West Hartford Meeting & Conference Center, 50 South Main, West Hartford, CT. Contact: Diane Dean, 860-233-4384 or [ddean@wsj.edu](mailto:ddean@wsj.edu)

**March 22-24, 2013 Capital District Garden & Flower Show @ HVCC** in Troy, NY. NENYOS will have display.

**April 12-14, SEPOS Show** at Drexel University, Philadelphia, PA

**GROS—Greater Rochester Orchid Soc.**  
**CTOS—Connecticut OS**  
**STOS—Southern Tier OS**  
**MHOS—Mid-Hudson OS**

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this website before traveling to see if there may be a local orchid event at your destination. Everything published in *Orchids* magazine is also on the web page.

**Beginner Series Class—**

Future Beginner Series classes:

**Feb 2013 - Ah, that feels better... - Repotting**

**Mar 2013- It's show time!** Preparing your orchids for showing

**Come and Visit!!**

One of the wonderful things about our NENYOS organization is we encourage anyone interested in orchids to come and visit our meetings.

You don't need to be a member to listen to the speaker or ask questions.

So, come and visit. Bring a friend. The more , the merrier as we all learn and enjoy the wonders of growing orchids.

## Ask Bill from Amherst Orchid Society, Dec. 2012 (William Hutchinson, AOS)

**Q** How do you adjust the pH level in your water? Do most orchids thrive at a pH between pH 6.2 and pH 6.8? How do you find what pH your orchid's plant like?

**A.** The pH level, note always a small p and a large H for reasons not needed here, in the water can be adjust in water several ways. If the water is too acid pH2 or so, a solution of an alkaline material can be added and if it is too low and acid can be added. Most of the material used in a chemical lab is probably too toxic for you to use in a home situation but you can use lime as an alkaline and vinegar as an acid. Most orchids seem to grow best in a pH range of pH 6.2 to pH 6.8. How can you tell? This is a more difficult problem and the best way I know is to do some reading on the native habitat of the plant or if you have a hybrid read about the parents or the beauty of being in the orchid society, ask one of the long time growers what they do. The simplest way to make things more alkaline is to add some lime via oyster shell or limestone chips.

### Beginner Sessions

For the past year, Alex Shepherd has guided us through numerous Beginner Talks helping us to understand more about these wonderful plants that we are growing. She has covered basic culture, some info on more diverse topics like awards, judging and naming.

One of the results of Stan's survey was the value these presentations bring to the meeting as they reinforce our knowledge and help each of us as we keep trying to "grow" as better owners and raisers. Please feel free to let us know what else you think might be a good topic for one of these mini-talks.

The Board wants to continue to help everyone improve and be successful. Our February session is on Re-potting—a timely topic as days lengthen and roots start to get excited!

By Sandy Buxton



Don't forget the NENYOS Library where you can borrow books, magazines and videos from Janet Vinyard our librarian. A great opportunity as we all try to improve and increase our knowledge of orchids!

**Note for Show Table Participants:** the Show Table sheet can be downloaded from the website so you can fill out ahead of the meeting!

## VENDORS WHO HELPED WITH THE 2012 AUCTION & Activities

### Gretchen Bellinger Textiles

24 Mill Street  
Albany, NY 12204

### Bill Doran , Co Flower wholesalers

107 Champlain St., Albany, NY  
518-465-5285; [www.billdoran.com](http://www.billdoran.com)

### Cal Orchids, Lauris & Jim Rose

Santa Barbara, California.  
[calorchid@cox.net](mailto:calorchid@cox.net)

### Carmela Orchids

Hakalau, HI  
[www.carmelaorchids.net](http://www.carmelaorchids.net)

### Lehua Orchids

Mountain View, HI  
[www.lehuaorchids.com](http://www.lehuaorchids.com)

### Piping Rock Orchids

2270 Cook Rd  
Galway, NY 12074  
518-882-9002  
[www.pipingrockorchids.com](http://www.pipingrockorchids.com)

### Quarter Acre Orchids,

"everything for orchids" Supplies.  
[info@quarteracreorchids.com](mailto:info@quarteracreorchids.com)

### Sequoia Orchids

California  
Toll Free: 1-866-SORCHID (767-2443)  
707-725-5020

[www.sequoiaorchids.com](http://www.sequoiaorchids.com)

### Sunset Valley Orchids

Fred Clarke, 1255 Navel Place Vista,  
CA 92081(760) 639-6255  
[www.sunsetvalleyorchids.com](http://www.sunsetvalleyorchids.com)

### The Orchid Works

[Rayna@theorchidworks.com](mailto:Rayna@theorchidworks.com)  
P.O. 278 Hakalau, HI 96710  
wholesale and retail lists online

### Walter Scheeren

44-3265 Kalopa Mauka Rd  
Honokaa, HI 96727  
808-775-1185  
[wfscheeren@juno.com](mailto:wfscheeren@juno.com)



We have received Dr. McHatton's talk from the Sept. IPA meeting and will serialize it over several newsletters. The full doc will be available in our library and on web. **Part 2**

**Pests and Diseases Of Orchids,** by Ron McHatton, Director of Education and Chief Operating Officer for AOS, transcribed by Inge Poot, M.S.

### Translaminar pesticides

They enter leaf tissue and are transported within leaf tissue but end up concentrated in the surface layers of the leaf.

They are most effective on pests that chew or mine leaf surface NOT AT ALL effective on pests that feed on flowers, eg Sevin does not work on flower chewers.

### Bactericides

Copper compounds (not for acid media, fatal to Dendrobiums, or pots with a plastic foam plug in the center - are rendered instantly toxic) Junction (46%/15% mixture of Kocide and Mancozeb)-Cold -stressed plants need it to stop rots.

Antibiotics such as tetracycline work well, but tetracycline will eventually be taken off the market!

### Effective Management Isn't Easy And Isn't Fast

1. Minimize Pesticide Use-Boisduval scale (the white scaly nemesis of cattleyas) is quickly rendered resistant to Malathion. Resistance is inevitable.
2. Avoid Persistent Applications. Simply put - if it's NOT working - STOP.
3. Avoid Tank Mixes - it builds up resistance to all components.
4. Use Long Term Rotations - of remedies with alternate modes of action. Conventional Wisdom is one application per rotation, but using

any one chemical for:

Two or even three INSECT GENERATIONS is more effective. Spraying every Saturday is less effective.

5. Include Pesticides with non-specific action modes. Insecticidal soaps and horticultural oils smother. Azadiractin (NEEM extract) is NOT non-specific, it is an anti-feedant. Pests go where it is not.

Eventually a race will develop that does not mind the taste.

6. Integrate Chemical with Biological Controls. Read labels very carefully - at least one biological control involves weakened strains of mosaic viruses!!!

One effective biological control is an emulsion of fungal spores of a fungus that specifically attacks insects. The spores land on the insect exoskeleton, germinate and penetrate the exoskeleton. The fungus then continues to grow consuming the living insect from the inside out. When the fungus reproduces the fruiting bodies penetrate the exoskeleton and appear as white fuzz on the outside of the dead insect.

Because these fungus-covered dead insects appear to be several times larger than they were in life and are bright white in color. This stuff is commonly called the "White Death" in fungicide circles.

Be careful that

ants don't protect the pest against the biological control you introduced. While ants do no direct harm to your plants they farm aphids, mealybugs and scale and will move their "farms" out of harm's

way only to return them when the threat has passed.

Vapona strips may not be available anymore because they are very toxic. They contain dichlorvos; an exceedingly toxic but effective compound. To get rid of scale insects or mealy bug put the plant pot and all in a plastic garbage bag with an opened Vapona strip, overnight. After about 24 hours open the bag outside with your nose turned as far from the open top as possible.

More than one treatment will be required but it does work. As with anything in a closed plastic bag, be careful your plant doesn't cook.

Merritt is a nicotine derivative and works quite well on scale insects and mealy bugs. You may need a license to purchase it. Similar products include Marathon and the commercially available Imidacloprid containing products.

The toxicity of nicotine is the basis for insect home-remedies that involve the preparation of a "tea" made from chewing tobacco.

View Table 1.

Choice of control mechanism

**Timing** - Take the lowly aphid for example - no armor, Feeds on plant juices. Should be easy to eradicate. Right?

Continued on page 5=>

**Table 1. Know Your insect's life Cycle**

Approximate period (in weeks) for one generation of common insects or mites under warm and cool conditions

| Insect/Mite Group | Warmer(~75F) | Cooler(~65F) |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Aphids            | 1            | 2            |
| Spider Mites      | 1            | 2            |
| Thrips            | 1            | 2            |
| Leafminers        | 3            | 4            |
| Whiteflies        | 3            | 4            |
| Mealybugs         | 1-2          | 2-4          |
| Scale             | 1-2          | 2-3          |

Understanding your pest's lifecycle is part of the key to the pest's control.

Continued from Page 4.

Guess again!

Spring/Summer/Early Fall - all female and pregnant. Telescoping generations -even the unborn babies are pregnant females!

If the colony is threatened, the next generation of progeny have wings and will move the colony.

Eggs are impervious to pesticides commonly available to the hobbyist. Also at temperatures below about 60F aphid females bear live male young. These males mate with the available females who then lay eggs that are very hardy. At the third or fourth day over about 60F these eggs will hatch. This is why you often see aphid colonies that suddenly seem to appear out of nowhere but have no wings. They were there as eggs, left there last fall, waiting for warm weather to start the cycle all over again.

The only good news: Recent studies seem to indicate that aphids do not spread virus. Thrips and cockroaches DO.

Fleas have a dormant stage too and it can last for years! Movement triggers hatching there.

Hatching male mealybugs mate in one day, but can survive for months in suspended animation. Life cycle and habitat make mealybugs and scale particularly difficult to eradicate. Longtailed mealybugs and orchid mealybugs are the most common species.

Mating takes place so early after hatching that it was once believed that all were female and reproduced parthenogenically. Mealybugs can survive for significant periods in cracks and crevices in benches. See below for roots.

Since eggs of many pests such as scale insects survive the mother's death, clean plants first, then spray.

They use the traits listed below to escape death:

Wax coating

Airborne crawlers - they cannot fly but are so small that they can be carried long distance on airborne dust and other material.

Eggs that survive mother's death  
AND—Both mealybugs and scales infest roots as well as the rest of the plant. Especially in the case of epiphytes. If you use only a contact pesticide you don't touch plants on the roots.

Likewise, a phloem-transported systemic is useless. You need a true systemic such as Orthene that travels in both xylem and phloem.

Whiteflies: simple suckers, feed on plant juices, unfortunately feed on both foliage and flowers.

Our friends the lowly thrips. Very dangerous pest! Very few thrips are necessary to spread a virus infection. Feed on both flowers and foliage, especially soft new growth.

Xylem systemics are useless on a flower infestation. Likewise, a phloem systemic is useless on a foliar infestation.

According to one of our former judges, Greg Warner, a formulation containing resmethrin does in thrips really well - Commercial names for products containing resmethrin include Chrysron, Cross-fire, Pynosect, Raid Flying Insect Killer, Scourge, Sun-Bugger #4, SPB-1382, Synthrin, Syntox, Vectrin and Whitmire PT-110. The US EPA allowed reregistration of resmethrin as late as 2006 but it may no longer be available in Canada. Resmethrin is one of a family of compounds called pyrethroids that are derived from, most commonly chrysanthemums (for pyrethrum Tanacetum cinerariifolium and T. coccineum They are effective but kill as a stomach contact poison. It's this presence in chrysanthemums that is the basis of the home-remedy involving a tea made from chrysanthemum leaves and flowers.

A true systemic active in both xylem and phloem systems such as Orthene will be effective.

Mites: Plant mites feed on chlorophyll and that is why they make leaf surfaces silvery and slightly pitted.

Typical pesticides are useless. Translaminar pesticides are more effective. The old Kelthane was very effective, but the new version is much less effective. Chemically kelthane is called Dicofol and it is one of the intermediates in the production of DDT. The old Kelthane contained significant traces of DDT while the new Kelthane product as been cleaned of those.

Useful pesticides available at least in the USA are Avid (the most effective), Floramite, Hexagone, pylon, etc.. Beware of the tarsonemid mites! These mites re-

side in the soil, but come up to suck on buds and cause the buds to drop. Paphiopedilums are especially badly affected by this mite.

Another bad mite is the false spider mite) or Tenuipalpus pacificus (NEW GENUS - THIS USED TO BE BREVI-PALPUS SO IT'S NOT JUST ORCHID PEOPLE WHO ARE DEALING WITH NEW NAMES). It is extremely small, a translucent green and barely moves. But the devastation it causes on succulent or thin-leaved orchids is extreme. They seem to prefer mature leaves and render them full of pits. Infested plants drop affected leaves in desperation. Keep the humidity high to discourage this and other mite pests. Other species are a translucent peach. Predatory mites are mites you want to have around so be careful with miticide applications (what did I say earlier about prophylactic spraying?). These mites eat their pathogenic brethren. How do you tell a pathogenic mite from a predatory mite since you can't ask them? Predatory mites move really, really fast - for a mite that is.

Diseases

Even more difficult to key out, since many different problems exhibit similar symptoms. Most fungicides are useless against bacteria and vice versa. Infections are extremely difficult to eradicate. Infections tend to spread extremely rapidly.

Note: Don't confuse mesophyll collapse with something caused by some pest or disease. A few hours to a few days after being exposed to low temperatures (low is relative. If plants are grown hard, low might be close to freezing or in some cases as low as 29F(-1.5C) or lower while if you grow very warm and soft, low can be the 40's or even warmer depending on how fast the temperature changes), phalaenopsis leaves develop irregularly channeled mostly white pits and the centers of the biggest pits and edges of the leaves can turn black. The cold killed the layer of tissue just under the epidermis or skin and since it contains the cells with chlorophyll the tissue turns white. The most exposed leaves will be affected most.

Susceptibility varies with the background of the plant although some popular White and pink phalaenopsis hybrids are particularly susceptible.

Continued pg 6 =>

McHatton's IPA Talk continued.

## Diseases

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Another environmental damage is sun burn. Again on phalaenopsis leaves it will bleach out rounded spots located on the most exposed surface or on the most tender area. Since the youngest part of a growing leaf is near the base, these spots will be low on the leaves if the leaf has not stopped growing. As the leaf matures, the damaged area will move further out from the crown. On mature leaves the damage is often near the middle where the leaf begins to bend. As the burned spot dies, it may turn brown and if not watched carefully, may acquire a secondary infection on the damaged tissue.

Phyllosticta infection can easily be confused with a virus infection. The slide showed an oncidium alliance leaf

with a thin slender shape. The blade was covered with very narrow elongated fusiform lesions that were composed of black spots connected somewhat by brown tissue. The lesions were all arranged parallel to the veins. The whole lesion dries out to a brown, papery consistency in old lesions. Treat it with a fungicide.

Virus infection symptoms are different for different viruses and the same virus will elicit different symptoms in different genera as well as different systems if it is the only virus present or involves a co-infection of multiple virus genera. Tobacco mosaic virus lesions on the same type of oncidium alliance leaf discussed in connection with a Phyllosticta infection were irregularly arranged circles of bands of (necrotic) browned tissue around a green centre and with a black spot in most centres. There was no yellow halo around the lesions. On a Cattleya leaf this virus produces a reddish discoloration and reddish spots and lines, in other genera it may produce chlorotic and necrotic spots, in Epidendrum it shows as chlorotic spotting.

Anthraxnose looks almost the same as Tobacco mosaic virus lesions on a Oncidium described above, but the lesions have a yellow halo and the interior of the circular lesion is brown, not green.

In white phalaenopsis, co-infection by Odontoglossum ringspot and Cymbidium mosaic results in a severe manifestation of symptoms including lines of streaks, sunken lesions that look much like mesophyll cell collapse and often stunted growth while if only one or the other virus is present plants are very often symptom-free.

Bean Yellow virus causes distortion of young leaves and rectangular, silver checking between the veins of the leaf when the leaf is viewed backlit. As the leaf matures, the silver checking may become very difficult to see but the distortion remains.

## Bacterial Infections

At least three different genera of bacteria cause crown rot on, mostly, phalaenopsis. All of these bacteria species are exceedingly infectious and spread rapidly

from plant to plant either by splashing water or direct contact with the liquid excreted by the infection. Simply touching this liquid and then touching an uninfected leaf can spread the disease.

Erwinia species have a dead fish smell. They cause a large rapidly spreading tissue collapse. The colour of the affected tissue is light brown with an almost yellow exterior band on the lesion. A very different species of Erwinia infects paphiopedilums causing a dark brown lesion at the bottom of mature leaves that slowly spread to cause the death of the leaf. If not treated this will work its way up the plant from the bottom-most leaf until it causes the death of the plant. Infected tissue **MUST** be removed.

Susceptibility dramatically increased by combination of high night and high day temperatures and high humidity.

Antibiotics are effective if you can use them. Junction (46:15 mixture of copper hydroxide (Kocide) and Manzcozeb) is very effective.

Cinnamon is only somewhat effective. It is more effective for fungal rots.

Other common bacterial infections are: Phytophthora (fye-toff-THOR-ah) lesions smell like the water in vase when you've left cut flowers ripen too long! The lesions are also brown, but have a black tinge to it and have an irregular black edge and an indistinct yellow suffusion beyond the lesion.

**Pseudomonas** (sue-doe-MOAN-ahs) lesions are similar to Phytophthora, but less black and with a more distinct yellow halo. The lesion produces a lot of exudate carrying numerous bacteria. Like the other two infections, infections by pathogenic pseudomonas species have characteristic foul odors.

Each of these is favored by different combinations of stress factors but it is important to remember that stress opens the door to any of these diseases. **Plants that are grown soft will be more susceptible to infection and the importance of cleanliness cannot be stressed enough.**

## THE NORTHEASTERN NEW YORK ORCHID SOCIETY ANNUAL LUNCHEON - JANUARY 12, 2013

## WOLFERT'S ROOST COUNTRY CLUB

Van Rennselaer Blvd, Albany, NY  
(located near I-90, Exit 6 and Rte 9 north)

Festivities start at 12 pm

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Individual Reservation \$ 23.00  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_ No. of Guests x \$23.00 = \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ Total Amount \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Make checks payable to NENYOS and bring to the next meeting or mail to Joan Gardner, 100 Gipps Ln, Voorheesville, NY 12186.

**Dead-line for reservations is January 5, 2013.**

12pm CASH COCKTAIL TRAY SERVICE-

BUFFET LUNCH TO FOLLOW

## THE MENU

Fruit Bowl \*\*Mixed Greens Salad with 2 dressing choices\*\* Antipasto Salad\*\* Seasonal Vegetables Medley \*\*Roasted Potato\*\* Chicken Picatta\*\* Sesame Ginger Salmon \*\*Rolls and Butter \*\*Blueberry Crisp and Whipped Cream \*\*Coffee, Tea and Decaf Coffee

**Come and enjoy spending time with orchid enthusiasts, Annual Meeting, a Show Table, Member Sale Table and Raffle.**



TIME TO RENEW YOUR MEMBERSHIP—PASS THIS ALONG  
NENYOS MEMBERSHIP RUNS FROM JANUARY THROUGH DECEMBER-PLEASE MAKE THINGS EASY FOR JANET AND GET THOSE CHECKS IN AS SOON AS POSSIBLE! JANUARY 31ST IS THE CUT OFF DATE FOR PAYMENT AND MAKE THE MEMBERSHIP DIRECTORY

## REMEMBER NO DUES, NO NEWSLETTER.

Individual Membership \$15    Family Membership \$20

Make your check payable to NENYOS, and please complete (and correct) membership information and return this slip with your check. Mail to:

Janet Vinyard  
597 State Highway 162  
Sprakers NY 12166

*please complete accurately*

FOR QUESTIONS REGARDING YOUR MEMBERSHIP, CALL OR EMAIL JANET AT 518-673-3212— janetvinyard@yahoo.com

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_

Zip: \_\_\_\_\_ Tel: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

Newsletter: E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ or Paper \_\_\_\_\_  
Choose 1 (in color) (black & white)



## 2012 Auction Pictures



Some  
beautiful  
plants  
were  
Available!!



**Board of Directors** met on December 13— Notes from the Board meeting will be available at the annual meeting on January 12, 2013.

But there is a change to our meeting schedule that will be trialed in February, March and April based on responses to the survey conducted in November.

1:00 p.m. Social & Sale Time  
1:20 p.m. Announcements  
1:35 p.m. Beginner Program  
1:50 p.m. Show Table discussion including our Speaker  
2:15 p.m. Speaker  
3:15 p.m. Q & A, cont'd sales  
3:30 p.m. Raffle

This is a trial to allow everyone to partake in Show Table.



*North Eastern New York Orchid Society*

NENYOS c/o S. Lee, 130 Johnson Road, Scotia, NY 12302

[www.nenyos.org](http://www.nenyos.org)

## NEXT MEETING

**January 12, 2013**

**Noon—Lunch,  
Annual Meeting and  
Show Table at  
Wolfert's Roost  
(details inside)**

Includes opportunity for  
member plant sales

Thank you again to ALL of  
our Auction helpers.