



Manitoba Orchid Society

For the Love of Orchids Newsletter

**Next Meeting: 15 May 2011
Conference Room
Canadian Mennonite University,
600 Shaftesbury Blvd.
(SW corner of Shaftesbury Blvd. and Grant Avenue)**

Novice Programme
Annual Swap & Shop
Starts at 1:00PM

Regular Programme
Gary Meyer will speak on Draculas
Starts at 2:00PM

Plant sales by members are encouraged.

Bring Plants for Show & Tell

Goodies will be provided by Laurie Kubas, Judy Browne, Joan Heshka & Chris Schnell.

Website: <http://www.manitobaorchidsociety.ca>

Executive email: president@manitobaorchidsociety.ca

Newsletter email: newsletter@manitobaorchidsociety.ca

**Submission deadline has passed for June 2011 Issue because of the
early date of the June meeting.**



May 17th Novice Meeting: Swap & Shop
General Meeting: Gary Meyer will speak on Draculas

June 12th Novice Meeting Part II of Garnet Ward's "Orchids 101"
General Meeting: Topic/speaker was uncertain at deadline.
Note this is the second Sunday in June, a week earlier than usual.

Sale or Trade and Wanted Items

Bryan is Looking for:

B. nodosa FCC/AOS or AM/AOS
Ascocentrum miniatum with FCC/AOs
Laelia Liliputana
Lc Loog tone 'African Beauty' HCC/AOS

Bryan has to trade or sell:

Brassavola nodosa in pot as well as mounted. These are fresh divisions which don't have much roots
Slc Jeweller's Gem well established plant with 2 leads that flowers with every new growth
Blc. Aquafinn 'Rainblow' well established and good bloomer
Beallara 'Peggy Ruth Carpenter' established plant that flowers like clock work
1,000 high pressure sodium light, ballast, reflector and original coated 1,000 watt bulb with less than a year's growing on it

Contact Bryan at mrbeast@shaw.ca
or Bryan@BryanJohnson.ca

Julie's Wish List:

Dendrobium gregulus
Encyclia polybulbon
B. cucullata
Dendrobium canaliculatum
Dendrobium goldschmidtianum
Sei. mitrata


I can be reached at 509-0679 or jscott67@gmail.com

Hearts & Flowers

If you hear of any good/bad news regarding members or their families, please call Phyllis McCaskill and let her know.



To Arturo Alejandro, Roberta Brotherston, Jacques & Sylvia Cahill, Kevin Duerksen, Neil Dunham, Lois Gillespie, Marianne Hack, Lorne Heshka, Ben Landry, Ed Maza, Darlene Moar and Dave & Elaine Moran for bringing flowering plants to the April Show & Tell.

<p>Benefits of Membership</p>	<p>Manitoba Orchid Society members now receive the following discounts: 10% at La Coste Nursery, 10% at Schriemer Home & Garden Showplace, 10% at Shelmerdine Nurseries & 15% at Village Garden Center, upon presentation of valid membership cards.</p>
	<p>The Executive encourages all members to provide feedback, comments, suggestions by filling out a comment sheet available from the Secretary at all General Meetings.</p> <p>All signed comment sheets should be returned to any member of the Executive. They will be reviewed at the next Executive Meeting and you will be informed of follow-up action taken.</p>

2010/2011 Executive

Elected

President Dave Moran
Past President Joyce Jaworski
1st V.P. Kyle Lucyk
2nd V.P./Show Chair Rob Kato
Treasurer Garnet Ward
Secretary Phyllis McCaskill

Appointed

Membership Gary Jaworski
Social Eva Slavicek
Public Relations
Special Orders Darlene Stack
AOS/COC Rep Kevin Duerksen
Library Lilianne Foster
Newsletter Robert Parsons
Webmaster Robert Kato

Editor's Message:

I had hoped to include all the ribbon awards in this newsletter, but between my schedule & Gary's, it simply wasn't possible. I hope to include it in the June issue, but I had better not promise since the early date of the June meeting may preclude my having enough time to get it done.

On the topic of the early June meeting, I will be unable to include anything in the June newsletter that you send me and so all such items including the minutes of the May meeting will have to wait until the September newsletter.

My apologies for the above delays—I beg your indulgence.

Those of you who attended the April meeting heard the constitutional amendments read out. They are included in this newsletter. Please read through them, as we will be voting on them at the May meeting.

Robert Parsons

The Roots of Orchid Nomenclature in Classical Mythology

by Julie A. Craves

The whole scientific world owes a great deal to Latin, the ancient language of the Greek and Romans, for Latin is used in the entire system of biological nomenclature. I always find it ironic that Latin is referred to as a “dead” language; certainly for those of us involved with orchids it is very much alive in our everyday speech! Learning a bit of it can help us visualize a particular plant: we come to know that *Polystachya inconspicua* will have insignificant flowers, *Ascocentrum curvifolium* will have curved leaves, and flowers of *Chysis aurea* will be yellow. Obviously, looking at these terms indicates how much of our own language is based on Latin.

Delving a bit more deeply into the meaning of generic and specific orchid names, we also find that there is a rich history of honoring many characters found in classical mythology. Most of us think of mythology as being Greek and much of it was. But later, the Romans borrowed many of the Greek gods and goddesses and their stories, simply changing the names. The word “orchid” itself has its origins in classical mythology. *Orchis* is the Greek word for testicle, and the paired tubers of some terrestrial orchis resemble testes. The ancients thought orchids arose whenever the semen of certain animals or satyrs (see *Satyrium* for a description of styrs) dropped to the ground. In a Roman tale, Orchis vs. also said to be the son of satyr and a nymph (nymphs were minor female deities). Orchis attended a festival of Bacchus (known to Greeks as Dionysus, the god of wine), became drunk and seduced a priestess. This enraged the (rather inebriated) partygoers, and Orchis was torn apart. Although his father begged the gods to restore Orchis to life, they instead had an orchid sprout wherever the scattered pieces of Orchis’ body fell. These types of legends, attributing sexual or seductive powers to orchids, had much to do with various species being used as aphrodisiacs, a role which still persists today in certain societies. The African Zulus, for instance, continue to use the stem of *Ansellia gigantea* in a love potion.

However, there are other mythological connections with orchid names. Classical mythology is quite variable, depending on the original writer, the translation and whether or not the story went through any metamorphosis if it survived the changeover from Greece to the Roman Empire. I took the liberty of choosing the most appropriate versions in my listing below. First, a look at some names of orchid genera:

Acacallis. Acacallis was one the many nymphs that became lovers with the handsome, philandering god of youth, Apollo. When she became pregnant, she was exiled to Libya by her father, King Minos of Crete.

Arachnis. Arachne was a peasant girl and an excellent weaver. When Athena (Minerva in Roman mythology), daughter of the great god Zeus, found she could not compete with Arachne, she destroyed Arachne’s work.

Ashamed and overwrought, Archne hung herself. In a moment of left-handed pity, Athena brought Archne back to life as a spider, and Arachne continues her intricate, skilled spinning to this day.

Calypso. The daughter of Atlas who lived on an island that became a refuge for Odysseus, a prince and warrior in the Trojan Wars, when he was washed ashore. She fell in love with him and kept him seven years until she was commanded by Zeus through Hermes (the Roman messenger Mercury) to let him go.

Cypripedium. This means “Venus Lady Slipper”. *Pedilon* refers to a slipper (see also *Paphiopedilum*). Venus (originally Aphrodite in Greek mythology and later known as Ishtar in Syria and Palestine), the Goddess of Desire, arose from the foam of the sea and settled on the island of Cyprus.

Disa. The Roman Dis is an alternate name for Pluto, or Hades, god of the underworld. Many people of the time felt it was luckier to use euphemisms rather than mentioning the god by his proper name.

Doritis. Another name for the goddess Aphrodite.

Ellenthus. In honor of Helle, a young girl who drowned crossing the strait between Europe and Asia Minor. She was fleeing with her brother Phrixus, falsely accused of rape, on the back of a golden ram (the ram figured later in the poem “The Quest for the Golden Fleece”). The strait was named after her: the Hellespont (now called the Dardanelles).

Erycina. Another guise of Aphrodite, this time the persona who guarded over her shrine on Mt. Eryx near Sicily. *Erycina* means “of the heather,” denoting the red robe she wore when seducing a king on a mountaintop. The golden honeycomb in the shrine represented the heather-loving bees that droned around the lovers.

Ionopsis. Ion is the Greek word for violet flower, but Ion was also the son of Apollo, abandoned in a cave by Creusa, the young girl Apollo ravished. Later, Creusa was reunited with Ion, whom she inadvertently found working at Apollo’s oracle at Delphi. Creusa went there to find out what had happened to lost son, and at the time Apollo revealed their relationship.

Laelia. One of the six Vestal Virgins, the maidens who guarded the fire of the goddess Vesta (originally known in Greek as Hestia), she was the sister of Zeus, and her fire symbolized the hearth, the focus of the Roman family and home. (“Focus” is, in fact, the word for “hearth” in Latin.) Each public square had a hearth where the fire was not allowed to die out, and the hearth in Rome was guarded by the Vestal Virgins.

Lycaste. Lycaste was one of the (many) daughters of King Priam of Troy, who reigned at the time of the Trojan War.

Oeonia and *Oeoniella*. Oeonus was a man killed by the sons of Hippocoon, King of Sparta, because he threw a stone at their dog. His cousin Heracles obtained revenge by killing Hippocoon and all his sons.

Paphinia. Paphinia was yet another name for Aphrodite, derived from the city of Paphos (see *Paphiopedilum*, below).

Paphiopedilum. Paphos was the city on the island of Cyprus that housed the temple for Venus (see *Cypripedium*).

Pleione. The mother of the Pleiades (Atlas was their father), the seven maidens who were the companions of Artemis, Apollo's twin sister. The Pleiades were relentlessly pursued by Orion, so the gods pitied them and changed them into a group of stars. Orion, too, was turned into a constellation by Artemis and still follows the Pleiades across the skies.

Promeniea. A priestess of Dodona, a city surrounded by oaks where there was an oracle to Zeus. The oak is the tree of Zeus, and at Dodona the priests and priestesses interpret the wind rustling through the oak leaves for messages from Zeus.

Satyrium. Satyrs are forest demigods known for their lasciviousness. They are part goat and part man and served with Dionysus (Bacchus), drinking wine and pursuing nymphs through the woods.

Selenipedium. A slipper again, this time of Selene, the moon goddess, known to the Romans as Luna. her sisters were Helios (the sun) and Eos (the dawn). I often wonder what was running through the minds of the botanists who assigned some of the orchid genera names. The spider-like flower of the genus *Arachnis* offers a satisfyingly simple explanation of that designation, but frankly, I see nothing Satanic about a Disa. In contrast, the specific names tend to be more descriptive of the particular flower itself, such as *macropetalum*, indicating large petals: *alba*, which means white; or *aromatica*, signifying fragrance. (I wish hybrid names were as appropriate!) Many species are named after the discoverer or to honor some person who has made important horticultural contributions. Some, however, still owe their labels to mythological characters.

Medusa was one of the three Greek Gorgon sisters and lends her name to *Bulbophyllum medusa* and *Epidendrum medusa*. Medusa was a long-haired beauty until she lay with Poseidon. Athena, the every-feisty goddess mentioned earlier, was jealous and changed Medusa's hair into a nest of serpents and gave her a horrible visage so that any man that looked into Medusa's face was turned to stone. All the species with the name *medusa* have flowers reminiscent of Medusa's hair.

Dendrobium draconis is identified with Draco, which was a dragon or serpent that the Giants threw at Athena when they were at war with the gods. Athena put Draco in the sky, and it is now a constellation.

Alamania punicea can be associated with the Punicus, or Poeni, who were the Carthaginians that the Romans thought were dangerous foes. The word "punic" evolved into "punish" and also came to mean purple or red. *Alamania punicea* is an eye-catching, red flower.

Acacallis cyanea is probably named for Cyane, a nymph who was changed into a fountain over her anguish over the loss of Proserpine, the goddess of the underworld. As fountain water is blue, this word also means dark blue, and the flower of this orchid is white to bluish with a pink lip.

Junellea sagittata was named for Sagittarius, the archer said to be Crotus, whom Zeus immortalized in the sky. He bestowed this honor because Crotus shot Sagitta, the name of the arrow that Apollo used to kill the freakish Cyclopes.

The corona in *Eria coronaria* refers to a crown. There were several people in classical mythology named Coronus; one was a son of Apollo who became a king, and this is probably how the word “corona” came to mean crown.

There were also several characters named Glaucus, acknowledged in the name of *Brassavola glauca*. As the word means “greenish gray”, it probably descended from Glaucus the sea god, once a fisherman who dove in the sea one day and became half fish. He went on to be a favorite patron of sailors.

A monster has lent its name to *Dracula chimaera*. There was a brood of multiple-headed beasts in Greek mythology that included Chimaera, a firebreathing creature that was part goat, part lion and part snake. Its siblings included Cerberus, the hound of Hades, and Hydra, which grew two heads whenever one head was chopped off.

Chiloschista lunifera and *Lockhartia lunifera* were also named for the moon goddess Luna (see *Selenipedium*), and *Dendrobium aphrodite* was, of course, named in honor of the goddess of desire.

Undoubtedly, there are many more examples of orchid names “borrowed” from the many-limbed, one-eyed, omnipotent, ever-changing or otherwise never-very-ordinary folk in classical mythology. Somehow, exploring these derivations adds an ancient, mystical dimension to orchid keeping.

Further Reading

Schultes, Richard Evans, and Arthur Stanley Pease.

1963. *Generic Names of Orchids: Their Origin and Meaning*.

Academic Press, New York

Above article from *American Orchid Society Bulletin* - Volume 60, Number 3 - March, 1991.

Taken from the November 2010 issue of *Orchidata*, the newsletter of the OSRBG, and reproduced here with a few editorial changes..

Controlling the Plague: Mealybugs (vaccine presently unavailable)

By Tricia Workman

Editor, Kingston Orchid Society

In most of North America, the long-tailed mealybug (*Pseudococcus longispinus*) is probably the most common and problematic species on orchids, particularly in homes and greenhouses. White and fuzzy, they use their piercing mouthparts to suck out plant juices. (Is that creepy, or what?)



Mealybugs have a three-stage life history: egg, larva (nymph) and adult. Eggs are laid within a waxy coated egg sac. After ten days they hatch. The highly mobile nymphs, or crawlers, appear as diminutive adults. The crawlers are the most active stage, moving between plants and developing through several growth periods before becoming adults. In a warm greenhouse or indoors there may be upwards of eight overlapping generations per year. This short and overlapping life cycle means that repeated applications – every 10–14 days – of any treatment is required to kill the immatures. Furthermore, treatments are most effective against the small crawlers.

Fortunately, this pest responds to household remedies if treated early, ie. *immediately upon discovery*. If we eliminate the more imaginative “remedies” like Listerine and Worm Tea, we are left with isopropyl alcohol and/or soap. The soap dissolves the waxy covering of the bug, while the alcohol actually kills it. For treating small areas, I have found that weekly swabbing with an alcohol-soaked Q-tip works just fine, followed by a rinse in lukewarm water. Do not use other alcohols, such as ethanol or methanol, as they can penetrate and damage plant tissues. You’ll need to treat a second and a third time as well.

Like most pests, mealybugs don’t like light, so look for them in the crotches, on the undersides of leaves, and where leaves meet stems.

Isolate the plant in case you’ve missed any bugs or eggs, and check the lips and cracks of pots, as well as trays and benches, because the females will leave the plant to find hiding places. Also check plants other than orchids as these may be a cause of infestation.

Biological control

The keeper of many plants in a large greenhouse or a commercial grower may try using one or more parasitic or predatory insects to keep mealybugs under control.

Montrouzier’s lady beetle, or mealybug destroyer, *Cryptolaemus montrouzieri*, an Australian beetle, is highly effective for control of mealybugs in greenhouses. Both adults and larvae of this ladybird beetle are very effective predators, especially when mealybug numbers are high. They do best in warm, humid conditions. Biological controls aren’t practical for keepers of small collections as the beetles run out of food and leave.

Chemical Control

Horticultural oil, neem oil, and mineral oil smother the insects, so complete coverage of all sprayed plants is essential. These oils are mixed with water and a plant-safe detergent to enhance the spreading and sticking of the oil. The flowers of some orchids such as *Miltonia* and *Masedevallia* are sensitive to neem oil.

Insecticidal soaps are usually solutions of a synthetic pyrethrin and a plant-safe detergent. As with oils, the detergent acts as a surfactant and spreader for dispersing the pyrethrin evenly, and as a mild caustic against the insects. With both oils and soaps, to prevent sunburning, apply the chemical and allow it to dry in the shade.

Growth regulator

Growth regulators are relatively expensive, but the cost per application is less than for botanical oils. Kinoprene (trade name = Enstar II) is a synthetic form of juvenile hormone which works by disrupting the normal development of the insects. It appears safe for humans and pets under usual-use precautions. Experience with its use in greenhouses and home collections suggest that this may be the best new pesticide for controlling many orchid pests, including mealy bugs.

Never use an insecticide not labeled for ornamental plants. Whether you use oils, soaps or insecticides, be thorough, change formulations frequently, and do not use less than the minimum concentration of mixture, or more than normally recommended. Too little of a chemical enhances resistance, while too high a concentration may damage the plant.

Always follow label directions and never exceed the minimum recommended concentration given in mixing directions. On the bright side, if all efforts fail and you have to destroy a plant, that can be justification for the purchase of a new and healthier plant!

References:

Paul J. Johnson, Ph.D.

Insect Research Collection

Box 2207A, South Dakota State University

Brookings, SD 57007

<http://nathist.sdstate.edu/orchids/pests/mealybugs>

and

<http://floriculture.osu.edu/archive/oct97/mealybug>

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Proposed amendments to the Constitution and Bylaws of the Manitoba Orchid Society Inc.

Constitution

Original version:

II. Family Membership:

This will include members of the immediate family within a single household. The yearly dues of a family membership shall be one and one half times the active membership. Only one individual of the family membership will be considered an "active member" and will be allowed to hold office and to vote at election or on matters constitutional or dealing with bylaws.

Other individuals of this membership may not hold Executive office but may be appointed to committees by the Executive.

Proposed Amendment

II. Family Membership:

This will include members of the immediate family within a single household. Only one individual of the family membership will be considered an "active member" and will be allowed to hold office and to vote at election or on matters constitutional or dealing with bylaws.

Other individuals of this membership may not hold Executive office but may be appointed to committees by the Executive.

Bylaws:

Original version:

ARTICLE 1: MEMBERSHIP

Membership in the Manitoba Orchid Society is open to all persons seriously interested in the study, care and propagation of orchid plants as a hobby. Annual dues, as set from year to year by the Executive, shall become payable yearly in September. Visitors, after attending two meetings, are expected to apply for membership in the MOS if further attendance is contemplated. Any regular membership shall be considered terminated after dues have fallen sixty days (or two meetings) in arrears, but membership will be immediately reinstated upon payment of outstanding dues. This shall be mandatory.

Proposed Amendment:

ARTICLE 1: MEMBERSHIP

1.2 Termination of Membership

Any regular membership shall be considered terminated after dues have fallen sixty days (or two meetings) in arrears, but membership will be immediately reinstated upon payment of outstanding dues. This shall be mandatory.

The officers may, by a resolution passed by a 3/4 majority of the officers at a meeting called to consider the resolution, terminate the membership of a member.

A meeting of members may, by special resolution, terminate the membership of a member.

The member, whose membership is proposed to be terminated by the officers or by special resolution of the members, is entitled to 7 days notice of the meeting at which the resolution is to be considered with a statement of the grounds upon which the membership is proposed to be terminated, and is entitled to appear in person to make submissions at the meeting.

A person whose membership is terminated by the officers or by special resolution of the members may not appeal the decision.

A person whose membership is terminated in accordance with this section shall not again be admitted to membership in MOS except by special resolution of a meeting of members.

ARTICLE 2: MEETINGS

Add the following at the end of Article 2

Robert's Rules of Order shall apply on all questions of procedure and parliamentary law not specified in these Bylaws, unless otherwise agreed to by a majority of those in attendance at the meeting.

ARTICLE 12: EXECUTIVE

Original Version:

An officer or member of the Executive may be removed at any time by a majority vote of the remaining Executive at any meeting of such Executive if, in their judgment, such officer or Executive, either by illness or any other cause, shall not have adequately attended to his or her duties.

Proposed amendment:

Any officer or member of the Executive who fails to attend 3 consecutive board meeting without a reason acceptable to the board, who is remiss in the performance of the duties, or who is unsuitable in some other way may be removed by a resolution of the board of directors passed by at least 2/3 of the officers in attendance at such meeting provided all officers are given notice of such resolution at least 3 days prior to that meeting.

ARTICLE 15: PRIVACY POLICY (new)

- 15.1 As part of its normal operation, the MOS may request and collect assorted information about its members. This information may include but is not limited to: Name, Address, Telephone number, E-mail address and Age. Members have the right to expect the MOS to respect the private nature of some of this information. As a matter of policy, it is our intention to use this information only for the

business of the MOS. We do not intend to share this information with individuals or organizations for other purposes. In particular we do not make our mailing list available to anyone for commercial purposes.

- 15.2 We may from time to time make reference to portions of the above information in our publications. Names and photographs may be used, however, contact information (address, telephone number and e-mail address) will not be used without the consent of the individual in question.
- 15.3 From time to time names and contact information may be provided to the executive or other members for the purpose of conducting MOS business. As a condition of membership, every member agrees to this privacy policy and if found in violation thereof, is subject to expulsion.
- 15.4 Members not wishing to be contacted by telephone or e-mail may request that the corresponding information be removed from their listing in the membership database. Members choosing to limit contact in this way may not receive all information made available to our members.

ARTICLE 16: DISSOLUTION

Original Version:

MOS may be dissolved by a 2/3 vote of the eligible members attending a special meeting called for that purpose. After dissolution funds shall be distributed to the Friends of the Conservatory or other bona fide horticultural or orchid conservation group at the discretion of the executive.

Proposed amendment:

MOS may be dissolved by a 2/3 vote of the eligible members attending a special meeting called for that purpose. After dissolution funds shall be distributed to another bona fide horticultural or orchid conservation group at the discretion of the executive.

Minutes - Manitoba Orchid Society General Meeting April 10, 2011

Recorder: Robert Parsons

1. Call to order:

Dave Moran called the meeting to order at 2:06 P.M. He welcomed 4 new members. He asked for goodies for the May meeting and Laurie Kubas, Judy Browne, Joan Heshka & Chris Schnell volunteered. The minutes of the previous meeting are available from the secretary, Phyllis McCaskill. He thanked Garnet Ward for conducting the novice meeting with the topic of "Orchids 101, Chapter 1". Kyle Lucyk then introduced our guest speaker Terry Groszeibl of Forestview Garden from Agassiz, B.C. who spoke on "Paphiopedilum Culture: Easier than you think".

2. Minutes of the last meeting:

Motion by Robert Parsons to accept the minutes of the March meeting, as published; seconded by Rob Kato; carried.

3. Financial report: Garnet Ward

Garnet presented the treasurer's report to the end of February, it being too soon to have the March numbers because of the early date of the April meeting. Motion by Garnet to accept the report; seconded by Colleen Paluch; carried.

4. Programs: Kyle Lucyk

Gary Meyer from San Francisco will speak on Draculas in May at the general meeting and the novice meeting will be the annual Swap & Shop. Jason Fischer may come for the June meeting, but possibly not until September.

5. Show Chairperson Report: Robert Kato

Thanked all the volunteers for their help with the show, and Dave noted 65% of membership volunteered.

6. AOS/COC Representative: Kevin Duerksen

No report.

7. Hospitality: Eva Slavicek

No report.

8. Library: Lilianne Foster

Informed new members of the procedures to borrow materials from the library.

9. Public Relations:

This position is vacant.

10. Membership: Gary Jaworski

Gary was absent. No report, but Dave noted approximately 15 new members joined us at the show.

11. Newsletter: Robert Parsons

Robert will be away after the May meeting and so the June newsletter will not have the minutes of the May meeting. Both the May & June minutes will be in the September newsletter.

12. Website: Rob Kato

There are many photos from the show on Facebook linked to our website and urged everyone to take a look.

13. Special Orders: Darlene Stack

If there is enough interest there will be a special order of dolomitic lime, T5 fluorescent fixtures & tubes and bark mix.

14. New business:

Dave has had a request from Richard Labossiere for an update on the confiscated Paphs and will be contacting those who have volunteered to care for them.

The Montreal Orchid Society is hoping to host the 2017 World Orchid Conference and we will be sending a letter of support for their bid.

Dave asked if any ribbon winners from past shows didn't wish to keep them, to return them to the society and we can reuse them.

Dave read out proposed constitutional changes, drafted by a committee consisting of him, Lorne Heshka and Robert Kato. They will also appear in the May newsletter and voted on at the May general meeting.

15. Raffle draw:

There were two raffles held. The first was a special raffle for show volunteers and the winners were Bonnie Davies, Arturo Alejandro, Helen Toews, Rachelle Ginsberg & Judy Browne. The second was the regular raffle consisting mainly of the collection of the late Bud Ewacha, as well as two generously donated plants from Terry Groszeibl, and a copy of the newly published "Wildflowers of Manitoba" by Ben Holyk, donated by the author. Winners were: Jacques Cahill; Denise Fortier (X2); Bryan Johnson; Kevin Duerksen; Julie Scott (X2); Rick Askinis (X2); Judy Browne; Chris Schnell; Colleen Paluch; Jim Gillespie; Eva Slavicek; Horst Hack; Debbie Robb; Rachelle Ginsberg; Diane Tolgyessy; Arturo Alejandro; Blaine MacKinnon

16. Show & Tell

Guest speaker Terry Groszeibl and Kyle Lucyk described the plants.

17. Adjournment:

Motion to adjourn at 4:40 P.M. by Rob Parsons

Note: Minutes of the Executive Meetings are available to be picked up at General Meetings on request from the Secretary.