

The Native Orchid Conference Journal



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Limited Success Growing *Cypripedium* in the Desert

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The Native Orchid Conference (NOC) is dedicated to expanding the study, conservation, and enjoyment of our native orchids. We clearly accomplish those goals through our yearly conferences and our NOC Journal (NOCJ). My personal enjoyment of orchids predates my involvement with native orchids. I began as a hobbyist grower of tropical orchids in 1970. However, by 1972 I had learned about native orchids and had seen the natives *Epipactis gigantea* and *Corallorhiza mertensiana* in the wild. Over the years my passion for the natives increased, replacing the chase of AOS awards such as AM, HCC, and CCM. Those awards are buried somewhere in a file cabinet.

Fortunately our love for native orchids is not an exclusive arrangement. I still grow and enjoy the hobbyist orchids, occasionally even venturing to a local orchid society meeting. My interest in growing natives began in the early 1970s with the purchase of a plant of *E. gigantea* from Santa Barbara Orchid Estate in California. After three moves and over 30 years I am still growing that plant. It is native to both California where I lived at the time, and to Arizona where I now live. Since it is a native it grows outdoors year round, surviving highs of over 110 F and lows of about 17 F.

For many years *E. gigantea* was the only native I grew, but as I learned more about our natives, my interest in growing them increased. I attended the North American Native Terrestrial Propagation and Production Conference in March of 1996. The proceedings (Allen, 1996) are still a valuable resource for those wanting to try germinating native orchids. At the conference I was invited to the home of one of the local attendees and was given a division of *Spiranthes odorata* Chadd's Ford. I now had two native orchids. It also grows outdoors all year in Tucson, AZ and has bloomed every year for me.

I then decided to try my hand at growing *Cypripedium*. I first had to solve two problems. Problem 1: Our water in Tucson is high in salt content. Both Mathis (Mathis 2005), and Tullock (Tullock 2005) made it clear that high salt content means death to *Cypripedium*. I installed a reverse osmosis system in my greenhouse with 170 gallons of storage and a pump. I add a balanced fertilizer with micro-nutrients at every watering. Problem 2: The need for winter dormancy. While it can get cold in Tucson during the winter it does not do so for long, and *Cypripedium* need several months of cold-induced winter dormancy to survive. I bought a refrigerator for the garage to house the orchids over winter.

Now I had water and winter. I needed plants. Bill Steele was a speaker at the

Native Terrestrial Propagation and Production Conference and has spoken to our Native Orchid Conference. He is the owner and operator of Spangle Creek Labs (www.spanglecreeklabs.com), a source of seed grown *Cypripedium*. I ordered seedlings of *C. kentuckiense* and *C. parviflorum*. They arrived as out of flask seedlings (see Figure 1; page 7) in late spring of 2005. I potted them according to the detailed instructions in Mathis (Mathis 2005), and Tullock (Tullock 2005) and on Steele's website. A just emerging seedling is shown in Figure 2 (page 7).

I follow the same procedure each year. In November as the growth starts to fade I cut off the above ground portion of the plant and enclose pot and all in a sealable plastic bag and put it in the refrigerator in the garage. By the way, it gets really hot in Tucson in the summer. When not housing plants, the extra refrigerator serves the dual purpose of storing cold drinks to help beat our summer heat.

I remove the plants in March and begin regular watering. The plants grew bigger each year. In the spring of 2009 I could tell something special was happening. By early May I had a blooming *C. kentuckiense*! The plant and flower are shown in Figures 3 and 4 (page 7).

This experiment is not without its lessons and losses. Each year I lost a plant or two over winter, probably due to bacterial rot. I plan to try treating them with an anti-bacterial drench a week or two before beginning the winter dormancy. Also, my plant bloomed earlier than the plants in the wild. I am going to try putting them into dormancy a little later in the fall, and bringing them out a little later in the spring.

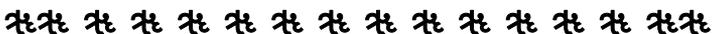
I will never be able to achieve the success with *Cypripedium* evident on Bill Steele's website, but trying to grow them in the desert is a fun and exciting addition to my native orchid hobby.

Literature Cited:

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Mathis, W. 2005. The Gardener's Guide to Growing Hardy Perennial Orchids. The Wild Orchid Company. Dolyestown, Pennsylvania.

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North American Three Birds

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The Genus *Triphora* is represented in the US by five species: *T. trianthophora*, *T. craigheadii*, *T. ricketti* (syn. *T. yucatenensis*), *T. gentianoides* and *T. latifolia* (syn. *T. amazonica*). *T. trianthophora* is the most widespread species with a range from Central Florida to Texas to the Great Lakes Region and up into Maine. The other four species are restricted to central and southern Florida. (See images accompanying this article on pages 8-9).

Triphora latifolia (syn. – *T. amazonica*) – This species is historically known from one or two central Florida locations. The plants are usually 5-9 cm tall and grow in damp deciduous forests. The flowers are all white with light green markings on the lip. The leaves are small and dark green. The bloom period is late July to September. The blooming period for this species is very short, usually one to two days and only a few hours each day. This species is currently presumed to be extinct in Florida. Many recent attempts have been made to locate the one location that Dr. Carlyle Luer photographed in the 1960s (discovered by George Luer) near Picnic, Florida in Hillsborough County to no avail. This species also has a range into the Caribbean, so it is likely that a hurricane could bring more seed in some day and a new population will be discovered.

Triphora craigheadii – The small species grows in upland woods in raised limestone outcropping areas. The species was discovered and named by Dr. Luer for botanist Dr. Frank C. Craighead. There are about 5-6 known sites in and around Withlacoochie State Forest, north of Brooksville, Florida (Citrus County). The plants are 4-8 cm tall. The flower has green and white petals with a white lip that has pink spotting. The leaves are dark green with a dark purple underside. The blooming period is early July. The blooming period for this species is very short, usually one to two weeks and only a few hours each day. I experienced this personally. The plants open at around 9:00 am and close around 2:00 pm and each flower only opens one day. The plants seem to be self pollinating. On July 4th of this year a hardy crew including Wally Wilder (local resident and co-discoverer of the colonies along with his brother Joel Wilder in 2006), Ron Coleman, Stefan Ambs, Christopher Ohanian and myself visited one of the colonies at exactly the right time. We were rewarded with five plants in full bloom. It had rained the night before, possibly triggering the blooming. The temperature at the site was about 90 degrees in the shade and about 99% humidity. We had a hard time keeping the camera lens free of moisture.

Triphora gentianoides – This species is widespread in southern Florida. The plants are well adapted and spring up in flower beds all over the Miami to Sarasota area across the state. The species is 8-20 cm tall and produces clusters of flower buds. Most populations are self pollinating and never open fully. The flowers are brownish-yellow and the lip is white. The leaves are small and oval with a green to bronze color. In the non-residential areas where it grows, the species prefers damp forests and medium depth leaf litter. The species blooms from June through July. I have seen this plant in Russ Clusman’s flower beds and in Big Cypress Preserve. The species is widespread in the Caribbean and likely seeded into Florida during a hurricane event earlier this century.

Triphora rickettii (syn. – *T. yucatenensis*) – Another small species that grows in the same habitat and location along with *T. craigheadii*. This species is also known only from 4-5 locations within Withlacoochie State Forest and grows in and around the raised limestone outcroppings in live oak thickets. This species was also named by Dr. Luer after Harold William Rickett (curator at the New York Botanical Garden). It was once thought to be endemic to Florida, but has been now found in the Caribbean also. The species grows to 8-15 cm tall and blooms in late July into early August. The flowers are yellow with a white to yellow lip. The leaves are heart shaped and green throughout. This species produces several flowers on an individual plant and flowers sequentially. I was able to get good photos of this species in late July 2008 at one of the Withlacoochie SF sites. These plants also open in mid morning and close by late afternoon.

Triphora trianthophora – This is the most widespread species of the genus. The species grows to 10-25 cm in height and grows in rich humus in oak or beech woods. The flowers are pink to white with green marking usually on the lip. The plant stems are purple and the leaves are small and heart shaped and green throughout. The blooming period varies by region, but usually around late August to September is the best time to catch this species in bloom. It is thought that the bloom periods coincide with late summer rain events and lower night temperatures. This species is also multi-flowered and will open several flowers at the same time in each plant. The daily bloom period is consistent with other members of the genus. The flowers seem to open in mid morning and then close by late afternoon.



Leadership and Stewardship – Impressions of the NOC Conference, Green Bay, 2009

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More than 100 participants from six countries attended the 2009 Native Orchid Conference which was held at the Cofrin Center for Biodiversity (Mary Ann Cofrin Building), University of Wisconsin, Green Bay WI, June 12-16. The focus of the conference was on the area of Wisconsin and Upper Michigan with an emphasis on stewardship by example. The two days of presentations focused on orchid conservation and especially on strategies, challenges, and ethics of stewardship and leadership. Kathleen Garness presented her experience with conservation challenges in Illinois, Matt Richards on conservation efforts in Georgia, and Thomas Meyer on Wisconsin State Natural Areas – A Place for Every Orchid.

Kim Herman, Yarrow Wolfe and Howard Lorenz offered a different perspective on how the 2300 acre Carney Fen MI State Natural Area (SNR) came to be recognized after 7 years of hard work, and how it is being conserved today. Soil scientist Howard Lorenz gave us an excellent introduction to the impact of glaciation on the region, especially in Menominee County, Michigan, where we would later visit the Carney Fen SNR to view the diversity of orchids supported by this habitat. Howard explained how carbonate-rich waters well up from underlying dolomitic limestone thus continually enriching the fen thus creating an ideal substrate for certain orchids including *Corallorhiza striata*, *Cypripedium arietinum*, *Cypripedium reginae*, *Neottia* (syn. *Listera*) *cordata*, and *Platanthera obtusata*. Yarrow Wolfe has been studying the Ram's Head Lady's-slipper. We will eventually be able to read more about her interesting study and other conference presentations in the proceedings.

The Marsh Thistle, *Cirsium palustre*, has invaded many wetlands including parts of Carney Fen SNR. This invasive biennial species has unmistakable dinner plate-sized spiky rosettes during its first year followed by a tall flowering stem a year later when seeds are produced. The conference chairman, Kip Knudson, explained how the thistle could be controlled. "We are using horticultural vinegar (5% acetic acid). Our testing showed excellent control of first year rosettes with 3 to 5 drops of vinegar in the crown." He showed us the 37-inch Weed-Eez™ No-drift applicator which he recommends to control the vinegar application without bending.

Fens and dunes are places that time might have forgotten but for some dedicated individuals who have recognized such locales for their importance to the creatures that live there and for those of us who need to feel one with nature.

Aldo Leopold (1887-1948) once stated that “We abuse land because we regard it as a commodity belonging to us. When we see the land as a community to which we belong, we may begin to use it with love and respect.” And so our present link with stewardship is understood and appreciated as with the example of The Friends of Carney Fen who were instrumental in promoting Carney Fen in the spirit of those who have recognized land and the creatures it supports as a community to which we all belong. Some of us had the opportunity to participate in the dedication ceremony of Carney Fen MI State Natural Area which now has the highest level of protection for the State of Michigan. Articles of Dedication are a type of conservation easement that cannot be revoked.

The Ridges Sanctuary, Door Peninsula, WI, is yet another example of leaders who appreciated the land as a community to which we all belong. They sought to preserve an unique dune complex on the shore of Lake Michigan. We are told that in 1938, they resolved: “Here is something we have. Let’s save it, instead of leaving it to future generations to spend 50 years trying to re-create it” (Lukes, 1988). Those of us who chose the guided tour of the Ridges Sanctuary had the pleasure to experience a place where a group had resolved some 70 years ago that there would still be a unique dune complex today. We were honored to be led by a contemporary steward, Roy Lukes, Ridges manager and chief naturalist from 1964 until he retired, who showed us how he placed bridges to lead visitors safely across water-filled dune slacks. One bridge is close enough to view and photograph a fallen log draped with a myriad of interesting plants but not so close as to tempt a visitor to jump from the bridge onto the log for a closer look. An unexpected delight at the Ridges Sanctuary was a population of the dwarf lake iris, *Iris lacustris*, found in full bloom along one of the narrow trails. The iris is an endangered species now to be found in a very few localities. It is obviously benefitting from early and on-going conservation efforts and to the care visitors take in keeping to the established trails.

Nancy Baehnman and I led a field trip to view *Platanthera* (syn. *Amerorchis*) *rotundifolia* on a private property in the Upper Peninsula. Because the orchid is locally rare and the habitat unable to sustain the impact of many visitors, organizers limited the number of visitors to two groups of 10. Jim Going had already flagged a safe path for us to follow and indicated the part of the population that was available for observation and for photography. These orchids are small and when not in full bloom can be easily stepped upon. It was good to see how very careful visitors were during this privileged viewing opportunity.

Stewardship continues to be an ongoing challenge to us all. When John Muir (1838-1914) arrived in central Wisconsin as a boy from Scotland in 1849, he revelled in nature, especially the forests, and later would write: “When we try to pick out anything by itself, we find it hitched to everything else in the universe.” Today we have excellent examples of leadership within the NOC.



Figures to accompany 'Limited Success Growing *Cypripedium* in the Desert' by Ron Coleman (page 1). Images: Ron Coleman.

Figure 1: *Cypripedium* seedlings as they arrived from Spangle Creek Labs in 2005.

Figure 2: A *Cypripedium* seedlings just emerging from winter dormancy.

Figure 3: The blooming *C. kentuckiense*, four years out of flask.

Figure 4: Close-up of *C. kentuckiense* grown in the desert of Arizona.





Figures to accompany 'North American Three Birds' by Mark Larocque (page 3). Images: Mark Larocque. **1.** *Triphora craigheadii* plant with 1966 penny (same year as the plant was discovered); **2.** *Triphora gentianoides*; **3.** *Triphora trianthophora*; **4.** *Triphora rickettii*.



Figures to accompany 'Leadership and Stewardship – Impressions of the NOC Conference, Green Bay, 2009' by Marilyn Light (page 5). Images: Marilyn Light.

1. The Friends of Carney Fen are honored with a plaque to recognize their collective and sustained effort toward the dedication of the Carney Fen MI SNR. From left to right are: Jim Going, Linda Warren, Adrian Konell, Barb Bareza, Dale Leitzke, Holly Wolfe, Ross Wolfe, Yarrow Wolfe, Howard Lorenz, Marge Bjork, Ron Van Der Velden, Kip Knudson receiving the award and Robert Doepker, Western Upper Peninsula Management Supervisor, DNR Wildlife Division, Michigan making the presentation.
2. The invasive Marsh Thistle may be controlled by the application of a few drops of horticultural vinegar to the crown.



Figures to accompany 'Leadership and Stewardship – Impressions of the NOC Conference, Green Bay, 2009' by Marilyn Light (page 5). Images: Marilyn Light.

3. *Neottia* (syn. *Listera*) *cordata*, is a tiny treasure that could easily be overlooked and stepped upon. See how many plants you can find in this picture.
4. Terry Kennedy of Toronto, Canada, photographing a group of Striped Coralroots while standing well away from the plants.
5. *Platanthera* (syn. *Amerorchis*) *rotundifolia* habitat.
6. Nancy Baehnman.



Figures to accompany 'Leadership and Stewardship – Impressions of the NOC Conference, Green Bay, 2009' by Marilyn Light (page 5). Images: Marilyn Light.

- 7. *Iris lacustris* at the Ridges Sanctuary in Wisconsin.
- 8. Dwarf Rattlesnake Plantain, *Goodyera repens*, at the Ridges Sanctuary.
- 9. Roy Lukes pointing to a log while explaining the strategy of trail placement.
- 10. A porcupine bids us farewell to the Ridges Sanctuary.





Figures to accompany 'Fourteen Firsts: at the 2009 Native Orchid Conference in Green Bay, Wisconsin' by Tierney Rosenstock (page 15). Images: Tierney Rosenstock.





Figures to accompany 'Fourteen Firsts: at the 2009 Native Orchid Conference in Green Bay, Wisconsin' by Tierney Rosenstock (page 15). Images: Tierney Rosenstock.





Figures to accompany 'Fourteen Firsts: at the 2009 Native Orchid Conference in Green Bay, Wisconsin' by Tierney Rosenstock (page 15). Images: Tierney Rosenstock.

There are experienced stewards who share their knowledge with the benefit to future generations in mind. We are fortunate to have those who through their collective and sustained action and example, strive to make their natural and human communities a better place to live. It is an honor and a privilege to be where they have been, to see what they have seen, to be inspired by what they once recognized as being important, and to know that many more now strive to follow their example.

Notes:

1. Figures to accompany this article are on pages 9-11.
2. Taxonomy follows The World Checklist of Selected Plant Families <http://apps.kew.org/wcsp/>

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Cirsium palustre Marsh Thistle invasive in Wisconsin http://www.uwgb.edu/BIODIVERSITY/herbarium/invasive_species/cirpal01.htm
Ecoregions of Wisconsin — [http://www.eoearth.org/article/Ecoregions_of_Wisconsin_\(EPA\)](http://www.eoearth.org/article/Ecoregions_of_Wisconsin_(EPA))
The Ridges Sanctuary— <http://www.ridgessanctuary.org/>
Plant Profile – *Iris lacustris*— <http://plants.usda.gov/java/profile?symbol=IRLA>



Fourteen Firsts: at the 2009 Native Orchid Conference in Green Bay, Wisconsin

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It was only a few years ago that I said “what's that?” when orchids was a suggested research topic for a travel study course I took to Costa Rica. My research for that course, seeing orchids for the first time *in situ*, and knowing what they were led me into a whole new world of fascination. It was from then on that I had caught the “orchid bug”. Soon there after I discovered the AOS and once I became a member I read *Orchids* magazine from cover to cover every month. In Volume 77 Issue 10 I read Chuck McCartney's article “Orchids in Nature” and learned of the NOC. I have always focused my fascination with the orchid family on natural species and when I discovered there was an organization dedicated to the natural and native species of North America I said to myself “Where do I sign up?” Now I read every issue of the NOC journal cover to cover also. Ever since I discovered the orchid family everything I have learned, all my experiences bring me greater enthusiasm and pas-

sion. This year's Native Orchid Conference was no different.

This year's conference was held at the University of Wisconsin at Green Bay. It was my first trip to WI so the night before the conference I flew into Austin Straubel Airport having no idea how I was getting to the conference center. I called up Kip Knudson. It just so happened that Howard Lorenz was on his way to pick up Rick Burian and I could catch a ride with them. I had arrived alone in a city I had never been to and was about to catch a ride with people I had never met to attend the NOC and see my first North American native orchids in bloom. My adventure had begun.

Over the course of the four day conference we alternated between two days of lecture style presentations and guided field trips to Fumee Lake, MI, Spur Lake, WI, Carney Fen, MI, Howard's road trip; Menominee River Park, WI and the Bay Shore of Marinette County, The Ridges Sanctuary, Kellner Fen, and the Bay Shore Blufflands.

This year's conference presentation series was themed on orchid conservation. The first day featured nine presentations. The keynote address was presented by Scott Stewart on orchid conservation for the 22nd century. He discussed past, present, and future strategies of conservation. A presentation on the Carney Fen, MI and the work that was involved to dedicate it as a state natural area was presented by Kim Herman, Howard Lorenz, and Yarrow Wolfe. Kathleen Garness gave a talk describing the strategies and challenges of conserving orchids in and around Chicago, IL. Phil Kauth talked about his work involving the in vitro ecology of *Calapogon tuberosus* var. *tuberosus* and how understanding the development of ecotypes can be utilized in orchid conservation. The ethics of plant rescue; how and when to save them was presented by Vicki Medland. After lunch we learned of the first continental North American orchid to get onto the IUCN Red List; *Platanthera praeclara*, and the work involved to get it there as explained by Jyotsna Sharma. Marilyn Light gave a lecture called Watch Your Step that presented her research on the impact of soil microfauna as a result of human trail-blazing and the resulting soil compaction. This presentation was a follow-up to her article in *Orchids* magazine; Volume 77 Issue 2. The lecture series was finished up with a short film of the upper great lakes orchids made by Howard Lorenz. As an added bonus that evening Scott Stewart and Phil Kauth led a workshop on orchid seed sowing. They first discussed common methods and then allowed some hands on practice for those who attended. It was a very well rounded day with an overwhelming amount of rich information.

For the first field trip day I was in the group that went to Fumee Lake, MI and Spur Lake, WI. Fumee Lake is a state natural area that encompasses two lakes, has miles of recreational trails, and 15 known species of orchids all on 1,800 acres of land. It was here, our first stop, that I saw my first North American

orchid. We had only just pulled in the parking lot and begun to organize our gear when Rick Burian pointed into some tall grass near by and exclaimed “An orchid, an orchid!” I grabbed my camera and rushed over. There it was, the beautiful Yellow Lady's Slipper, *Cypripedium parviflorum*. As I crouched down and began taking pictures a whole new excitement ran through me. Every time I see a flower from this majestic and mysterious family I become inspired to learn, see, and do more. With those thoughts and feelings in mind I reluctantly pulled myself away to witness the remaining wonders of our day. During our tour of Fumee Lake we saw five species of orchids, all in bloom; *Platanthera hookeri* (Figure 1; page 12), *Corallorhiza striata* (Figure 2; page 12), *Cypripedium parviflorum* (Figure 3; page 12), *Cypripedium acaule* (Figure 4; page 13), and *Corallorhiza trifida*. Our second stop of the day was Spur Lake, WI, another state natural area dedicated in 2007. It covers 113 acres containing a variety of wetland habitats. An exploration of this area yielded four more new orchid species for me; one in bloom: *Listera cordata*; one in spike: *Malaxis unifolia*, and two that were purely vegetative: *Goodyera repens* (Figure 5; page 13) and a second *Goodyera* sp. (likely *Goodyera oblongifolia*) (Figure 6; page 13). This rounded up our trip and before we knew it, it was time to head back to the university to rest up for the next day of presentations.

The second day of presentations was just as intriguing as the first and also featured nine speakers. The day opened with a talk by Thomas A. Meyer on the Wisconsin State Natural Areas program and how protection of these areas in turn protects the native orchids growing in them. Wisconsin has dedicated 600 natural areas so far. An absolutely amazing number! This was followed by Scott Weber who has done extensive propagation work with the Yellow Lady's Slippers. He shared with us his findings as a result of this work in regards to their propagation, taxonomy, and ecology. Roy Lukes walked us through his observations of changes in orchid populations at the Ridges Sanctuary as a result of habitat changes in the last 45 years. Dan Collins explained how orchid habitat restoration can be accomplished through a community support network. Denise Wilson presented her research and results of her masters thesis on the pollination biology of *Epipactis gigantea* and how this information can be used towards conservation efforts. An extensive explanation of conservation and habitat restoration that has taken place in the coastal plain, mountain bog, and fall line communities of Georgia was given by Matt Richards. A second presentation was given by Scott Stewart that explained the complexities of orchid food webs and how understanding each node of these food webs and how they are connected contributes to successful conservation of orchids and their habitats. Emmet Judeiwicz told a story of a family plot of land that has been converted from a hay field back into natural habitat where orchids now thrive. The last presentation was given by Ken Cameron on the systematics of orchid classification and how this field of research plays a role in orchid conservation. Having a greater understanding of the evolutionary lines gives us a great advantage. By knowing where orchids came from and how they developed we

may be able to determine where they are headed for the future. By the end of this second day of presentations I had gained a vast amount of new knowledge on a wide array of aspects in orchidology and it gave me a great enthusiasm for my continued studies and hope to contribute to the data pool and conservation efforts in the future.

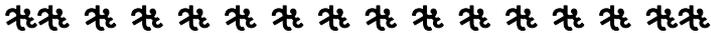
There were two choices for the second day of field trips; the Ridges Sanctuary, Kellner Fen, and the Bay Shore Bluff or Carney Fen and Howard's Road trip. I chose the latter. Carney Fen was our first stop. This state natural area covers 2,326 acres at the head waters of Shakey River. It contains a northern fen and a rich conifer swamp that are home to 26 species of orchids. During our visit we saw two in bloom; *Arethusa bulbosa* (Figure 7; page 14), *Cypripedium arietinum* (Figure 8; page 14), and a *Platanthera obtusata* in spike. After our excursion through Carney Fen Howard Lorenz met us for his road tour. We made several stops in Menominee River Park where we saw the rare Dwarf Lake Iris (*Iris lacustris*) and *Spiranthes lucida* in spike. Our last stop was at the bay shore in Marinette County, WI where we saw a plethora of *Liparis loeselii* (Figure 9; page 14) in bloom. By the end of this second day, the last day of the conference, I had seen a total of 14 orchid species all for the first time.

Looking back over this first experience as a Native Orchid Conference attendee I would consider it a great success. At the beginning of the conference Kip said that if by the end we felt uncomfortable about the status of orchid conservation then they had done their job. He was right. After seeing the magnitude of things that are threatening our orchids and our environment I felt very uncomfortable. The fight to protect these natural treasures can feel overwhelming. However, I was also encouraged to see and hear how much work is being done successfully to counteract these threats. One such success occurred during our conference with the dedication of Carney Fen as a state natural area.

Despite the great success of the conference overall, there were a few points that could be improved upon. For one the field trip organization proved to be highly chaotic and required greater planning before hand. More time needed to be devoted to leader designation, car pooling, and meeting places and times and less emphasis on driving directions which were already provided. A second thing could be to break up the lecture days and spread the time more evenly throughout the conference. For example have morning lectures and afternoon field trips all four days of the conference. This would bring a greater balance to the conference and be easier than sitting through two 7 hour lecture series. I realize due to the time required for travel to the field trip destinations at this years conference that this would not have been possible, but it is something to consider for the future. One more thing I would like to comment on is that I thoroughly enjoyed having a hands on workshop. Reading about how to do something cannot compare to being shown and then doing it yourself. I would like to see more of these types of workshops at future conferences.

There are some fundamental points that we can take home from this experience; watch your step because you never quite realize the impact you may have, educate others so they can make better choices, we all need to collaborate, cooperate, and share our data to make our common goal of conserving the natural wonders of our world a success.

The 2009 Native Orchid Conference was my first one. I came away from it with heightened knowledge, new experiences, and great friends. I look forward to seeing you all again next year in Alberta, Canada.



NOC, Inc. 2007 Financial Statement

Christine Fleissner, Treasurer, NOC, Inc.

INFLOWS	1/1/2007 through 12/31/2007
Conference Registration	4,775.00
Donations	10.00
Memberships	3,640.00
Memberships-New-Back Issues	110.00
Memberships-New-Individual	75.00
Memberships-Renewal-Family	60.00
Merchant Fee Income	165.00
TOTAL INFLOWS	8,835.00
<hr/>	
OUTFLOWS	
Bank Charge	10.00
Conference Expenses	3,913.89
Merchant Fees	151.36
Misc	438.69
Office Supplies	428.85
PO Box Rental	104.00
Postage	918.68
Printing	2,298.30
Safe Deposit Box Rental	38.00
Void	0.00
Web Site Expense	9.99
TOTAL OUTFLOWS	8,311.76
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OVERALL TOTAL	523.24

NOC, Inc. 2008 Financial Statement

Christine Fleissner, Treasurer, NOC, Inc.

INFLOWS	1/1/2008 through 12/31/2008
Conference Registration	10,443.75
Donations	260.00
Memberships	0.00
Memberships-New Family	120.00
Memberships-New-Back Issues	5.00
Memberships-New-Individual	875.00
Memberships-New-International	140.00
Memberships-New-Student	15.00
Memberships-Renewal-Family	1,200.00
Memberships-Renewal-Individual	2,450.00
Memberships-Renewal-International	840.00
Memberships-Renewal-Student	30.00
Merchant Fee Income	225.00
Other Inc	60.00
TOTAL INFLOWS	16,663.75
OUTFLOWS	
Bank Charge	10.00
Conference Expenses	
Hotel	272.16
Participant Meals	3,088.13
Printing	378.84
Room Rental	150.00
Speakers	150.00
TOTAL Conference Expenses	4,039.13
Conservation Grant	150.00
Insurance	
Directors & Officers	750.00
General Liability	275.00
TOTAL Insurance	1,025.00
Merchant Fees	205.21
Office Supplies	343.66
PO Box Rental	106.00
Postage	1,368.73
Printing	3,850.45
Publicity	436.98
Safe Deposit Box Rental	48.00
Void	0.00
TOTAL OUTFLOWS	11,583.16
OVERALL TOTAL	5,080.59

The Native Orchid Conference, Inc.

P.O. Box 29010

Greensboro, NC 27429-9010

Web Sites: <http://nativeorchidconference.org/>
<http://www.nativeorchidconference.org/NOCJournal.html>
<http://groups.yahoo.com/group/nativeorchidconference/>

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Eleanor "Sam" Saulys
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Ronald A. Coleman
Jan Coleman
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- ⇒ New subscribers shall receive all issues published within the year they join Native Orchid Conference.
- ⇒ Contributing authors can request up to 2 free copies of the Journal at the time their article is accepted. Copies requested at a later date or requests for additional copies will be charged at \$5.00 each.
- ⇒ Back-issues are available in limited quantities. Each issue may be purchased for \$5.00 while supplies last.
- ⇒ Inquiries concerning orders for back-issues of this journal should be addressed to the Treasurer: Christine Fleissner, NOC, Inc., P.O. Box 29010, Greensboro, North Carolina 27429-9010, USA; nativeorchids@yahoo.com

