



March 2022 Newsletter

Please feel free to forward this newsletter to friends who might be interested in knowing about Five Cities Orchid Society and encourage them to subscribe at www.fcos.org



Laelia anceps bloomed by Jeff Parham on an outside patio in Los Osos, California. Picture credit to Valerie Gemanis.

**From the President's Potting Bench:
Hello Fellow FCOSers!**

This last month brought many new developments within my orchid collection. I so enjoyed the blooms offered by my Laelias in the winter. Many of my Cymbidiums are now developing spikes and buds, and some of them are starting to flower. The Coelogynes are compelling with their dominance of fragrance, grace and elegance.

I can't recommend Coelogynes enough. If you're looking for them, reach out to Dan at Asbell's Orchids in Arroyo Grande. He has a few Coelogynes species and hybrids that are looking for new homes.

This upcoming month is promising for our society. We have partnered with the San Luis Obispo Botanical Gardens, and will be selling orchids at their Art in the Garden Event. This will be held on March 26-27, 10:00-5:00. This will help us get exposure in the community and bring in new members. We are requesting volunteers to help. If you are interested, please contact myself or Eric Holanda. We'd all appreciate the assistance!

We are also quite grateful to Cal Coast Orchids for donating flowering Phaleanopsis and Cymbidiums for our sale. Bas and Allison, we appreciate your support!

In other news, we are planning an online orchid auction on April 2-9, with plant pickup on April 16 at Asbell's Orchids. If you have plants that you would like to donate to our auction use this link to the donation form: <https://fcos.betterworld.org/donate-an-item>

Thanks so much!

Our Zoom talks continue to be a highlight of each month. We have certainly had some fascinating and knowledgeable speakers. Fred Clarke's inspiring talk on Aussie Dendrobiums last month was really enjoyable. He also gave us a discount on his new line of plants, which were released on February 14th. Thanks Fred!

In regard to FCOS financial business, I need to remind members of how essential it is to pay your annual membership dues. These dues are an important component of our budget. Yet even membership dues do not cover all FCOS expenses; we additionally solicit donations/hold auctions/seek alternative funding to keep our programs running.

We now have 314 subscribers to our newsletter. If you subscribe to our newsletter and are not yet a member, please formally join us by paying dues and becoming a card-carrying member. Here's the link to apply for membership: <https://www.fcos.org/memberbenefits>

If you are already a member and need to pay your annual dues, you can do so [here](#):
Membership dues are only \$25.00 a year, and member benefits are well worth the money, if I do say so myself!

The FCOS is a 501(c)(3) nonprofit; donations (not membership dues) are tax-deductible. You can [send](#) donations to: <https://fcos.betterworld.org/donate>

I hope to see you all at the March meeting. Happy Blooming!

Jeffery Parham

President, Five Cities Orchid Society

The 2022 Santa Barbara International Orchid Show, originally scheduled for March has been postponed to 2023. For updates, sign up for the [SBIOS Newsletter here](#).



Coelogyne Unchained Melody (C cristata x C flaccida).

This primary hybrid has long-lasting crystalline white flowers (3" across) have a nice contrasting light yellow throat. Spikes will have up to 15 or so flowers on large plants. Very fragrant with a scent similar to narcissus. This plant is a fast grower, with each bulb producing 2 or 3 new bulbs. Flowers in the late winter and early fall. This plant prefers cold-warm temps, bright indirect light, and even watering and light fertilizer year-round. Grown outside in shade conditions in Los Osos by Jeff Parham.



White Cymbidium. This Cymbidium may be a NOID but it is truly appreciated for its purity. Grown by Kristie Wells outside in Los Osos.



Epidendrum showing red flowers in an umbel. This plants grows outside and is exposed to the highest light and seems to always be in flower. These are favorites of our local hummingbirds that can often be seen visiting the flowers and often pollinate the flowers, as evidenced by the seed pod.

In botany, an umbel is an inflorescence that consists of a number of short flower stalks which spread from a common point, somewhat like umbrella ribs. The word was coined in botanical usage in the 1590s, from Latin umbella "parasol, sunshade". The arrangement can vary from being flat-topped to almost spherical.



Five Cities Orchid Society Presents:

Ron Parsons: Bulbophyllums and Other Strange Orchids

Thursday, March 10th, 2022 7:00 - 8:30 PM PST

Explore the fascinating world of Bulbophyllums through Ron's amazing photographs. Ron has travelled the world photographing orchids and he will present images of Bulbophyllums in their natural habitat as well as in hobbyist collections.

Learn how to care for these mostly miniature orchids and determine which you should consider growing for your specific growing conditions.

Join Zoom Meeting

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/82355435739?pwd=bThHazRPekw5cjhnYmNzMlpkTW96dz09>

Meeting ID: 823 5543 5739

Passcode: 204435

Find your local number:

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/kcNqzKNn34>



Bulbophyllum Elizabeth Anne 'Buckleberry' grown by Eric Holenda and on display several years ago at one of our in-person monthly meetings. A very impressive plant. Divisions of this plant will be available on our auction in April.



Fred Clarke was our February speaker and as usual, he gave a fantastic talk about Australian Dendrobium species and hybrids and how to grow them. Many of these Dendrobiums can be grown outdoors in frost free areas along the Central California coast.



Tall upright plants commonly producing aerial roots. 1 to 4 flower stems per pseudobulb, 40 to 125 flowers per spiker with a spread of 1 1/2 to 3 inches per flower. Off-white to bright golden yellow with heavy substance and fragrance. These plants can get really large, growing in half wine barrels or larger tubs.



Aussie Native Dendrobiums and Their Cultivation by Fred Clarke.....

Fred provided a wealth of information on the major Australian Dendrobium species, their hybrids and how to grow them successfully. If you did not have time to attend the Zoom meeting, it is well worth your time to review his presentation:

https://us02web.zoom.us/rec/share/Y5zsq8q3jalK_pQr_wVNmkRc_8q-kLB171XKm94TQBt6zOOyOcJJuC0Pv1ICAKL_xds7g96rtdn7ci6X

Passcode: iask?7kj

The major species are:

D. speciosum - large pseudobulbs, white to creamy yellow to bright yellow flowers. “Chunky flowers” with heavy substance and fragrance.

D. kingianum - smaller plants 4" to 20" tall, whites, pinks, purples.

D. tetragonium - slender pseudobulbs, yellow green flowers with reddish markings.

D. falcorostrum - grows at high elevations where snow occurs. Flowers are cream to white. Used to create cold tolerant hybrids.

D. fleckeri - plants form small clumps. Butterscotch orange to apricot yellow flowers.

D. bigibbum - pronounced "bi-JIB-um". Pseudobulbs 16" to 30" long, flowers violet, magenta lilac, white and coerulea. Not cold tolerant - needs warm conditions.

It is important to note Australian Dendrobiums will re-bloom up to 5 times from each pseudobulb and most require winter chilling to initiate flower spikes.

How to grow Australian Dendrobiums to their best advantage:

Water and Fertilizer - Summer: water and fertilize regularly, Winter: allow plants to dry out between watering, once dry - wait a few days to water. Fertilize at a rate of 1/2 tsp/gallon every watering in summer - less frequent water and fertilizer in winter.

Light - 3,000 to 3,500 footcandles (75% shade Summer, 55% shade Winter)

Temperature - 75-90F Summer, 40-55F Winter. Will tolerate brief highs of 110F and lows of 33F (except for the warmth requiring *D. bigibbum*).

Potting Media - 3:1 mix of bark to perlite. Use small bark for small pots, larger bark for larger pots. Media needs to be well drained. Do not use oversized pots - smaller pots prevent the interior of the root ball from remaining wet, promoting rot.

Repotting Techniques - repot just before new roots appear. (note on tag when roots appear so repotting in the future can be timed one or two weeks prior to new root emergence). Treat all plants as though they are virus infected - use a fresh sheet of newspaper under each plant, wear gloves, sterilize equipment and do not use potting sticks which could transfer virus from plant to plant.



Monthly Checklist for March and April

The AOS thanks Ned Nash and James Rose for this essay. Articles like this can be [found on the AOS website](#) and in the archived issues of [ORCHIDS](#).

Cattleya Although March is, in many parts of the country, still a cold and blustery month, the lengthening days and warmer temperatures allowed by increased light are long-awaited harbingers of the coming change of season. Some of the best standard cattleyas of the year will be in bloom or will be blooming soon. The last of the winter-flowering hybrids will join the

earliest of the spring hybrids in a wonderful display. Be on the alert for senescing sheaths that need removal. If these yellowing sheaths are not removed, the moisture they trap can lead to bud rot. Careful removal of the sheath will allow the buds to develop, although they will need additional support. Changing light conditions can also be a problem in March and April. An exceptionally bright day, especially immediately following a rain, can lead to sunburn of the foliage if shading is not attended to properly. There can still be periods of dull days where spikes can weaken owing to the lower light. Lengthening days will mean increased metabolic rates necessitating increased water and fertilizer. The plants will indicate needs by drying more rapidly, which means more frequent watering and fertilizing.

With the passing of the season for winter bloomers, and the beginning of the season for spring bloom, it is also the time to be on the lookout for plants that will need potting after they bloom. Immediately after blooming has proven to be the best time to repot winter- and spring-flowering cattleyas. In most cases, they will be ready to grow roots, so if potted at this time, they will root right into fresh mix with little or no setback.

Cymbidium Plants should be putting on a spectacular show this time of year. Adjust all staking and twist-ties and be on the lookout for aphids, slugs, and snails. Give adequate water because flowering strains the plants. As new growths appear later, increase the nitrogen level in the fertilizer. Should a plant look healthy but not be blooming, try increasing the light during the next growing season. The number-one reason for no flowers is lack of light.

Dendrobium (Australian) These hard-cane dendrobiums will be at their flowering peak now. It is not unusual to see a specimen of this type in an orchid show boasting 1,000 flowers. The secret with this group -- bred primarily from *Dendrobium kingianum* and *Dendrobium speciosum* -- is to provide ample water, fertilizer, and light during the growing season.

Lycaste This genus of superb orchids will be coming to the end of its flowering season. Soon you will see the beginning of new root growth, which is an excellent time to repot into fresh media. As new growth emerges, provide ample fertilizer and water. A sign of good culture is an increase in the size of pseudobulbs with each successive year.

Miltoniopsis This marks the beginning of the flowering season. Amazing displays of color will dazzle the grower over the next few months. Prepare your plants for optimum display by staking spikes (if needed) and cleaning off the older yellow foliage. Do not miss the wonderful fragrance as the flowers unfold.

Paphiopedilum March is the beginning of the season of heaviest potting for lady's-slipper orchids. However, it is a month where the volume of plants needing attention is still small. It is an excellent month to take the time to work with your paphiopedilums before the pressure of other potting prevents you doing the thorough job you should. Look at each plant: Is it clean of dead and dying foliage? Is it weed free? Does it need potting? Is it in spike? Does it have an insect problem? Cleaning and restaging your paphs is one of the most satisfying tasks of the orchid year. Cleaned and potted paphiopedilums look happy.

The summer-blooming types will be showing the first of their buds in March and April. Be on the lookout for the buds, as well as any insect pests that may have found their way into the

crowns of your plants. It is especially difficult to clean mealybugs, in particular once they have become established in the plant. Better to get to them before they get a good toehold.

Increasing light levels should give emerging spikes the strength they need to grow straight and strong. Do not be too anxious to stake the spikes, because if they are staked too soon, the flowers may develop a "nodding" stance, where the dorsal will not stand upright. If the spikes seem to develop at an angle, let them, and stake after the flower has hardened for best carriage, especially on the hybrids with fairieanum background.

Phalaenopsis In most of the country, March is the peak blooming month for phalaenopsis. Staking needs to be carefully attended to, so that the flowers will be displayed at their best for orchid shows and judging -- even those intended for your home will look best if properly staked. One of the most decorative aspects of phalaenopsis spikes is the way they gracefully arch. If not staked properly, the spike will lack this grace and will not be as pleasing. Most growers like to have the final support just below the first flower, allowing maximum support, without sacrificing the beauty of the arching spike.

Rapid-growing spikes and open flowers place extra demands on the plant. Careful monitoring of watering and feeding will give the plants the energy they require to give their best floral display. Remember, too, that the lengthening days will also increase the frequency at which plants need water.

Beware of the invasion of sucking pests that accompany the flowering season. Flowers and spikes are favorite targets of mealybugs and scales. Be on the lookout for their presence, often indicated by the appearance of sooty mold resulting from the exudate of the bugs and treat before flowers or buds are too advanced. If flowers and buds are too far along, the chemical treatment may damage or abort them.

Pleurothallids Members in this large and increasingly popular group will be looking their best now. If plants are not in flower, the next few months provide an excellent time to divide if needed or repot into fresh mix. Taking care of these tasks now will allow enough time for your plants to become established before the hot weather arrives.

What's Blooming Now - a few photos from our members and friends



Masdevallia angullata.
Grown by Jeffrey
Thompson outside in
sphagnum moss
placed in a mesh
basket. Found in
Colombia and
northwestern Ecuador
in cloud forests at
elevations of 600 to
2600 meters.

Closeup of
Masdevallia angullata
flowers.





***Masdevallia* Cinnamon
Twist. Is a primary
hybrid between *M.*
ayabacana and *M.*
goliath. Grown by
Jeffrey Thompson.**

Pleurothallis loranthophylla. Found from Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, Guyana, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia as a hot to cool growing epiphyte at elevations of sea level to 2100 meters. Grown by Jeffrey Thompson.



Cymbidium Regal Ruby 'Darkie'. This orchid was a gift from Ralph Kashima. Grown outside in semi-shade in a plastic container filled with a bark mixture. Grown by Chris Ehrler.

**Cymbidium 'Tartar' x
Pink Champagne
'Pinkie'. Grown
outside in semi-shade
in a plastic container
filled with a bark
mixture. Grown by
Chris Ehrler.**





Dendrochilum bicallosum. Found in the Philippines at elevations of 300 to 830 meters as a hot growing epiphyte. According to orchidsspecies.com the correct name for this species is *D. convallariiforme*. This orchid is grown semi-hydroponically. Grown by Chris Ehrlar in a cool greenhouse.

Closeup of
Dendrochilum
bicallosum flowers.





Laelia anceps 'Wallburnn' x
L. anceps 'Helen'. Grown in
a cool greenhouse
mounted on a piece of cork
oak bark with some
sphagnum moss on the
roots. Grown by Chris
Ehrler.

Laelia anceps
'Williamsianum 'Snowdrop'.
Grown outside in a plastic
container filled with a bark
mixture. Grown by Chris
Ehrler.





Lycaste Ray (Kiana x Alan Salzman). From Ecuagenera. Grown in a cool greenhouse in a plastic container filled with a bark mixture. Grown by Chris Ehrler.

BLC. Oconee "Maidenhall" grown by Ron Hardy in Gig Harbor, WA.





Masdevallia boliviensis.
Acquired from Ecuagenera.
Does not look like the
photos of this species
presented in
orchidspecies.com. Grown
by Chris Ehrler in a cool
greenhouse.

Closeup of *Masdevallia boliviensis* flower.



This orchid is grown in the top end of a cut off plastic water bottle with sphagnum moss. The cap of the bottle has holes in it so that excess water can easily drain out. The technique was seen at an orchid nursery in Colombia. A very inexpensive 'pot' for your smaller orchids.

Laelia anceps grown in a
Greenhouse by Ron &
Virginia Hardy in Gig Harbor,
WA





Masdevallia filaria. A cool to cold growing epiphyte found in the central and western cordilleras of Colombia between 1500 to 2100 meters in elevation. Grown in a clay pot filled with sphagnum moss in a cool greenhouse. Grown by Chris Ehrler.

Closeup of *Masdevallia filaria* flower.





Masdevallia wageneriana. An epiphytic species found in Venezuela growing in cool to warm conditions at elevations of 1100 to 1800 meters. Grown in a cool greenhouse in sphagnum moss in a mesh pot. Grown by Chris Ehrler.

Side view of *Masdevallia wagneriana* flower.





Restrepia antennifera. A cool to cold growing epiphyte found in Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru in at elevations of 1600 to 3500 meters. Grown in a cool greenhouse in a clay pot filled with sphagnum moss. Grown by Chris Ehrler.

Side view of *Restrepia antennifera* flower.





Restrepia guttulata. This orchid was acquired from Dan Newman and had been collected many years ago in Atillo, Ecuador. A cold to cool growing, Colombian, Ecuadorian, Peruvian and Venezuelan, epiphytic species found at elevations of 1700 to 3000 meters. Grown in a cool greenhouse in a clay pot filled with sphagnum moss. Grown by Chris Ehrler.

Side view of *Restrepia guttulata* flower.





Restrepia sanguinea
'Ecuagenera' 4N. A cool to cold growing epiphyte found at elevations of 1500 to 2800 meters in Colombia. Grown in a cool greenhouse in a clay pot filled with sphagnum moss. Grown by Chris Ehrler.

Side view of *Restrepia sanguinea* 'Ecuagenera' 4N flower.





Restrepia trichoglossa.
Found at elevations of 300 to 3200 meters in Panama, Colombia, Peru and Ecuador as a warm to cold growing epiphyte. Grown in a cool greenhouse in a clay pot filled with sphagnum moss. Grown by Chris Ehrlert.

Side view of *Restrepia trichoglossa* flower.





Restrepia wageneri. A warm to cool growing epiphyte found at elevations of 1200 to 2300 meters in western Venezuela. Grown in a cool greenhouse in a clay pot filled with sphagnum moss. Grown by Chris Ehrler.

Side view of *Restrepia wagneri* flower.





Name on the tag is *Stelis eublepharis* but the flower is different than the species photo in orchidspecies.com. Grown in a cool greenhouse in a clay pot filled with sphagnum moss. Grown by Chris Ehrlar.

Closeup of *Stelis eublepharis* flowers.





Laelia finickiana (white form) has the same cultural requirements as *L. anceps*. Grown by Ed Lysek.

SVO 7056 Orquidacea's 'Small Fortune'. The temperature tolerance and shape is inherited from the orange flowered parent *Lc.* 'Trick or Treat' and the red color is from *Slc.* Kagaribi Dawn 'Red Star'. Grown from a flask in 2017 - some of these seedlings are growing into foot-tall, multi-spiked plants. Grown by Ed Lysek.





Clowesia Grace Dunn X *Mormodes ignea*— the *Mormodes* parent imparts color to the light pink flowers of Grace Dunn. Grown by Eric Holenda.

Dendrobium Aussie Parade X Hilda Poxon— makes a nice display, as all the spikes bloom at the same time. Grown by Eric Holenda.



Webinars-Coming Attractions!



When	March 16, 2022 8:30pm EDT Wednesday	March 22, 2022 8:30pm EDT Tuesday	April 19, 2022 8:30pm EDT Tuesday	April 27, 2022 8:30pm EDT Wednesday
Topic	The Story of Jewel Orchids Glistening Gems of the Forest Floor	Greenhouse Chat (Orchid Q&A) <i>Send in your Questions!</i>	More on Modern LED Lighting Answering Your Questions	Greenhouse Chat (Orchid Q&A) <i>Send in your Questions!</i>
Presenter	Nicholas Rust Orchid hybridizer with a passion for terrestrials	Ron McHatton Chief Education and Science Officer	Kelly McCracken Owner High Desert Orchids, Miniature Orchid Specialist	Ron McHatton Chief Education and Science Officer

REGISTRATION REQUIRED

Cannot make it on the scheduled date or time? No need to worry. Register anyhow!

ALL webinars are recorded and available to view at your leisure.

GREENHOUSE CHAT Webinars are indexed by topic for future viewing.

Send your Greenhouse Chat questions and photos to: greenhousechat@aos.org

Webinar announcements are posted to Facebook,



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR:

Here's a better way to air your dirty (or clean) laundry. Got a complaint, suggestion or just want to express your opinion, send an email to our editors, [Jeff Parham](#), [Chris Ehrler](#) or [Ed Lysek](#). (photo courtesy of Gary Yong Gee).

Question:

I have a Laelia and a Epidendrum that are growing outside on my patio and have normally d grow and bloomed just fine. A few weeks ago, I noticed that the bulbs on the Laelia (pictured below) have turned black. The lower leaves and canes on my Epidendrum are showing a similar black color. Any ideas what happened and what can I go to treat this and prevent it happening again. -Kristie?

Answer 1:

During mid - winter, keep your Laelias, Epi's, Catts, DRY! They can easily go a month or so without any water, UNLESS they have active vegetative growth, in which case you need to CAREFULLY water. If you get some balmy weather, then yes, water them, even the dormant ones. Remember the old timer's three words of guidance: Water the weather! -Eric

Answer 2:

Definitely looks like cold temperature damage to me. See my photo below for similar blackened areas. Most of my damage was on new growth that emerged mid to late summer and did not fully mature before being exposed to temperatures in the low 40'sF. Next year I will not fertilize these Epidendrums after Sept. and will let new summer growths mature and "harden off" before the onset of cold weather. I'll also move the plants off the ground where cold air collects and keep the plants on benches. Only my Epis growing on the ground had blackened leaves, the ones elevated on benches are fine.

Suggest Kristie keep these plants on the dry side to see if new roots emerge. She can also cut a few canes if the stems are green (not black) and wrap them in damp sphagnum moss or lay them horizontally on damp moss and if kept humid and bright roots may develop at several nodes but it may take up to a year. The cut ends of the stems can be dipped in rooting hormone to promote root development. -Ed





Laelia showing blackened damage.



Epidendrum showing lower leaves turning black.



Ed's plant that exhibits similar cold damage symptoms.



Spring Plant Sale

Select native and drought tolerant plants.
All sales support the Botanical Garden.

Member-only Benefits!
Exclusive early access Saturday from 9am-12pm
Free Plant for new & renewing members
15% off at Plant Sale & Gift Shop
(artist consignment not included)

Art in the Garden

Meet talented local artists. Purchase unique hand-crafted wares.

sponsored by  FIVE CITIES
ORCHID SOCIETY

 New Times

 SLO COUNTY ARTS



March 26 & 27
10 am to 5 pm

FREE
Garden
Admission



San Luis Obispo

**BOTANICAL
GARDEN**

For Member deals
plant lists & more
go to SLOBG.org



3450 Dairy Creek Road, San Luis Obispo

805.541.1400

FCOS will be selling orchids and having a membership drive during the SLO Botanical Gardens Art in the Garden Event. Contact Eric Holenda to volunteer: cbh@charter.net



Family fun-filled day event...
**Plant Sales, Demos,
and Educational Booths!**

CCGGA
19th Annual
OPEN HOUSE
SCHOLARSHIP
FUNDRAISER

SATURDAY,
APRIL 9, 2022
9AM-2PM

Begin your tour at CCGGA Education Center located at Nipomo High School.

A selection of plants will be available for purchase from several nurseries.

Masks are required indoors and at checkout areas regardless of vaccination status.



INFORMATION: (800) 961-8901 or info@ccgga.com

FCOS is invited to work with CalCoast Orchids and answer orchid related questions and provide information on memberships during the Open house. Volunteers needed both in Nipomo and Los Osos. Contact Jeff (jsp1440@aol.com)



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Membership Benefits and How to Join FCOS

- The FCOS Newsletter emailed every month. Keep up to date on FCOS activities, enjoy entertaining and informative articles, and orchid culture tips. [Sign up for FCOS newsletter.](#)
- Monthly Zoom talks from local and worldwide Orchid Experts.
- Opportunities to win beautiful and quality orchids.
- Network with amateur, advanced collectors and commercial growers
- Select invitation to our Holiday Party/Summer Picnic and Auctions.
- Participation in our Annual Central California Coast Orchid Show
- Create orchid displays for The Huntington Botanical Gardens International Orchid Show/The Santa Barbara International Orchid Show.
- Invitation to exclusive FCOS Field-trips to out of town vendors and events.
- Click to download a copy of the [FCOS Membership Form.](#)
- Membership dues are \$25 per year for an individual or family. \$15 after June 1 for the balance of the calendar year.
- Make your check payable to Five Cities Orchid Society, PO Box 1066 Grover Beach, CA 93483.
- Please include your completed membership form with your payment.
- Thank You for becoming a member of the Five Cities Orchid Society.

Payment by Credit Card with an FCOS-BetterWorld Account

If you wish to pay for your membership by credit card, you will need to establish an account with the FCOS processing service BetterWorld. Establishing an FCOS-BetterWorld account will also enable you to participate in FCOS on-line orchid auctions as well as paying for your membership dues. [Click here to create an FCOS-BetterWorld account and pay for your membership by credit card.](#)

A Lifetime Individual Membership is available for a one-time donation of \$500. Your generous donation enables FCOS to attract quality speakers, create content rich newsletters and most importantly helps finance one of the largest regional orchid shows in the western U.S. You can submit your lifetime membership payment by check using the [FCOS Membership Form](#) or by credit card by clicking this link: [FCOS-BetterWorld Lifetime Membership Donation of \\$500.](#)

FCOS Garage Sale

Send an email to [Jeff Parham](#), [Chris Ehrler](#) or [Ed Lysek](#) and include an image of your item, a description, price, and your contact info. We'll include your info in our next monthly newsletter if there is space. FCOS assumes no responsibility for payment, taxes, etc. We ask the items be orchid or plant related. FCOS is not taking a commission or participating in any other way.

Cymbidiums for Sale in San Luis Obispo. 5-gallon pots of mature plants, many in spike. Seeking for \$20-\$30 each. See photos below. Contact Jerry Camel 805-543-9338.



FCOS Nutricote Type 180 13-11-11 fertilizer for sale! As you heard at the January meeting George Hatfield likes to use Nutricote time released fertilizer on his orchids. FCOS purchased some large bags of the Nutricote Type 180 and separated it into one (1) pound bags and selling it for \$4/pound. I just checked on Amazon and you can purchased five (5) pounds of it through them for \$49.52 (about \$10/pound). BUT to get the FCOS price you need to contact Chris (805-748-4609) and come to his house to pick it up and pay for it. So if do not mind paying over twice the price Amazon might deliver for free.

Five Cities Orchid Society 2022 Board of Directors

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Karen Kolba, Anne Bachmann, and Ed Lysek, *Directors at Large*

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Orchids are really great!

Five Cities Orchid Society, P.O. Box 1066, Grover Beach, CA 93483-1066, USA

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