



JANUARY 2026

Orchid Society of Coral Gables

The Orchid Society of Coral Gables is a non-profit organization established for the purpose of showing the cultural and economic importance of the orchid, as well as the intrinsic beauty, and biological and ecological importance of this group of plants. We promote the scientific research and study of orchids including their classification, evolution, propagation, culture, care, and development. Additionally, we support the conservation of orchids in nature, and disseminate educational information and knowledge about the orchid family to the general public.

www.oscg.club

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Cold,
cold!!

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January Meeting • Tuesday, January 7, 2025
No Beginner's Class • General meeting, 7:30 pm

Larry Cox, Paphiopedilum grower extraordinaire

"Slipper Collection for South Florida"



We are honored to have as our first speaker of 2026 one of our long-standing members and an expert in Paphiopedilums. Larry Cox has always given us great

culture advice and also has shared his wonderful orchids with us, both at our Show and Tell and in our displays. It pains us to say that he will be moving soon to North Carolina, so we hope that this will not be his last talk to us. However, we wish him well in the future in his new home and we hope he doesn't forget us!

Larry Cox acquired his first orchid, a cattleya, in 1972. His second was a paphiopedilum, Paph. Maudiae 'Magnificum.' The cattleya is long gone, but he still has a piece of the paph. When he began with paphs, he commonly heard, "You can't grow those in South Florida," but the first one lived and

bloomed, and the paphiopedilum collection continued to grow. In the mid 1980's most of the other orchids were sold or given away, all for the love of paphs.

In 1989 he moved from his South Miami residence to a more spacious property in the farming district of southern Miami-Dade County where he built his dream greenhouse of 3000 square feet. He has suffered setbacks, such as hurricane Andrew in 1992, but with perseverance and with the discovery of new paph species, and the consequent new hybrids, Larry's love of paphiopedilums has been renewed over and over again.

In 1983 Larry won his first AOS award for Paph. Maudiae coloratum 'Elektra' AM/AOS, one of the first vinicolors. Since then his orchids

Continued on page 3



*"When we love, we
always strive to become
better than we are.*

*When we strive to
become better than we
are, everything around
us becomes better too."*

—Paulo Coelho ."

President's Message

Dear members:

Happy New Year to everyone!!!
As you know, I am taking the reins
this year as President. Thank you
to all of you who elected me and I
am excited for the new year!

I would like to thank Laura Aiken, who has been the President for the past 3 years, for all her hard work and leadership! She did a great job and will continue to help the society as my second in command, the 1st Vice President!

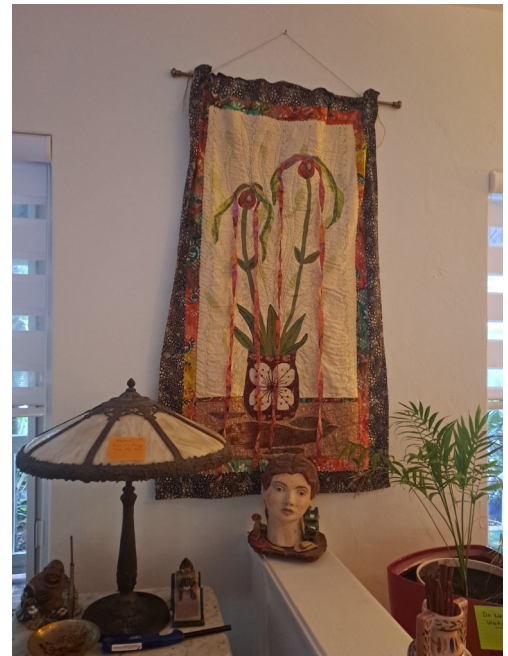
Ideally you have all been watching the weather closely. We just got through a bit longer than normal cold spell. Four nights of lows in the 40's can cause havoc if you were not prepared. Hopefully everyone brought in the plants that are more sensitive to the cold.

It certainly looked like everyone was enjoying themselves at the Holiday party. All the food brought in was delicious. I truly enjoy coordinating the holiday party for the society and I think that the "Tropical Christmas" theme with flamingos and tropical shirts was very well received. We even had an impromptu dance by my granddaughters (I really had no idea they were going to do that!)

Thank you to **Alvaro Palache** for donating the wonderful orchid painting, **Laura Aiken's husband, Brad**, for donating his handmade wood and resin vases, and **Karina Motes** for donating her namesake Vanda.

I donated a handmade wall hanging of a Paphiopedilum which

was won by Twila Grandchamp! She was sooooo happy she sent me a photo of it hanging on her wall!



A
big

thank you to all the members who helped with setup, door duties, food duties, and everything that goes into making our party great!

Tamiami is almost here, January 16, 17, and 18! WE Really need members to sign up for the membership table. There are openings available for all 3 days. We are approached by many people at Tamiami asking about our orchid society and we even sign up new members! .

MOST IMPORTANT: WE NEED YOUR ORCHIDS TO MAKE OUR AWARD-WINNING DISPLAY. ALL THE INFORMATION IS IN THE ARTICLE ON PAGE 3. PLEASE READ!

And don't forget, it's time to renew your membership! We have lots of great new ideas for 2026 and we are going to make this a great year!

See you soon, *Melana Davison*

Laura Aiken

Continued from page 1 - Larry Cox

have earned sixty-eight AOS awards, including five FCC's.

Twenty years ago, Larry retired from thirty-seven years as a teacher, the last fifteen teaching Advanced Placement high school English. He now spends his time reading, traveling, maintaining his property and, of course, growing paphs. Larry has experimented with other orchid genera and has found success with lycastes, phragmipediums, and pescatoreas. He has even rediscovered the wonder of cattleyas, particularly species.

In the fall of 2025 Larry sold most of his orchid collection anticipating a move to Hendersonville, North Carolina in the spring of 2026. The thought of parting with his paphs was hard to accept, so he kept a few of his favorite plants. He is going to enter a new orchid adventure growing under lights in his basement.



Help with our Tamiami Display! We want to win again!



TAMIAMI INTERNATIONAL
ORCHID FESTIVAL

January 16-18, 2026
OrchidFestival.com



Ok, members, this is one of the times we really need your help!

There are a couple of areas we need your help. **First, we need your plants! All sizes, all colors!**

Please bring your plants to the fairgrounds **Thursday, January 15th between 9am and 1pm.** If you can't get there at that time, please email Laura at laura54orchid@gmail.com or call Melana Davison at 760-212-8919 and we can work it out!

And if you can **stay to help** out with the display, that is great! Any amount of time is fine. And anyone else who would like to help with the display can

come anytime on Thursday, but the display has to be done by 5. And for those of you helping, snacks, lunch, and drinks will be available for workers from the society.

Second, we still have spots available for **helping on the Membership table.** It's a fun and easy job, and you get **free entrance** to the show! **We have availability on all three days.** *Please think about helping and remember, it counts toward your volunteer hours for the year! (See the update on volunteer hours on page 4.) Please email Laura at laura54orchid@gmail.com and let her know you can help!*

The society needs everyone to do their part. The more hands we have, the less work there is!

From the Membership Committee! Important! Please read thoroughly!

It's that time of year again, time to pay your OSCG membership dues. The dues are the same, \$30 for single, \$50 for two people at same address. We will be accepting this amount Jan-March. After the March meeting, the dues go up to \$35 and \$55.

If you've had any changes in your address, email, or phone number, please fill in the following application so we can update our membership files. Thank you.



Beginner's Class - No Beginner's Class this month!

So Jim's 2026 didn't start out so well - as I write this he is in surgery for gallbladder removal! But he will be fine for next month's Beginner's Class! Plan on attending in February!

News about Volunteer Hours and Holiday Orchid

We have made some changes to our Volunteer requirements as it pertains to your Holiday Plant. From now on, everyone will receive a plant. However, you will be called up to choose your plant according to how many volunteer hours you put in. We will be keeping track of all hours you volunteer to work for the society, whether it be at shows or festivals, helping with displays, helping with food setup, doing membership, or many other duties.

As part of her 1st Vice President duties, she will be handling membership and volunteers. She will have volunteer slips for you to fill out each time you work at some task. It is important you remember to fill those slips out so we can keep records correctly.

The more hours you work, the higher up the ladder you go to become first in line to receive your Holiday Orchid! There are lots of ways to rack up the hours. Here are more examples:

- ◆ Pick up coffee and doughnuts or pizza for the display workers;
- ◆ Work for the festival, Tamiami and Redland, to receive \$65 for the society;
- ◆ Help at the Fairchild Show serving breakfast or lunch to the AOS judges;
- ◆ Be a clerk at the Fairchild Show helping the judges;
- ◆ Assist the membership desk checking in members, selling shirts, or getting volunteer names;
- ◆ Pick up plants that people can't bring into the shows for display;
- ◆ And of course, work putting in the displays for Tamiami and Fairchild;
- ◆ And many other things. It takes a lot of volunteers to help pull our meetings and shows together!

So, once again, everyone will get a Holiday orchid. But the more you volunteer, the sooner you will be able to pick at the Holiday Party!





Orchid Society of Coral Gable Membership/Renewal Application

PO Box 560092, Miami, FL

DATE: _____

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

_____ Zip Code _____

PHONE: (Home) _____ (other) _____

Email: (Important!) _____

PRINT CLEARLY:

Birthday: _____ (month/date)

Business name _____ Occupation _____

American Orchid Society member? _____ Expiration date: _____

I would like to become involved and assist with the following: (Please check at least one.)

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| ☐ Phone Committee | ☐ Refreshments | ☐ Newsletter |
| ☐ Orchid Shows (2 per year) | ☐ Auction | ☐ Public Relations |
| ☐ Library | ☐ Welcoming Committee | ☐ Membership Committee |
| ☐ Other _____ | | |

Do you consider yourself a beginning, intermediate or advanced orchid grower (circle one)

Have you taken any orchid culture classes? ____ Where _____

Do you have any feedback on club programs from this year or any ideas for programs you would like to have for next year? email a board member or Linda Matanis at lgmorchid@att.net.

(Dues are: \$30 single membership / \$50 couple - same household)

****MEETINGS ARE HELD ON THE FIRST TUESDAY OF EACH MONTH AT 7:30 PM IN THE GARDEN ROOM AT FAIRCHILD TROPICAL GARDENS, SOUTH ENTRANCE ****

*January / February Checklist
from the American Orchid Society
...by Ned Nash and James Rose*

Cattleya

Watering and fertilizing will be at a minimum, as will potting. Be on the lookout for senescing sheaths on your winter-into-spring bloomers. Careful removal of the dying sheaths will still allow buds to develop without the danger of condensation-induced rot. Low light will lead to weak spikes, so, and as noted above, staking is critical. If you have a chance to get out to nurseries, there may still be a chance to acquire good plants in sheath for spring bloom. Getting them now not only ensures that you'll have them, but allows them to acclimate to your conditions and bloom at their best.

Lycaste

The most glorious of all orchids, Lycaste, will be moving toward their flowering season. Make sure the palm-like leaves do not interfere with the emerging inflorescences. Tying them loosely together often is helpful. Some growers cut the leaves off at the pseudobulb, but this removes part of the attractiveness of this elegant orchid. Resist picking up the plant to inspect those beautiful buds and then setting it down in all different directions as the flower buds will be forced to re-orient themselves to the light source each time and will not open as nicely as they should. Keep plants a little drier during the shorter days.

Phalaenopsis

Now is the peak of spike development, with the first plants in full flower. Staking and plant preparation is a must for those all-important spring shows. Correct staking now will give a better display and also make it much easier to transport to your society meetings and shows. Care with watering is vital to avoid mechanical damage to the flowers, as well as rot-related problems. Keep spent blooms cleaned up to avoid botrytis inoculation. Do not repot this month. Now you'll be seeing lots of phalaenopsis at orchid shows and sales.

Odontoglossums

Odontoglossums and their intergeneric hybrids offer a great splash of color now. Though once thought of as being difficult to grow and requiring cool temperatures due to the emphasis on odontoglossum breeding, the new intergeneric hybrids made using Oncidium and Brassia, for example, are just the opposite. These plants are quite content in more intermediate conditions. New growths generally emerge in the spring, later forming beautiful plump pseudobulbs. Look for the flower spikes to emerge from the inner sheath of the pseudobulb. If your plant's pseudobulbs are shriveled, then the plants have been kept too dry or too wet. Inspect the roots to determine which condition prevailed. If the lead pseudobulb is large, plump and green (and back bulbs are shriveled) but no flower spike is evident, the plants may have been kept too dry.

Orchid Tasks for January - by Dr. Martin Motes

1. *Water judiciously; only in the morning.*
2. *Run plants on the dry side to preserve the possibility of using water for cold protection.*
3. *Flush excess fertilizer salts from Cattleyas and sympodials.*
4. *Spray for mites, and then again in 7-10 days.*

January in Your Orchid Collection - by Dr. Martin

January is somewhat like December but in reverse, with each succeeding day bringing longer hours of sunlight until days are long enough that afternoons return at the end of the month bringing extra sunshine to warm us after the extra sharp cold snaps. January, like December, is cold and dry, in fact even colder and drier. Dry is good, cold can be very bad. We need to accentuate the positive by especially careful watering in January. By keeping our plants as dry as possible and spacing our waterings as far apart as possible, we conserve our potential to use water to protect our plants from the cold, keeping our powder dry, as it were. In January water early, water thoroughly when you do and do so sparingly. The cooler overall temperatures of January are much less dehydrating even to plants which have received less water. Remember, many of our orchids come from seasonally dry and cool climates not so different from South Florida.

Many orchids are equipped to handle the drier cooler conditions of our January. A good strat-

egy is to “top-up” the light watering that our plants receive with the passing showers that each successive cold front brings. This slight additional irrigation may prove to be all the watering that many genera need. Such parsimony, preserves the possibility of using water on truly cold nights to warm our plants.

Water is the only feasible source of heat available to plants grown in the open, under trees, in shade houses or on patios in South Florida. Ground water here (and in most of the rest of the world is about 63 F. (16C). Water out of municipal systems is not far different. On truly cold nights turning on the water can be of great benefit to our plants, provided that they have not been over-watered in the days and weeks preceding, thus inviting the ever present fungi to do more damage than the cold. For this reason as well, in general, orchids are better off dry until temperatures approach frost or freezing.

The logic for maintaining plants dry is not only to minimize fungal problems but also because cold air is typically very dry air. If plants are wet in very dry and rapidly moving air say 10 or more MPH, evaporative cooling can take place, chilling our orchids further and faster than they would if dry. When the water goes on it needs to be in heavy volume and it needs to stay on to keep the plants thoroughly bathed in its warmth. Very still air on the other hand, presents a different danger as frost is possible at temperatures higher than is commonly realized. In calm air frost can form at higher elevations and settle in on plants while the surface temperature is only in the upper 30's. The best forecast for nights

January Climate Data

Average high: 76.5

Average low: 59.6

Average mean: 68.1

Average rainfall: 1.88"



(Continued from page 7)

when the temperature will hover near 40 is a light wind of 2-5 miles per hour. This light wind mixes the warm air near the surface and draws warm from the earth. Clear, cloudless, still nights with bright shining stars elevate the spirit but harbingers frost. Forecasts of temperatures below 40 F should stimulate us to action.

If it is not practical to bring all the *Phalaenopsis*, vandas and hard cane dendrobiums into the house or garage, think of using water to help protect them. Shade cloth or even patio screen hold in a surprising amount of heat like an lacy Mantilla. Under screen, a fine mist head attached to a hose and left running beneath the bench or plant rack will provide several degrees of additional warmth that will often sufficiently temper the chill and ward off any light frost settling in.

Growers with swimming pools frequently turn on the recirculating pump to keep a supply of warm water near the pool's surface where it can add heat to the ambient environment. A few degrees of warmth frequently makes all the difference to our sensitive orchids.

In more open areas not protected by a permanent irrigation system, an oscillating sprinkler at the end of a garden hose is very effective. These are readily available at Home Depot and garden shops for a few dollars. On frosty nights, start the water at bedtime and let it run until the sun is up. The extra water once or twice in a month will do no harm to orchids that have been properly and judiciously watered the remainder of the month. In fact, these occasions present the opportunity to be sure that excess fertilizer salts have been leached from the pots and medium. A good work can be born of necessity!

Remember that Himalayan dendrobiums and "warm growing" *Cymbidium* hybrids will positively relish temperatures down to 32F and a light frost is just the ticket for great bloom. Keep the water off these!

In the drought of January, mites, which affect nearly all genera of orchids, continue to be a serious problem that will only get worse. They will reach a crescendo in March and April but January



is a good time to scotch them. *Paphiopedilum* and other softy leaved genera are particularly susceptible but no genus is free of them. One theory on why deciduous genera such as *Catasetum*, *Calanthe* and others lose their leaves hypothesizes that this totally rids them of mites.

Being totally rid of mites is a good thing! Sometimes this is easier said than done because mites reproduce with such voluminous speed. Their life cycle from egg to reproductive adult being is as short as twelve days. In order to control mites one must achieve as total a kill of the population as possible. Total control can only be achieved with two successive sprays. After spraying for mites initially, one *must* spray again in 7 — 10 days. No single spray is totally effective in killing both adults and eggs and a second spraying is necessary to kill any survivors before they can reproduce. Oil as recommended in the December chapter at 1.5 oz per gal followed in 7-10 days by soap at the rate of 2 oz per gallon is very effective. These treatments are also quite effective against scale and mealy bugs which thrive on drought as well. Be sure your plants are well watered the day before applying both oil and soap and be sure that you cover thoroughly all leaf surfaces especially the lower ones which are mites favorite hide outs.

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For those who wish to be more aggressive, the University of Florida IFAS recommended chemicals for mite control are:

Avid 0.15 EC

Kelthane T/O

Mavarik Aquaflo

Talstar Flowable

Always follow label instructions for use. Any of the can be alternated with the soap or the oil in the 7-10 day cycle.

Controlling mites pays huge dividends! You'll be surprised at the extra vigor your plants display.

Cold Watch

As cold is a major theme of this month, a review of some factors effecting temperatures in South Florida should be particularly valuable to new comers in the wide world of orchid growing.

While we bask in the warm glow of a tourist board's vision of winter, (made all the warmer by thoughts of our envious friends and relatives stuck in the northern snow and ice) we should be mindful that January can produce quite severe cold. The majority of hard freezes in Florida take place in January, and even short of that catastrophe, the month usually brings the coldest weather of the year. We need to keep a

Sign up to receive Dr. Motes'

newsletters at

<http://redlandpress.com/subscribe.html>

You can also text ORCHIDS to 22828.

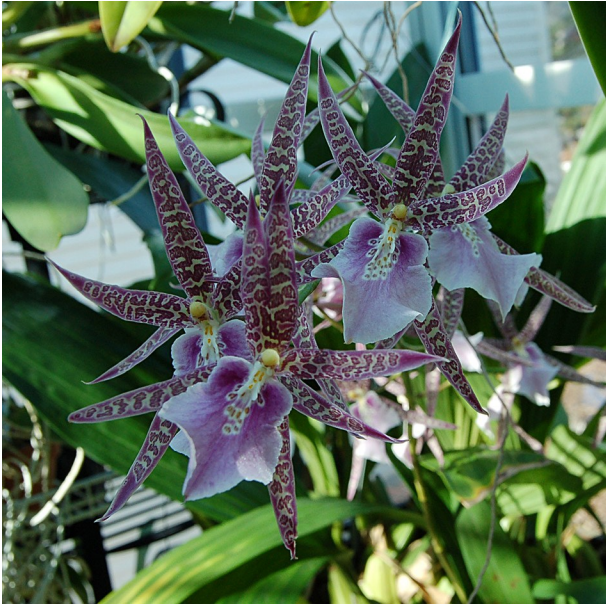
sharp eye on the weather reports while remembering that in our almost island of Florida a number of factors influence the severity of the cold which will impact us.

First the shape of the cold front interacting with the shape of the peninsula. The weather that delights the tourist board and all of us while plunging most of the US into the throes of ice and snow usually result from particularly large, slow-moving masses of cold air that seep downward over a broad front also cover the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic as they progress southward. These tempering bodies of water bathe the cold to merely refreshingly brisk temperatures.

More dangerous to our plants are the smaller, tighter, fast-moving fronts which plunge like a dagger of cold straight down the peninsula to the tropical heart of South Florida. Such fronts typically spawn the freezes and severe plant-damaging cold that is of the greatest concern to orchidists and other plant people. These Siberian Express fronts bring winds out of the Northwest that are un-influenced by the benign, protective bodies of water flanking the peninsula as they drive down the central landmass of Florida. When the winds from an approaching front start out from the southwest and move gradually to the northwest and then quickly to the north and northeast, we can expect cold nights and warm days that reasonably well-protected orchids not only tolerate but in some case actually relish. The more savage fast moving fronts where winds start in the Northwest and stay there are the ones to send us thinking of moving plants or providing additional heat.

Wind direction is always critical in South Florida. Because of the peninsula's decided eastward cant, winds from the north in much of South Florida are in fact relatively mild. North winds here are blowing across the warm Gulf Stream. The first shift to the northeast absolutely spells relief as the warm Atlantic has absorbed the cold.

Wind speed is also important. Strong winds at low temperatures chill our plants more rapidly, exposing them to additional hours of chilling. “Wind chill factor” has no relevance to plants until the actual air temperature drops to a level unacceptable to the plant. After that, the more rapidly the plant itself’s temperature falls to that damaging level and the longer it stays there the worse the case. Wind speed enters the equation only if the final low temperature is below our plants’ tolerance. Wind breaks of vegetation or manmade are always to be sought. Native epiphytic orchids hide out in the most protected hammocks and sloughs. We can learn from them.



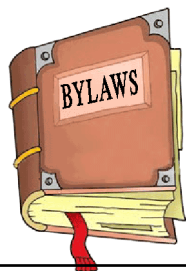
Dead, still air looms with another threat: radiational cooling which can allow frost generated at higher levels of the atmosphere to settle in on our plants even when the air at the surface is only in the upper 30's. These frosts typically occur when the front has passed leaving such low humidity that there is no moisture in the air to retain ground heat which radiates quickly into the cold reaches of space. Light winds of 2-5 miles an hour are our friends on these nights. They stir additional heat from the ground and keep the colder upper air from settling in.

Relative humidity also has a profound effect on temperatures. Dry, clear air allows heat to radiate out into space. Those bright starry nights are beautiful but as Good King Wenceslas knew they are not necessarily our comforters. The best measure of the dryness of the air relative to cold is the dew point. When water vapor is wrung from the air an incredible amount of energy is released and the heat of transformation raises the air temperature a degree or two. Because of this phenomenon, the dew point is usually the closest measure of the coldest temperature that will be reached in the night. Particularly on still clear nights it should be monitored closely.

Wind direction, wind speed, dew point — where does one find these on a chilly night? At the Florida Agricultural Weather Network (FAWN), a system of automated weather monitoring stations, as close as your computer. There will be a station near you. There are also several at points north of the nearest location that give data on conditions that are effecting areas through which the cold front is moving toward us. [FAWN is updated every 15 minutes here.](#) Bookmark it for something other than worrying to do on those cold nights.



Changes to By-Laws



The Board has made a change to the By-Laws that needs to be approved by the general membership. The revised By-Laws are being sent to you separately with this newsletter. The change is to add a 2nd Vice-President position and update the 1st Vice-President. Changes are printed in red. Please review and it will be voted upon at the January meeting. Thank you.

A Few People Needed for Backup at Tamiami

The Tamiami Festival organizers have filled most of the paying volunteers slots for this year. However, things happen, people get sick or something comes up, so we could use a couple of people for backup. If you can be flexible on days and times, we could use your help! Please email Laura at laura54orchid@gmail.com. If we do use you, you will get free admission and parking.

Florida Open Carry Law in Regards to the Fairchild

With the recent passage of an Open Carry Law in Florida, a couple of members asked what the stance of the Fairchild was. We contacted Fairchild and they made it clear they do not allow "open carry" or any type of firearms on the Fairchild grounds.

Hospitality Corner—Winter, Winner, Chicken Dinner!

January has become, over the past few years, our Chicken Dinner month! If you want to bring an entrée, bring chicken! It is easy for you to pick up or for those who like to cook, chicken dishes are fairly easy.

If anyone wants to bring a vegan entrée, we have several vegan members who would appreciate it! And of course, you can bring sides, salads, and desserts, whatever you desire. (We do need more than just chicken!)

Don't forget to wear your OSCG shirt for a special raffle ticket!



We will have Silent Auction this month!

Bring in any plants you may want to sell, or other orchid related goods.

We will have some remainder orchids from the Holiday Party for sale, too.

What's coming up?

February Meeting: Dr. Martin Motes speaking on Vandas

March Meeting: Alex Bello speaking on Cattleyas

April Meeting: Members meeting, hands-on culture of many species

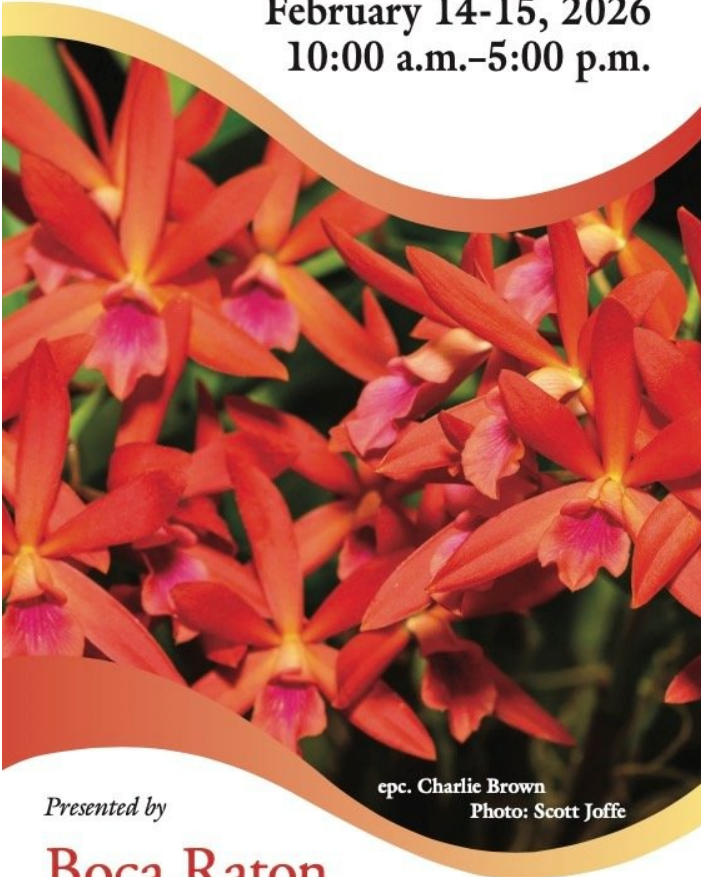
May Meeting: Jason Downing speaking on the Million Orchid Project.

MARK YOUR CALENDARS!!

Upcoming Events

Orchid Show & Sale Valentine's Weekend

February 14-15, 2026
10:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.



Presented by

epc. Charlie Brown
Photo: Scott Joffe

Boca Raton *Orchid Society*

Held inside Don Estridge Middle School campus
SHOW SITE: SAFE SCHOOLS INSTITUTE
1790 Spanish River Blvd., Boca Raton
Free Parking

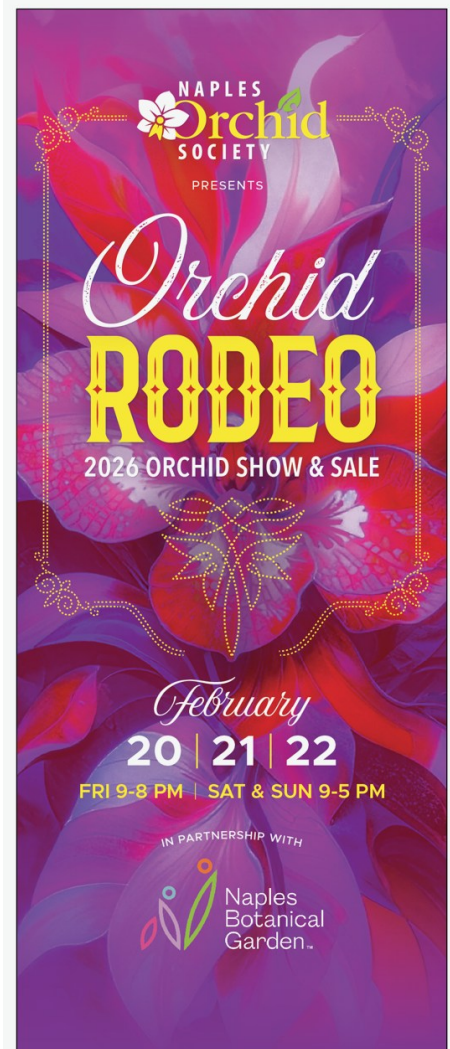
ADMISSION: \$5.00 CASH ONLY
Children 12 & under FREE

Visit us at: www.brosonline.org

Follow us on Social Media



ORCHID & GARDEN FESTIVAL April 11 & 12, 2026





Tamiami International Orchid Festival

January 16-18, 2026

**Go to www.tamiamifestival.com for more
information**

Holiday Party—2026 by Alvaro Palache



