



The Slipper Orchid Alliance Newsletter

Volume 9, Number 1

Spring 2008

World Orchid Conference 2008

It was everything I had looked forward to. The South Florida and Fort Lauderdale Orchid Societies produced a stupendous event. Two enormous halls were filled with exhibits and vendors, and on a second level there were non-plant vendors and an art show.

The exhibits displayed countless exceptional plants, and many themselves were works of art. The two largest and most outstanding exhibits were created by R.F. Orchids (an enormous mountain surrounded by gorgeous Vandas, Phalaenopsis and many other genera) and Krull-Smith Orchids. The latter was absolutely spectacular. I heard many comments that it was the finest exhibit that person had ever seen and never expected to be equaled. It contained a wide variety of outstanding plants from many genera and numerous examples of superbly grown slipper orchids, including the Grand Champion Plant – *Paph.* Michael Koopowitz and the Best Species Paphiopedilum – *Paph. rothschildianum* FCC/AOS (that was the trophy assigned to the SOA because of our sponsorship). Moreover, a feature of that exhibit that will undoubtedly never be forgotten by slipper lovers was a stream crossing the exhibit bordered on both sides by probably 210 *Phrag. besseae*! (See picture in this newsletter.) Other eye-catching and unique features were

three “trees” completely covered with orchids – one with *Phal.* Nobby’s Amy and the other two with different color forms of *Onc.* Twinkle.

The sales booths, of course, offered way too many temptations.

As at all WOCs, there were three panels of concurrent lectures on four days. The speakers of particular interest to our members covered many different aspects of slipper orchids, and I hope that in the near future we will be able to publish articles from most, if not all, of them based on their talks.

On the first day of lectures Stig Dalstrom spoke about the “*Phragmipedium besseae-kovachii* Connection,” illustrated with great pictures of both. See his article in this newsletter.

Holger Perner of Germany had been listed in the program to present “*Paphiopedilums* Native to China” on the second day of lectures, but unfortunately he was not able to attend. In addition to articles penned by him on *Paph. armeniacum*, *hangianum* and the *barbatum* complex that we have already published, he has promised to write several articles for the Slipper Orchid Alliance.

The remaining slipper speakers were concentrated on the fourth and last day of talks. Olaf Gruss started the day showing many of the more newly discovered species and some of their hybrids. He concluded with a picture of a deeply colored new species not even named yet! The possibilities for hybridization are truly exciting.

Alfredo Manrique of Peru held our attention with “*Phragmipedium kovachii*: Beyond the Discovery,” especially pertinent now that legal seedlings are available. He reviewed the history of its discovery, legal collection and subsequent hybridization in his nursery. In nature the plants live on vertical limestone walls at 5250-6400 feet or occasionally on fallen trees. Thus they are used to humid, well-drained conditions. He gave detailed information on

SOA Membership

If you receive a membership renewal form with your newsletter, your membership is up for renewal within the next three months. Please fill out the form and mail it to our membership secretary, Jean Metcalf, 2323 Edinboro Rd. GH#6, Erie, PA 16509. Questions about your membership? Jean can be contacted at orchidiva@yahoo.com.

how he grows them, emphasizing that the roots should not be allowed to dry out. We will pursue a full article about the culture of this fantastic new species and its hybrids.

It was frustrating that Norito Hasegawa spoke at the same time about “Multiflora Paphiopedilums,” so it was impossible to hear both him and Mr. Manrique.

Next Hadley Cash presented “Complex Paphiopedilums” with marvelous pictures of cutting-edge hybrids.

“New Miniature Paphiopedilums” were the subject of Harold Koopowitz’s talk. His goal is to create small plants that produce good-sized and well-shaped flowers, and his pictures proved that he is succeeding in this endeavor.

The Slipper Orchid Alliance held an Open Forum on Thursday afternoon. We were delighted that it was attended by 76 registrants, with 12 of those having to stand! It was very informal. I opened the meeting by explaining the history of how the SOA came into existence (our first official meeting was in 1999) and what we are doing now. A question and answer period followed. A big draw for the meeting was the launch of Dr. Harold Koopowitz’s new book, *Tropical Slipper Orchids*. He remarked about why he wrote the book and then signed the books purchased at our meeting. Timber Press, his publisher, kindly provided light refreshments. Our new brochure, featuring *Phrag. kovachii* on the front, made its debut.

Social events included the Premier Party in the show halls on Tuesday night, following WOC judging, and an elegant banquet on Saturday night. Many of the attendees took advantage of the opportunity to have dinner at the AOS Headquarters in Delray Beach on Wednesday night and to visit the building and its lovely gardens.

Put on your 2011 calendar – Singapore will be the next host of the WOC, probably in July of that year. South Africa won out over four other applicants for the following WOC in 2014.

Barbara Tisherman, President



Streambed of *Phrag. besseae* from Krull Smith Exhibit.
Photography by Rod Knowles



Paph. Shin Yi's Pride 'Jim Krull' AM/AOS - Silver Medal, 19th
WOC

Photography by Karen Muir



**Paph. Michael Koopowitz 'Krull-Smith' AM/AOS - Grand
Champion Plant, Best Multi-Flowered or Sequentially
Flowering Paphiopedilum, Best Paphiopedilum Hybrid, Best
in Show Slipper Orchid and Gold Medal, 19th WOC**

Photography by Karen Muir



Phrag.Fritz Schomburg

Photography by Rod Kowles



Marriott Orchids Display at WOC

Photography by Ben Belton



The 'Phalaenopsis Tree' in the Krull Smith Exhibit
Photography by Ben Belton



Piping Rock Exhibit
Photography by Stan Hutto



***Paph. Petula* 'Orlando' CCM, Krull Smith Exhibit**
Photography by Ben Belton



***Phrag. kovachii* hybrids from Piping Rock Exhibit**
Photography by Stan Hutto



***Paph. Shin Yi's Pride* 'Jim Krull' AM**
Photography by Karen Muir

Correction

From Glen Decker, Piping Rock Orchids: The captions under the pictures of *Phrag. Alfredo Manrique* and *Phrag. Haley* Decker should be the other way around. The article was in the Fall 2007 newsletter. Our apologies to Mr. Decker for this error.

New *Cypripedium* Field Guide

Lady's-slippers have always been a major component of all of the field guides to the wild orchids in North America, but the concept of a series of convenient, laminated pocket guides to the generic groups of North American orchids was a novel concept and eagerly embraced by the University of Iowa Press. The first guide in the illustrated series is the genus *Cypripedium* and includes all species known from the continental United States and Canada. There will be 12 guides in all over the next 3 years to cover all of the orchids in the region. Paul Martin Brown is the founder and editor of the *North American Native Orchid Journal* and author of 11 field and resource guides to the wild orchids of North America. Brown with co-author and artist Stan Folsom lives in Ocala, Florida and is a Research Associate at the University of Florida Herbarium.

Native orchids are increasingly threatened by pressure from population growth and development but, nonetheless, still present a welcome surprise to observant hikers in every state and province. Brown provides general distributional information, time of flowering, and habitat requirements for each species as well as a complete list of hybrids and the many different growth and color forms that can make identifying orchids so intriguing.

To order "Lady's slippers in Your Pocket," contact the author at NAORCHID@AOL.COM or Paul Martin Brown, 10896 SW 90th Terrace, Ocala, FL 34481. Cost is \$9.95 each plus \$1 shipping per guide in the U.S. or \$2 in Canada.

The *Phragmipedium besseae* - *kovachii* Connection

In order to fully appreciate the convoluted twists and turns of this story, some historic background information may be helpful. To set the stage properly, imagine the early seventies in a remote and northern Sweden, which probably is not the first choice of places to visit as far as exotic orchid adventures are concerned. Nevertheless, it was here where the foundation of my fascination for orchids was laid. It all started when my father one day entered my boyhood room, noticed the peeling wallpaper with a sigh, and spontaneously uttered: "Wow, it's like a tropical jungle in here. The only thing missing now is a strange orchid lurking somewhere in a corner!" My life up to shortly before that moment had consisted of sharing the room with my older brother, who finally decided to move out, however, and continue his life in a newly rented apartment. This left the entire room all for myself, and the question was how I best could utilize this ocean of freedom and space? For as long as I remember, I have been fascinated by the concept of "tropical jungles," but being too young and poor to visit one, I decided to make one come to me instead. It was in the early development of this enterprise when my stoic and tolerant father entered and spoke those fateful words that were to profoundly change my life.

The mission to complete my private jungle, however, turned out to be somewhat of a challenge. The backwoods of Sweden did not exactly teem with exotic orchids in the early seventies, and the few that I encountered among scattered nurseries soon perished, and the only thing left growing was my frustration. Fortunately, among the mixed genetic characteristics that were passed on to me, certainly stubbornness comes in a considerable amount (or so I have been told), so I decided to learn more about these enigmatic plants and how to grow them properly. Unfortunately, my financial resources soon ran dry; I had to look around for alternative solutions and discovered that Sweden hosts a number of native orchids, some of which are just as showy as many of the tropical ones I had killed. Maybe they could teach me something?

Among many of the wonderful memories, while actually discovering a new world in my own "backyard," some stand out brighter than others. The first time I laid my eyes on a flowering native lady-slipper orchid, *Cypripedium calceolus*, I realized that "love at first sight" was more than just an empty phrase. How could

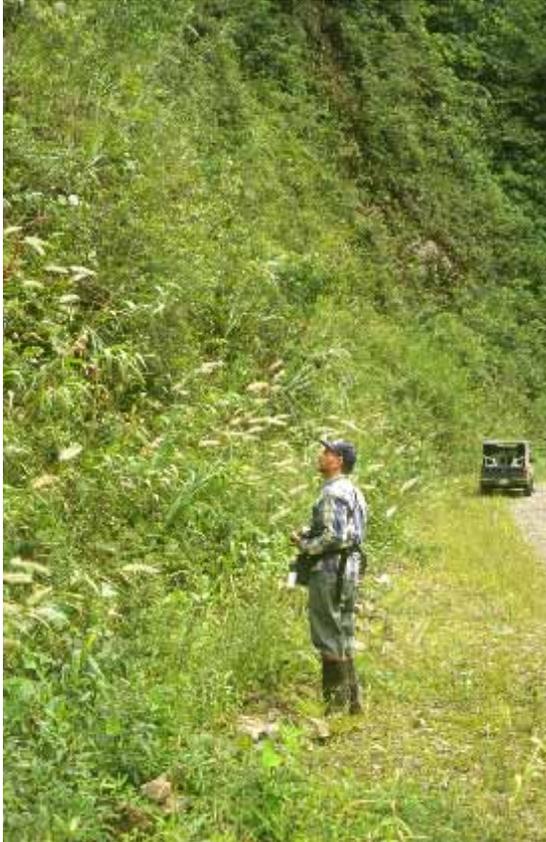
something so incredibly beautiful and exotic, and seemingly fragile, exist right there, in the harsh Scandinavian forest? Obviously, there was more to these plants than met the eye.

In July of 1981, Libby Besse, caretaker of the herbarium at the Marie Selby Botanical Gardens in Sarasota,

Florida, went to Peru on a plant-collecting trip together with some friends. Not being an orchid person herself, but rather a palm and cycad *aficionado*, she still kept a keen eye open for the botanically unusual. One day, while "plant spotting" along a winding road in a remote stretch of the Peruvian Andes, she noticed something red flowering amidst the green foliage on a steep and moist road cut. Libby thought that it might be an orchid and showed it to some of her companions. Somebody glanced at the flowers, and apparently unimpressed dismissed them with: "Oh, that's just a *Sophranitis*. They are very common in Brazil!" Libby decided to ignore the comment and collect a few plants to bring back to the scientists at Selby Gardens, just in case. She had a feeling that it might be something interesting after all.

Back home at the Gardens, the effect on the orchid scientists was electric, and soon the Research Department was filled with an excited buzz, with comments like: "Where did you get that?"...I've never seen that before!"...Don't tell the Californians!"... It soon became clear to Libby that her plant was a rare find indeed, and Calaway Dodson, the Director of Research and a long-time authority of the Andean orchid flora, told her that not only was it a uniquely colored *Phragmipedium*, but it was an undescribed species and possibly the most exciting find in a long, long time. Libby watched with astonishment how Dodson called in staff illustrator Boots Culbertson, telling her to drop what she was doing and start an illustration right away, and ordering Janet Kuhn, curator of the Orchid Identification Center, to research the literature immediately. In short order, an article with photographs, botanical illustration, and Latin description by Dodson and Kuhn was rushed off to the





American Orchid Society (AOS) and published as a new species in the November issue of their *Bulletin*. It was to be called *Phragmipedium besseae* after the person who introduced it to science. Then the uproar started!

Although Libby brought back only a few plants, decisions were made at the Gardens to share some of them with orchid growers through an auction with sealed bids. The interest was red-hot right from the beginning, as many commercial growers saw a lucrative potential for the breeding of brightly colored lady-slipper hybrids.

Around this time in November of 1981, I arrived at the Trailways Bus station in Sarasota for a first visit to the famous orchid center at the Marie Selby Botanical Gardens. Carl Luer had invited me to stop by on my next trip to South America to discuss possible orchid projects in Ecuador and to do botanical illustrations on a free-lance basis. I was soon pulled into the “Red Slipper” frenzy together with almost everybody else in the orchid world at the time.

A few years later, another exciting rumor swept through the orchid world, and reports were leaking out that *Phragmipedium besseae* had been rediscovered in Ecuador. There seemed to be some confusion regarding



the exact source of this rumor, however, and nothing was being revealed about the location. As I had a strong personal interest in lady-slipper orchids ever since my first encounter with *Cypripedium calceolus*, I began inquiring for more information about the Ecuadorian discovery. Eventually, I could conclude that not only had *Phragmipedium besseae* been found in Ecuador, it had been located in three separate places, simultaneously and independently by different orchid people! As astonishing and unlikely as this seemed, the problem remained to find somebody who could leak information about the areas in question. I soon realized that this was going to be another orchid challenge.

The best way to find out seemed to be to go to Ecuador and look up one of the supposed lucky discoverers: Mario Portilla of Cuenca, whom I knew from earlier trips. Thomas Höijer from the Bergius Botanic Garden in Stockholm, Sweden, and I went one day to see Mario, to try and pry some useful hints out of him, but we soon realized that dear Mario had no intention of revealing any such information. After the initial shock that we knew anything at all about his discovery, he just grinned and shook his head. He had promised somebody not to say a word about the locality (“come eternal damnation and buckets of blood”), if he did. This promise did not prevent him from showing us some of the collected plants though. They were stuck in a box underneath one of the benches in the greenhouse where he was working. It was clear to me that Mario was proud of his discovery and eager to “brag” about it, but at the same time bound by his oath of silence. Finally he admitted that

he had found the orchids while working as a guide, looking for gold together with a Swiss geologist. Then he clammed up.



A couple of weeks later Thomas and I had the pleasure of visiting another old orchid friend in Ecuador who lived in a primitive but comfortable hut in the mountains above Vilcabamba, together with his family. I had learned to know Dennis D' Alessandro rather well during previous trips when we explored the orchid-rich areas of southern Ecuador together, discovering several new species. I suspected that he would know something about the recent discoveries of *Phragmipedium besseae* as well, although I decided not to mention anything about it. There was a lot of catching up, and the evenings were filled with stories and laughter echoing through the narrow valley. Many of his neighbors were also “gringos,” trying to carve out a meager living in various ways, and panning for gold was one of them. This subject reminded Dennis of a meeting with Mario Portilla recently, during the orchid show in Guayaquil when the two “troublemakers” had shared experiences at a bar somewhere. Mario told Dennis that he had been looking for gold together with a Swiss geologist...Hearing this, I asked Dennis if Mario, by any chance, had told Dennis *where* he had been, since I also wanted to go looking for “gold” (but of a different kind). Dennis said yes, and seconds later I waved a map in front of his eyes and asked him to show me. He pointed out a remote speck, tucked away in a forgotten valley in central Ecuador and also explained how to get there.

Time to say “hello” to Mario again, which we did a few weeks later. I casually asked him if he would be interested in visiting a particular village (which I named) to do a brief pollination study of *Phragmipedium besseae*? Watching Mario’s reaction carefully, I recognized “stunned surprise” that spoke volumes about

secret whereabouts for rare *Phragmipediums*. Patiently waiting for the shock to settle, and for Mario to make up his mind, I knew I had him trapped. Finally, he hesitantly agreed, but under one condition! As Thomas and I were soon to depart from Ecuador and only had one weekend left, time was limited. Mario, on the other hand, was in charge of the “El Pangui Annual Dance Contest and Festival” and had to be there. But if we would join him during the *Fiesta*, he would gladly join us on our expedition afterwards, he said. Both Thomas and I realized that some partying would not hurt before tending to more serious matters, so we agreed.

The dance festival and contest turned out to be a wonderful and hilarious mess of water bombs, foam spray, talcum powder, rum and loud disco music throughout the tropical jungle night. Stomach problems in combination with kidney stones made me go easy on the celebrations, while Thomas “El Gigante” Höijer danced his heart away for both of us, and actually won the finals in the dance contest together with an awe-struck, midget-sized, dark-eyed lady, in fierce competition with Mario and his partner. The prize? A bottle of rum!

At 4 a.m. the following morning, somebody was trying to stir some life back into our unconscious bodies, in order to get going. We had slept on the floorboards, which somehow had transferred some of their stiffness into our backs. Other than that though, and of a certain “mental fogginess,” we were soon ready for the adventure. Had we realized what lay ahead of us, we might have thought twice about this entire project. Luckily we were completely oblivious of what an 11-hour sweaty hike along a seriously muddy trail, in scorching sun, uphill, into the depths of the Andes in search for an elusive orchid, really means to a mortal soul affected by a monumental hangover. At the end of a seemingly endless trudge, we finally reached our goal shortly before nightfall. There was still an hour of daylight lingering in the valley, so we decided to go ahead and visit the orchid site immediately. Mario took the lead into a narrow ravine nearby, with a rapid little creek along the bottom that felt great to wade in, and our weary bodies were refreshed with cool and moist air. It did not take long for Mario to locate the place where he first encountered *Phragmipedium besseae*, but he continued up the ravine and soon pointed out another locale. There, in deep shade, with roots clinging to vertical, wet and mossy cliffs, large numbers of this fantastic orchid could be seen, some displaying brilliant red flowers. Thomas and I were both stunned by the moment. It was well worth the effort, but without Mario’s help, we would never have found this place. Not in a million years.

This is how the first batch of *Phragmipedium besseae* was legally introduced to horticulture in the USA. The intention was to learn something about the habitat, which would be helpful in the cultivation of this spectacular species. We also wanted to see what was visiting the flowers in order to understand the pollination syndrome. Unfortunately, we only observed a limited number of flowers, often high up and out of reach on the cliffs, but at least one hummingbird was observed visiting and probing its beak into one flower. Whether we actually witnessed the natural pollination of *Phragmipedium besseae* or not was impossible to decide. There seemed to be a good number of seedpods present on old inflorescences, however, which indicate that pollination is rather frequent. Another reason for introducing this orchid into cultivation was to protect the natural populations that we obviously knew very little about but nevertheless suspected could rapidly become threatened.

The main reason to bring back plants to Selby Gardens was to use the institution as a natural center for the cultivation, propagation and distribution of this species, as had been done earlier with *Epidendrum ilense* in a successful manner. Some plants were also distributed to private and commercial growers, however, in case the efforts at Selby Gardens proved fruitless. This turned out to be a wise decision as administrative problems at the time, involving the management of the lab, made it impossible to proceed with this project. In summary, this *ex-situ* project turned out to be a great success story in many ways. Not only do many of the first generations of red-flowered *Phragmipedium* hybrids originate from this importation, but it also had a considerable impact on the conservation of the *in situ* populations. Due to a massive propagation effort by many growers around the world, plants of *Phragmipedium besseae* are now very reasonably priced and available to anybody who desires to give this rather finicky species a try. In addition, a serious threat to the existence of this glorious species in the wild due to unscrupulous over-collecting is greatly eliminated.

Stig Dalström, Curator Orchid Identification Center
811 South Palm Avenue, Sarasota, FL 34236
Research Associate:
Lankester Botanical Garden, University of Costa Rica
Research Center on Andean Orchids "Angel Andreetta,"
Universidad Alfredo Pérez Guerrero, Ecuador

The second part of Mr. Dalstrom's article on *Phrag. kovachii* will be in the next newsletter.

Pink Phragmipediums in Columbia

In the last newsletter we published Mr. Dalström's article on *Pink Phragmipediums in Columbia*. We were unable to publish the pictures which accompanied the article due to space constraints. Stig has requested that we publish the pictures in this newsletter. We regret that this happened and hope that the SOA members will refer back to the Winter 2007 newsletter for the article.

All photographs were made by Stig Dalström and are used here with his permission



Phrag. schlimii



Colombian population of *Phrag. fischeri*



Phrag. fischeri



Close-up of *Phrag. andreettae*



Phrag. andreettae habitat in Colombia



Phrag. fischeri and *andreettae*

2008 Paph Guild Meeting

The 41st meeting of the Paphiopedilum Guild was held at the Inn at Morrow Bay in Morro Bay, California, January 12 and 13, 2008. Considering that last year everyone nearly froze (by California standards), this year it was a balmy mid-70 degree sunny weekend. There was a good show of Paphs and Phrags for everyone to admire, and this year there were two trophies presented - the Hanes Memorial Trophy for the best hybrid and the Norris Powell Trophy for the best species. Every registrant was given one ballot for each selection. *Paph. Valerie Tonkin* won for the best hybrid and *Paph. sanderianum* won for best species.

The meeting was called to order by this year's chairwoman, Marilyn Levy, on Saturday morning. The first presenter was Fred Clarke of Sunset Valley Orchids who presented his view on "The Parvisepalum and Brachypetalum Influence on Multi-floral Paphs."

After our first break the program continued with Terry Root of the Orchid Zone, who spoke on the "Paphs from the Land of Oz" and his future breeding lines. He has selected *Paph. Stone Lovely* and *Paph. Pacific Shamrock* as two of his favorites to continue looking for rich greens and strong spotting on greens. He is also trying to find the elusive orange and using *Paph. Ice Castle* to continue with whites.

Following Terry Root was Charles Weckerle-Thrun of Lothorian Orchids and the Pat Rowland Collection. He presented the award slides given to *Paphiopedilums* and *Phragmipediums* by the Cymbidium Society of America.

Jerry Fischer of Orchids, Limited was the final speaker of the day with his presentation of "New Developments in *Phragmipediums*." As usual, always an interesting topic and speaker.

At the end of the lecture portion of the day, there were orchid sales, cheese and cocktails at Orchids of Los Osos. Capping off the evening was the banquet.

On Sunday morning, the first speaker was Dr. Eric Christenson, speaking on "*Phragmipedium caudatum* in Peru."

The final speaker was Olaf Gruss from Germany. His topic was "*Paphiopedilum* and *Phragmipedium* – Species and Hybrids." He touched on the new Peruvian form of



Paph. Val Tonkin displayed and photographed by Norito Hasegawa from the Congleton collection.

Phrag. lindenii, alba forms of *Phrag. longifolium*, the white *Phrag. andreetae* and hybrids with *Phrag. platyphyllum*.

The 2008 Guild closed after the last speaker, and everyone left Morro Bay in the California sunshine to get home and begin to pack for the World Orchid Conference in Miami. January was a great month for orchid lovers.

Karen Muir



Paph. sanderianum 'Whirligig' displayed and photographed by D.Y. Hung of Paphiness.

Supporting Members

In each issue of our newsletter we like to recognize and thank our supporting members. Each one of these businesses continues to support our efforts to have an outreach program for all slipper growers. If you are interested in becoming a supporting member, please contact Jean Metcalf at orchidiva@yahoo.com. We also hope that each of our members will support these businesses.

Antec Labs, Bob and Lynn Wellenstein
 B & B Orchids, Bob Ellis
 Barron's Greenhouse, Jack Barron
 Berkshire Orchids, Ann Levine
 Celebrate Orchids!, Barbara Noe
 Fairwood Orchids, Ed Diamond
 Fishing Creek Orchids, Stephen Male
 Flasks by Chuck Acker, Chuck Acker
 Fox Valley Orchids, Ltd., Tom Kalina
 Glendale Botanicals, Robert Gennari
 Gunzenhauser Orchids, Ernst Gunzenhauser
 Gypsy Glen Orchids, Dennis D'Alessandro
 Herb Windom
 Hilo Orchid Farm, James Fang
 James L. Newsome, MD
 Marlow's Orchids, Jim Marlow
 Marriott Orchids, Hadley Cash
 McLellan Botanicals/Taisuco America
 Michael L. Ault, MD
 Mountain View Orchids, Kurt Studier and Barry Drake
 Nicky Zurcher
 Orchid Inn, Ltd., Sam Tsui
 Orchidaceae, Mark Srull and Joan Bateman
 Orchidbabies, LLC, Earl and Phyllis Bailey
 Orchids Limited, Jerry and Yoko Fischer
 Orchidview Orchids, HP Norton
 Paphanatics, unLimited, Norito Hasegawa
 Pinecrest Orchids, Leon Blumreich
 Piping Rock Orchids, Glen F. Decker
 rePotme.com, Ruth and David Shapiro
 R. K. Gems, Rod Knowles
 Ratcliffe Orchids, LLC, Paul and Mary Phillips
 Seagrove Orchids, LLC, Linda Thorne

Slipper Orchid Study Group of Florida
 Steve Helbling
 The Slipper Orchid Forum
 Tyler Orchids and Tropicals, Russell M. Tyler, Ph. D.
 Whippoorwill Orchids, Tom and Barbara Larkin
 Windy Hill Gardens, Marilyn and Brian LeDoux
 Woodstream Orchids, Bill and Lynn Evans-Goldner
 Zephyrus Orchids, John and Nicole Doherty

SOA DIRECTORY

President: Barbara Tisherman, Pittsburgh, PA; (412) 683-0207; btisherman@aol.com

Vice President: Steve Drozda, Pittsburgh, PA; (412) 854-1862; sdrozda@adelphia.net

Secretary: Russ Tyler, Brainerd, MN; (218) 829-4840; mtyler@brainerd.net

Treasurer: Linda Thorne, Seagrove, NC; (336) 879-6677, orchidlinda@rtmc.net.

Director: Sam Tsui, Bloomington, IL; (309) 662-2386; samtsui@orchidinnusa.com

Director: Thomas Larkin, Rogers, AR; (501) 925-2228; wiprLark@cs.com

Webmaster: Rod Knowles, Brainerd, MN; (218) 829-4840; rkgems@brainerd.net

Newsletter Editor: Janette Harris, Westfield, NC; (336) 351-3945; jaharris@surry.net

Membership Secretary: Jean Metcalf, Erie, PA; (814) 866-3437; orchidiva@yahoo.com

Do you love Cymbidiums and Paphiopedilums?

The Cymbidium Society of America invites you to join

Membership includes six issues of the colorful CSA Journal magazine

Current annual dues: US\$30.00 (includes overseas surface postage) - add \$20.00 for overseas airmail

[VISA, MASTERCARD, JCB or checks in US funds only]

c/o Jose Rodriguez, Membership Secretary, 172 River Run Circle, Sacramento, CA 95833

