



The Atlanta Orchid Society Bulletin



Affiliated with the American Orchid Society, the Orchid Digest Corporation and the Mid-America Orchid Congress
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May 2004

MAY EVENTS

The Meeting:

8:00 PM Monday, May 10, 2004, Atlanta Botanical Garden - Day Hall

Ms. Jan Szyren

The Michigan State University Orchid Fertilizer

Several months ago, the AOS Orchids magazine contained an article about an orchid fertilizer developed by scientists at Michigan State University. The MSU fertilizer was developed specifically for orchids and plants grown at the MSU orchid greenhouses using this fertilizer have already won several AOS cultural awards. Ms. Jan Szyren, who helped develop the fertilizer, will talk about its development, and how it is used in MSU's orchid collection. Jan is a horticulturist working for MSU's Department of Plant Biology in the teaching greenhouses and manages a diverse collection of plants used in various botany courses at the university. Orchids have been a special interest for several decades and helped lead her to ask questions to other scientists about orchids special requirements. Putting their answers to practical use lead to the development of the fertilizer.

Mid-America Speaker's Forum and Sales Weekend

Friday 5/21 to Sunday 5/23

For details and registration forms, go to http://www.midamericanorchids.org/our_next_meeting.htm

If you plan on registering for the forum, remember that the late registration price kicks in after May 3. There will be some form of tickets at the door for attending the lectures, the price has not been determined yet.

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**THE ATLANTA ORCHID
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Refreshments

COLLECTOR'S ITEM

***Acanthephippium sylhetense* Lindley**

a-can-the-FIP-pee-um sill-het-EN-see

Tribe: Arethuseae

Subtribe: Blettiinae

Etymology: Greek, *acantho*, spiny, *ephippion*, saddle

Twelve species of *Acanthephippium* are distributed from India to China and as far east as Fiji. All species are terrestrial. The genus is closely allied to *Calanthe*, *Pachstoma*, *Phaius*, and *Spathoglottis*. In addition to the peculiar cup-shaped, strongly fragrant flowers, the genus is characterized by prominent fleshy pseudobulbs and plicate leaves. The few flowered inflorescences are always borne from the developing new growth.

Acanthephippium sylhetense is distributed through the subtropical foothills of the Himalayas. The species is more common than *Acanthephippium striatum* and is usually considered easier to grow. The flowers are commonly produced in May and June in cultivation and are long lasting.

The species should be given 60% shade and intermediate temperatures. A well-drained sandy medium with plenty of organic matter such as leaf mold suits these plants well. Since flowers are borne from the new growth, good flowering depends on a strong, healthy pseudobulb being produced the season before. Plants in active growth should be provided ample water and fertilizer. Avoid the buildup of soluble salts in the potting medium and it should also be noted that the plants are intolerant of frequent repotting.

Photo courtesy of Andy's Orchids



Events Out and About

May

Saturday, 5/1-2. Northeast Alabama Orchid Society show at the Colonial Mall in Gadsden, Alabama. AtOS and SMOS will put in a joint exhibit on Friday, April 30. NEAOS contact: Judy Cook (256-546-3696).

Saturday, 5/8. American Orchid Society monthly judging, Atlanta Center, 2 PM, Atlanta Botanical Garden basement workshop. If entering plants, please try to arrive before 1:30 PM to allow time for research and paperwork.

Monday, 5/10. Atlanta Orchid Society monthly meeting, 8 PM.

5/14-5/16. Redlands Orchid Festival, Homestead, FL.
<http://www.redlandorchidfestival.org/index.html>

Friday to Sunday, 5/21 to 23, Mid-America Orchid Congress, Speakers Day, Sale, and Orchid Judging at the Renaissance Waverly Hotel, 2450 Galleria Parkway, Atlanta.
 Contact: Pat Cleveland, 770-475-1591 or visit the MAOC website:
<http://www.midamericanorchids.org/>

June

Saturday, 6/12. American Orchid Society monthly judging, Atlanta Center, 2 PM, Atlanta Botanical Garden basement workshop.

Monday, 6/14. Atlanta Orchid Society monthly meeting, Atlanta Botanical Garden, Day Hall. Tour of the ABG greenhouses. See bulletin next month for start time. The tour will be followed by a brief meeting and monthly orchid judging. This will be another time when you can bring plants for sale.

Sunday, 6/20.

AtOS will hold its annual orchid auction at the Legionnaires Hut at Chastain Park in northeast Atlanta. The auction will begin in early afternoon and is usually over by 4 or 5 PM. More information will appear in the June newsletter.

Saturday, 6/26
 Greengrowers at Ben Lyda's greenhouse.

MINUTES OF THE APRIL MEETING

The meeting was called to order by President Evan Dessasau. The minutes were approved as written.

Margot Brinton thanked everyone for their help with the setup of the SEFS.

Scott Smith reminded that dues are now due and payable to him.

Evan announced the judging winners for last year. 1st quarter, Ben Lyda, 2nd Ron McHatton and Randy Young, 3rd Rob Rinn, and 4th quarter Eldon Park and Margot Brinton.

Evan announced that there are lots of shows coming up in the near future, please check the newsletter for dates and places.

Fred Missbach announced that the June 20th auction will be held in the American Legion Post #140, Chastain Park same as last year. It will begin at 12:00 noon with a covered dish luncheon, auction to begin at 1:00. There will be a map in upcoming newsletters.

We welcomed three new members this evening.

Refreshments were served with a nice selection brought in by Helen Weil, Ellen Brand, Sandy Phillips, Marianne Gilmore, Reba Herzfeld, Randi and Rhett Nowell, and Charlotte Gladney.

The raffle was held with plants donated by Kris and Terri Hansen, and Dick Ackerman.

The Results of the Show Table Judging was announced by David Mellard. Judges were David Mellard, Danny Lentz, and Mikie Emerson on the first team, and Jeff Whitfield, Randi and Rhett Nowell on the second team.

The silent auction plant, Phal. Carmela's Brite Lites Orange Delight x Phal. Brother Sally Taylor Hearts Desire, went to Cathy Raiser for \$16.00.

After a slide show presentation on growing under lights, Linda Miller did a repotting demonstration, David Mellard had a demonstration on light intensity, and Danny Lentz showed us a Phrag. that was grown semi-hydroponically.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,
 Teresa Fuller, secretary

APRIL 2004 EXHIBITION TABLE AWARDS

with notes by Ron McHatton



(*Bro. sanguinea* var.
aurea x
Lpna. Kingston)

CLASS 1: CATTLEYA ALLIANCE

| | | |
|-------|---|----------------|
| Blue | <i>Bro. sanguinea</i> var. <i>aurea</i> X <i>Lpna. Kingston</i> | Collier/Reinke |
| Red | (<i>C. Ardmore</i> x <i>C. Easter Halo</i>) x <i>Lc. Nancy Thomas</i> | Lyda |
| Red | <i>Slc. Charming Jewel</i> | Collier/Reinke |
| White | <i>Iwanagara Appleblossom 'Nora'</i> | Lyda |

Bro. sanguinea* x *Lpna. Kingston : This plant was entered as a cross of two alba clones (*Bro. sanguinea* var. *alba* X *Lpna. Kingston* var. *alba*). The use of the varietal epithet *alba* when referring to a hybrid is incorrect. While the *Lpna. Kingston* may have been a white flowered clone, it cannot be given this designation.

Iwanagara Appleblossom : The plant was entered with the name *AppleBlossom*. The correct spelling is as one word but with a lower-case “b” rather than the upper-case. Also, the genus spelling is with one “a” rather than two. While the genus is named for someone who’s name was *Iwanaga*, the first “a” is dropped to make the genus easier to pronounce.



Cyrt. Harold Lyon

CLASS 2: CYMBIDIUM

| | | |
|------|--------------------------|-----------|
| Blue | <i>Cyrt. Harold Lyon</i> | Whitfield |
|------|--------------------------|-----------|

Cyrtopodium Harold Lyon : This was entered as an unregistered grex involving *Cyrtopodium punctatum* and *Cyrt. andersonii*. The cross was registered by Oscar Kirsch of Hawaii in 1963.



Den. thyrsiflorum

CLASS 3: DENDROBIUM

| | | |
|-------|---|--------------|
| Blue | <i>Den. thyrsiflorum</i> | Brinton/Park |
| Red | <i>Den. johnsoniae</i> | Dampog |
| White | <i>Den. lichenestrum</i> var. <i>prenticiei</i> | Lyda |

Dendrobium thyrsiflorum : This species is one of the ten species in the section *Callista*. These plants are restricted to mainland Asia and grow at moderate to rather high altitudes in areas with a decided dry season. *Dendrobium thyrsiflorum* is relatively easy to grow given bright light and good air movement. A dry rest (up to 3-4 months) will enhance flowering.



Epc. (C. Angelwalker x
Epi. stamfordianum)

CLASS 4: EPIDENDRUM

| | | |
|-------|---|----------------|
| Blue | <i>Cattleya Angelwalker</i> x <i>Epi. stamfordianum</i> | Collier/Reinke |
| Red | <i>Eplc. Charlie Brown</i> | Collier/Reinke |
| White | <i>Epi. Sunset Valley</i> | Brinton/Park |

(*C. Angelwalker* x *Epi. stamfordianum*) : In breeding with *Epidendrum*s, they are almost always dominant. The result is a plant with a decidedly *Epidendrum*-like growth habit and flowers. In this case, *C. Angelwalker*, is virtually undetectable other than a flaring of the side lobes of the lip. The purple color is inherited from *C. walkerana* in the background of *C. Angelwalker*.



Brassia Rex 'Tahoma'

CLASS 5: ONCIDIUM ALLIANCE

| | | |
|-------|--|--------------|
| Blue | <i>Brassia Rex 'Tahoma'</i> AM/AOS | Lentz/Morgan |
| Red | <i>Brs. Edvah Loo 'Nishida'</i> AM/AOS | Lyda |
| Red | <i>Onc. Kitty Crocker 'Rose Giant'</i> | Ackerman |
| White | <i>Brassada Orange Delight 'Starbek'</i> HCC/AOS | Gilmore |

***Tolumnia* (Syn. *Oncidium*) Kitty Crocker 'Rose Giant', AM/AOS** : This was entered under *Oncidium* although it is now considered to be *Tolumnia*, a genus created to contain the equitant *Oncidium* species and hybrids. This particular clone received its AM in 1995 with 13 flowers and 8 buds on one branched inflorescence. The clone belonged to Carter & Holmes Orchids.



Phrag. Nitidissimum 'Neville'

CLASS 6: CYPRIPEDIUM ALLIANCE

| | | |
|-------|---|--------------|
| Blue | <i>Paph. stonei</i> | Gilmore |
| Red | <i>Paph. (liemianum x victoria-reginae)</i> | Lentz/Morgan |
| White | <i>Paph. primulinum</i> | Dampog |
| White | <i>Paph. hybrid</i> | Herzfeld |
| Blue | <i>Phrag. Nitidissimum 'Neville'</i> AM-FCC/AOS | Lyda |
| Red | <i>Phrag. Fliquet</i> FCC/RHS | Brinton/Park |
| White | <i>Phrag. China Dragon</i> | Brannon |

Paphiopedilum (liemianum x victoria-regina) : Here we go again with the names problem. While *Paph. victoria-regina* is considered to be a valid species in its own right, it has only been considered such for registration purposes since 1990. Prior to that time, the RHS treated it as synonymous with *Paph. victoria-mariae* and *Paph. chamberlainianum*. I've checked the registration records and it appears that this cross is still unregistered.



Paph. stonei



Phal. stobartiana

CLASS 7: PHALAEOPSIS ALLIANCE

| | | |
|-------|--|--------------|
| Blue | <i>Phal. stobartiana</i> | Dampog |
| Red | <i>Phal. equestris</i> | Lentz/Morgan |
| White | <i>Phal. schilleriana</i> | Frank |
| Blue | <i>Dtps. Taisuco Candystripe</i> | Lentz/Morgan |
| Red | <i>Phal. Popcorn Ball</i> | Gilmore |
| White | <i>Phal. Little Emperor 'Lee'</i> AM/AOS | Brinton/Park |



Dtps. Taisuco Candystripe

Phalaenopsis stobartiana : First of all I am certain that this plant is NOT *Phalaenopsis stobartiana*. Why? Because this species has flowers with sepals and petals deep apple green to dark olive green, never lavender. Many of these plants entered cultivation under this name as well as *Phalaenopsis wilsonii*. While it may be the latter species, it would require very close examination of the flowers to distinguish it from other closely related species such as *Phal. honghenensis*.



Aerangis modesta

CLASS 8: VANDACEOUS ALLIANCE

| | | |
|-------|--|----------|
| Blue | <i>Aerangis modesta</i> | Lyda |
| Red | <i>Angraecum sesquipedale</i> | Ackerman |
| White | <i>Darwinara Charm</i> 'Blue Star' x <i>Vanda finetia</i> Virgil | Ackerman |

***Darwinara Charm* x *Vanda finetia* Virgil :** This was entered with a question mark as to the formatting of the tag. It's rather difficult to say with any certainty the parentage in any hybrid but as written this could be a valid cross. *Darwinara Charm* is a valid hybrid name as is *Vanda finetia* Virgil. The latter is *Neofinetia falcata* x *Vanda (Trudelia) cristata*. Considering that both *Neofinetia falcata* and *Trudelia cristata* are usually unmistakable in their hybrids it should be rather easy from the lip and spur to tell if this is correct.



Galearis spectabilis

CLASS 9: MISCELLANEOUS OTHER GENERA

| | | |
|-------|------------------------------|----------------|
| Blue | <i>Galearis spectabilis</i> | Mellard/Marino |
| Red | <i>Macroclinium falcatum</i> | Lyda |
| White | <i>Calanthe discolor</i> | Potter |

***Galearis spectabilis* :** How wonderful to be able to see native species on our Exhibition Table. The genus *Galearis* contains only this species found from eastern Canada down through Georgia and Alabama. It grows in rich hardwood forests with an accumulation of humus, rich calcareous soils and occasionally dry roadsides. It is found from about 300 feet altitude on the Coastal Plain of North Carolina, up to about 4,000 feet or more in the southern Appalachian Mountains of Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama. Flowering occurs from early April in the southern extension of its range to July in the North.

***Calanthe discolor* :** This *Calanthe* species is native to South China, Korea, and Japan and should be more widely grown as it is hardy planted in the Atlanta landscaping. This species has actually begun to appear from seed in at least the southern suburbs. The species is known as Takane in Japan and seedlings from line-bred superior population are available.

Wild Love Affair

Essence of Florida's Native Orchids



by Connie Bransilver

Foreword by Eric Hansen • Preface by Stuart Pimm, Ph.D.
Essays by Paul Martin Brown and John Beckner

Most of you will recognize the cover of this book by Connie Bransilver, "Wild Love Affair, Essence of Florida's Native Orchids." It's also the cover of the 2003 AtOS directory, which Connie gave us permission to use. In return, we are advertising the upcoming release of her new book. The list price is \$40 but Amazon.com is selling pre-release copies for \$27.20 plus a few dollars for shipping. If you're interested, please visit www.amazon.com or your local book dealer and place your order.



© Danny Lentz

Galearis spectabilis



© Danny Lentz

Galearis spectabilis, alba form



© Danny Lentz

Cypripedium acaule, growing on moss covered boulder

Spring Wildflower Pilgrimage

In April Dianne and I went up to Gatlinburg Tennessee for our first trip to their annual Spring Wildflower Pilgrimage in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

This event consists of a large number of guided walks, workshops, and lectures for a week each April. The leaders on the walks were very knowledgeable, many of them being professors and professional botanists.

In addition to the great scenery and many types of wildflowers, this can be a good opportunity to check out some of our native orchids. We saw dozens of *Galearis spectabilis*, including a nice alba form. We saw several *Cypripedium acaule* plants in bud, and we heard that there were several Yellow Ladyslippers in bloom although we didn't see any on our hikes. For Trillium fans there were thousands of plants in bloom throughout the park.

For more information on this annual event, check out: <http://www.springwildflowerpilgrimage.org>



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JOIN THE ORCHID DIGEST CORPORATION

Don't let the name fool you, the Orchid Digest is a non-profit membership-based organization dedicated to orchids. Designed to appeal to the mid-range to advanced grower nothing beats the *Orchid Digest*. For just \$28/year you get 4 issues of full-color, in-depth articles about orchids. The magazine is large format and the fourth issue of the year is always an extra-special issue devoted to a single genus.

For membership application forms contact David Mellard.

VANDAS AND THEIR RELATIVES: FLORAL STARS

© Ron McHatton

Vanda species and intergeneric hybrids exhibit a vast array of colors and flower shapes. Purple, brown, yellow, orange, white, red, blue, green, and striking mixtures of these colors are now available. Many species and hybrids have exceptionally waxy, long-lived, fragrant flowers produced intermittently throughout the year as long as their environmental factors are to their liking. Hybrids involving *Ascocentrum* (called *Ascocendas* and abbreviated *Ascda.*) and *Neofinetia* (examples include *Neostylis*, *Ascofinetia*, and *Darwinara*) have reduced the size of these plants to the point where it is possible to find a wide array small enough that mature, flowering size plants can be maintained on a windowsill.

Throughout this series of articles we have been discussing orchids that, while epiphytic are still largely amenable to pot culture. On the contrary, vandaceous orchids are perhaps the most epiphytic of the commonly available genera. Along with this epiphytic habitat comes a set of specialized growing conditions that must be met to achieve success with these plants.

LIGHT

Adequate light is a crucial factor in flowering vandaceous orchids. The species and hybrids are divided into three groups distinguished by the shape of their leaves. The so-called "strap-leafed" group is perhaps the easiest to flower reliably. Species and hybrids that fall into this group are easy to distinguish. Their leaves are flat, ribbon-like and folded into a V where the leaf attaches to the stem. This group will perform well in very bright windows, under fluorescent lights, and in greenhouses and lath houses. Their light requirements fall in the upper range of that for cattleyas, 2500-3500 footcandles. If you are growing and flowering cattleyas well this is a good companion group to try.

The second group has terete or cylindrical pencil-like leaves and will only flower well under full sun. This group is grown extensively in Tropical Asia for cut flowers. The third group is the result of hybridizing between the other two groups. These plants have semiterete foliage (more or less pencil-like but somewhat broadened) and also require intense sun to flower well. If you absolutely must try these plants, winter them over in a very bright window and move them outdoors to full sun as soon as night temperatures are reliably above 55°F.

A word of caution about returning plants to bright outdoor sun. This MUST be done slowly and carefully. During the winter months, light levels in even very bright windows and sunrooms are well below the 10,000 footcandles measured on a bright summer day. It is best to move plants to a brightly lit shady area and then gradually over a period of perhaps a week or more acclimate them to full sun conditions.

TEMPERATURE

Most vandaceous orchids come from Tropical Asia and are adapted to warm conditions. For optimum growth and flowering temperatures should be kept between 60-70°F at night and below 95°F in the daytime. This group of orchids, perhaps more than any other is stressed by rapid changes in their growing environment. While they will tolerate BRIEF periods exposed to temperatures below 40°F it is crucial that they are dry and protected from wind.

These orchids do not have defined growth and dormant period and will continue to grow unchecked throughout the year. The warmer they are grown the faster will be their growth.

HUMIDITY, AIR MOVEMENT, AND WATER

Vandaceous orchids thrive in very high humidity with strong air movement. Humidity of 80% is considered ideal. If grown under lower humidity, their aerial roots may stop growing and problems may be encountered with bud opening and flower development.

This group of orchids has an extensive root system adapted to air and sunlight exposure. It is crucial for the health of the root system that the roots dry quickly. To complicate matters vandaceous orchids have no thickened structures designed to store water and therefore need copious water when growing. To accommodate these requirements, most vandaceous orchids are grown in wooden or plastic baskets and watered at least once a day, perhaps several time a day during the hot summer months.

FERTILIZER

Unlike many other orchids, vandaceous species and hybrids are heavy feeders. Their requirements for warmth, very bright light and copious water means that they can be fed much more frequently than other orchids. These plants will respond well to the application of a balanced fertilizer at half-strength every other watering (yes, that may mean every other day if watered daily). A “blossom booster” such as 10-30-20 may be applied at half-strength every third fertilizer application.

CONTAINERS

Due to their extensive root systems and need for copious watering yet rapid drying, most vandaceous orchids are grown in wooden or plastic baskets with no additional medium. These plants can be shifted as necessary to larger containers at any time of the year. Set the plant with the old basket intact into a container of water to make the roots more pliable and then set the plant, basket and all into the larger basket.

If maintaining these plants in empty baskets proves to be difficult, the baskets can be *loosely*, packed with sphagnum moss, very coarse bark or charcoal or wine corks to help maintain moisture at the roots. Whatever medium is used, the key feature must be exceptionally rapid drainage.

Under home conditions, these plants can be grown in pots. A very coarse medium must be used and do not over pot! Vandaceous orchids are stressed by repotting so do it only when absolutely necessary to replace decomposing medium. Repotting is best done in the early spring to take advantage of increasing sunlight. As with basket culture, soak the roots prior to repotting to soften them and limit root breakage.

REJUVENATION

Like their relatives the phalaenopsis, vandas and their intergeneric hybrids are monopodial orchids. The word “monopodial” (Latin for “single foot”) describes a growth habit that consists of a single stem that produces new leaves from the tip. Unlike phalaenopsis which remain relatively short throughout their lives, vandas and their relatives can become very tall sometimes exceeding 4 feet or more.

As these plants age, a portion of the lower stem will lose its leaves. The plant can be shortened by cutting off the top taking care to include a well developed set of aerial roots. This “top-cutting” can then be established in a new basket or pot. If the

lower portion of the plant is returned to the growing area it will, even though leafless or nearly so, sprout new growth from either near the top of the stem or near its base. If growth occurs near the top, this offset can then be removed and handled separately once it has several inches of new roots. If growth occurs near the base of the old stem, the old leafless stem can simply be cut out.

Some vandaceous hybrids, especially those involving a large percentage of *Vanda sanderiana*, stubbornly refuse to produce new aerial roots along the stem. Loss of the lower leaves then produces an unsightly totem. These plants cannot be top-cut without active aerial roots. To do so will cause the death of the top-cutting and often the old stem as well. They can sometimes be successfully air-layered by wrapping a handful of moist sphagnum moss around a portion of the bare stem covering at least two or three nodes just below the lowest leaf. This moss is then encased in clear plastic wrap. In several weeks to months, new roots will begin to grow into the moss and the stem can be cut directly beneath the lowest new root.

While vandaceous orchids are monopodial, it doesn't mean that they will never produce new growth from the base. Some hybrids as well as older more mature plants will often sprout new growth from at or near the base of the parent stem. These can be left attached to the mother stem producing a more bushy plant or they can be carefully removed when their roots are a few inches long and handled like a top-cutting.

FLOWERING

While some intergeneric vandaceous hybrids have rather pronounced flowering seasons, most hybrid vandas and ascocendas will flower at intervals throughout the year as long as the light and temperature levels are to their liking. With large mature specimens it is not uncommon to have newly developing inflorescences before flowers fade on the old ones.

Inflorescences develop from the buds at the juncture of the leaf and the central stem and emerge from the leaf axil (roots develop from buds along the side of the central stem *between* the leaf bases) along the leaf channel. From the time the inflorescence first breaks through to open flowers is between eight and twelve weeks depending on light and temperature levels. Flowers last in good condition for two to four weeks if plants receive sufficient water.

RECENT ACTIVITIES OF THE ATLANTA JUDGING CENTER

The following awards were granted at the March session of the AOS Atlanta Judging Center. They are provisional awards pending official publication in the *Awards Quarterly*. Certificates of Horticultural Merit and Certificates of Botanical Recognition are also provisional pending identification by an AOS certified taxonomist prior to publication of the award.

Photos © Judy Cook



© Judy Cook

Phrag. besseae 'Red Beauty'
AM 89 pts
Exhibitor: Carter & Holmes Orchids



© Judy Cook

Phrag. Super Rubies 'ORCHIDbabies'
HCC 77 pts
Exhibitor: ORCHIDbabies, LLC



© Judy Cook

Phrag. Noirmont 'Kathy Ann'
AM 82 pts
Exhibitor: Dennis Billings



© Judy Cook

Chondrorhyncha chestertonii 'Butterball'
CHM 83 pts
Exhibitor: Stones River Orchids



© Judy Cook

C. Granier's Felicity 'Blue Honey-Pie'
AM 82 pts
Exhibitor: Ervin & Carol Granier



© Judy Cook

C. Heathii 'Granier's Blue Queen'
AM 82 pts
Exhibitor: Ervin & Carol Granier



© Judy Cook

***C. amethystoglossa* 'Carol Granier'**
AM 80 pts
Exhibitor: Ervin & Carol Granier



© Judy Cook

***C. Brabantiae* 'El Toro'**
AM 84 pts
Exhibitor: Carter & Holmes Orchids



© Judy Cook

Dtps. San Damiano Stripes 'Wine Delight'
AM 80 pts
Exhibitor: Stones River Orchids



© Judy Cook

Dtps. (Phal. Luchia Stripes x Dtps. Brother Isabel) 'Dynamite'
HCC 77 pts
Exhibitor: Stones River Orchids



© Judy Cook

Dtps. (Vera Cruz x Minho Princess) 'Princess'
HCC 78 pts
Exhibitor: Stones River Orchids



© Judy Cook

Phal. Plantation Rhapsody 'The Queen'
AM 83 pts
Exhibitor: Stones River Orchids



© Danny Lentz

Maxillaria striata

Congratulations to Randy Young on his promotion to Accredited Judge in the AOS Judging System.

To submit material for the newsletter, please send to Danny Lentz:

DBLGONGORA@BELLSOUTH.NET

MAIL TO: Danny Lentz
1045 Wordsworth Dr.
Roswell, GA 30075

The deadline for submissions is the 20th.

If you would like to receive the newsletter electronically, please send your email address to Danny Lentz.

Please visit our web site at <http://www.atlantaorchidsociety.org> .
If you have suggestions or, better yet, material to contribute to the site, contact Tom Kaschak at 678-474-9001

Remember that Tom is a volunteer also and will certainly appreciate the help.

JOIN THE AMERICAN ORCHID SOCIETY

For \$40/year, you reap the following benefits:

- 12 issues of *Orchids*, the Society's monthly full color magazine chock full of insightful articles and tempting ads for plants and supplies.
- 10% off on purchases from the Society's Bookstore and Orchid Emporium. Reduced or free admission to participating botanical gardens.

For a limited time, if you join for two years (\$72) you will also get a \$30 gift certificate (good on an order of \$100 or more) at any one of 13 commercial growers who advertise in *Orchids*. **JOIN TODAY**. For information, contact David Mellard.

New Dues for the American Orchid Society

The American Orchid Society (AOS) will raise its dues on June 1, 2004. The new dues are listed below for US residents:

| | 2004 | after June 1, 2004 |
|----------------|---------|--------------------|
| 1 year single | \$40.00 | \$46.50 |
| 2 years single | \$72.00 | \$84.00 |
| 1 year joint | \$50.00 | \$58.50 |
| 2 years joint | \$92.00 | \$107.00 |

If you join or renew your membership before June 1, 2004, you can pay the 2004 membership rate. Payment must reach AOS offices by May 31, 2004. You can learn more about AOS at <http://orchidweb.org/>.

The June Meeting:

Our annual tour of the Atlanta Botanical Garden greenhouses. This will start earlier than our normal meetings, check next month's newsletter for the time.

The June Greengrowers:

June 26 at Ben Lyda's greenhouse