

SEPTEMBER EVENT

Monthly Meeting: Monday, September 9, 2024

Day Hall, at the Atlanta Botanical Garden

Gather at 7 p.m.; Program starts at 7:30 p.m.

Bill Goldner on Phragmipedium Breeding

see details below

Bring your blooming plants for our monthly ribbon judging

Bill Goldner (Woodstream Orchids): Next Generation Medium Phragmipedium and Other Lines of Breeding

Dr. Bill Goldner is best known in the orchid world as the owner of Woodstream Orchids with his wife, Lynn Evans-Goldner.

A life-long outdoorsman, Bill's current mid-life crisis is fly fishing for trout, steelhead, and salmon, a passion he shares with Lynn and their son Zane. Many of the hybrid and cultivar names registered and used by Woodstream Orchids are names of the many places they have fished.

Now Zane (age 15) is part of the pack which includes golden retrievers Luna and Luca. In fact, at age four, Zane and Bill started a jungle cactus and succulent business for Zane. Zane's Orchid Companion Plants now grows over 100 species of epiphytic cacti (or soft cactus, as Zane call's them). He propagates the cacti from seed and cuttings.

Woodstream Orchids (WSO) is a leading hybridizer and producer of Phragmi-

pediums, *Paphiopedilum* species, and Epidendrums. They are well known for their innovative miniature Phrag hybrids. They are currently upping their game to include white, yellow and kovachii Phrag hybrids.

Bill is an accredited American Orchid Society Judge.

NEWS FLASH!!! The American Orchid Society has just awarded Bill the prestigious 2024 Norito Hasagawa Award for Hybridizing Excellence (sort of hybridizer of the year). The award recognizes a career-long effort in orchid breeding (in Bill's case, the genus *Phragmipedium*). Honestly, it was a big surprise (Bill didn't know it was a thing). He is thrilled and humbled to join many of his orchid mentors who have previously received the award, including Bill's AOS judging mentor Dr. William W. Wilson, Norito Hasegawa, Gene Crocker, HP Norton, Hadley



Cash, Theresa Hill, Frank Smith, Terry Root, and Graham Wood.

Please email Bill for updated lists of Phrags, Paphs, non-slipper genera, flasks, epiphytic cacti at woodstream3@verizon.net.

President's Message

The heat has been waxing and waning as expected but fall is around the corner. Check your heaters, fans, lights and other necessities to ensure they are in working fashion prior to the onslaught of the cooler months. I am speaking from experience so you don't make the same mistakes that I've committed—oops!

It was great to see everyone excited to

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New Members!

The Atlanta Orchid Society is delighted to welcome new members! We look forward to seeing you at the monthly meetings, if possible, in person!

Please welcome:

Emma Dahl,
Ozzy Mills,
Ryan Sausser
Susan McKenzie.

Message from the Board

We are still trying to tidy up the list of active members of the society. To help us in the endeavor, **please sign up when you arrive at the monthly meeting.**

If you haven't yet renewed your membership, or if you don't know whether or not you are an ACTIVE member, please check with Barbara Barnett (Membership Committee Chair) or Edison Gu (Treasurer).

Thank you!

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The Atlanta Orchid Society Bulletin

Volume 65: Number 9 – September 2024

Newsletter Editors: [Véronique Perrot](#) & [Mark Reinke](#)

The [Atlanta Orchid Society](#) is affiliated with the [American Orchid Society](#), the [Orchid Digest Corporation](#), the [Mid-America Orchid Congress](#), and the [Garden Club of Georgia](#).

Atlanta Orchid Society Call for Volunteers Auction

The auction is a yearly tradition of our society, and we invite all—their pockets—to this great opportunity to acquire new plants and help the society to better support our membership. We thank Mark Reinke for volunteering to be our auctioneer this year. The auction will take place at the Oglethorpe Presbyterian Church (3016 Lanier Dr NE, Brookhaven, GA 30319), in the Fellowship Hall. We will start with a pizza lunch provided by the society at noon. The auction will follow, at 1pm.

This event is limited to active members and their invited guests. The auction will end no later than 5 p.m.

Hello! We have a growing need for volunteers in our society to help with various tasks, such as social media outreach, hospitality, website development, design & maintenance, event set-up & take-down and other supporting roles.

We need your help to keep our operations running smoothly. If you have a special talent or a useful skill that you would like to share, please let one of the officers know, as we would appreciate your support!

EVENTS CALENDAR

September

7–8 – Smoky Mountain Orchid Society Show (Knoxville, TN)

9 – Atlanta Orchid Society Monthly Meeting: **Bill Goldner (Woodstream Orchids) on *Phragmipedium* breeding**

13–15 – Triangle Orchid Society Show (Raleigh, NC)

14 – AOS monthly judging

20–22 – Alabama Orchid Society Show (Birmingham, AL). **AtIOS will have an exhibit**

27–29 – Kentucky Orchid Society Show (Louisville, KY)

28–29 – Ridge Orchid Society Show (Lakeland, FL)

October

5–6 – Tampa Orchid Club Expo (Tampa, FL)

12 – AOS monthly judging

14 – Atlanta Orchid Society Monthly Meeting: **Chaunie Langland on orchid photography**

18 – 20 8th Annual Huntington International Orchid Show (San Marino, CA)

19–20 – Gainesville Orchid Society Show (Gainesville, FL)

November

1–3 – Apopka International Fall Orchid Festival (Apopka, FL)

2 – Atlanta Orchid Society Auction (Brookhaven, GA)

9 – AOS monthly judging

11 – Atlanta Orchid Society Monthly Meeting

December

7–8 – Fort Pierce Orchid Society Show (Ft. Pierce, FL)

9 – Atlanta Orchid Society Monthly Meeting

14 – AOS monthly judging

Repotting and Staking Workshop a Success!

Many members came to last month's meeting with plants to repot or stake. There was much enthusiasm in the room, and we heard positive feedback from members afterwards.

Thank you to Barbara Barnett, Margaret Cekis, Jon Crate, Edison Gu, Bailey Santwire, and Firelli "Fi" Alonso, who volunteered to lead the activities at the various tables.

This workshop was so successful that we are already planning to hold another workshop in November.



Day Hall full of orchid growers (photo by Penney Balmes)



Margaret Cekis demonstrating how to repot a *Phalaenopsis* (photo by Penney Balmes)



Doug Hartong dividing a large *Cattleya* (photo by Penney Balmes)



Bailey Santwire advising a member on how to deal with a *Dendrobium* (photo by Penney Balmes)

Connoisseur's Corner

The Summer Star *Phalaenopsis*, or Summer Blooming Phals

Pronunciation: fayl-eh-NOP-siss

Abbreviation: *Phal.*

Notable species: *Phal. bellina*, *Phal. violacea*, *Phal. lueddemanniana*, *Phal. tetraspis*, *Phal. venosa*, *Phal. cornu-cervi*, *Phal. mariae*, *Phal. amboinensis*, *Phal. fasciata*, *Phal. gigantea*

You may call them the novelty phals, and others may refer to them as the summer blooming *Phalaenopsis*. I like to call them the Starry *Phalaenopsis*, as it refers to the floral shape, which deviates from the well-known examples such as *Phal. amabilis* by which the “moth orchid” genus is characterized. Yes, the summer blooming phalaenopsis may lack in the size and number that the other “side” of the genus has to offer, but it makes up for it in the large diversity in color, bold patterning, strong pleasant scent, and firm waxy substance that has been increasingly appreciated in recent times. For those of you who like a bit more scientific term, most of this group of phalaenopsis belong in a section called Polychilos, which refers to the narrow lip itself. Most of the species in this section only produce 1 to 3 flowers per inflorescence, but are able to rebloom from the inflorescence for several seasons. A great reason not to cut off any flowerless green spikes!

This group is native to lowland regions of Southeast Asia such as the Philippines, Borneo, Malaysia, and other Pacific Islands. In those tropical regions, they grow in warm to hot temperatures year round. Most species don't experience temperatures lower than 70F, but in culture, they are able to tolerate down to 60F, which makes them great household candidates. A great tip for this section: if these plants are not growing well or blooming consistently for you, keep the temperatures between 70 and 90F during the day and keep most of the year above 60F at night. This group does not need the 15F nightly temperature drop that the other “side” requires to initiate inflorescences. On the contrary, such exposures below 60F can prove to be detrimental to the overall health of starry phals.

They can be potted in a variety of mediums, as long as the roots are able to access buoyant airflow as well as even moisture, as this section can be sensi-



Phalaenopsis bellina 'Green Drop' FCC/AOS
(Photographer: Arthur Pinkers)

tive to prolonged stagnant conditions at the roots. A good mix for these plants is a mix of medium Kiwi bark (1/2" dia.), charcoal and coarse perlite, or sphagnum moss and perlite can be used. If using the sphagnum media, refrain from allowing the media to go bone-dry, or it will be harder to rehydrate and impact the roots of the plant. Most of these plants can be grown comfortably in a 4" pot for several years, but the rule for growing good *Phalaenopsis* is to pot the plant based on the root size, and to repot to refresh the media before it decomposes significantly. They like their roots to receive even moisture so they should be watered just as the media approaches dryness but not completely dry.

Most of the starry phals grow their leaves on a horizontal plane, usually in

Continued on p. 4



Phalaenopsis tetraspis 'Shroomish' HCC/AOS
(Photographer: Ramon de los Santos)



Phalaenopsis Raspberry Lemonade 'Crystelle' AM/AOS (Photographer: Wes Newton)

Connoisseur's Corner

Continued from page 4

one direction, instead of growing directly upright. This growth habit can make a certain cultural problem a reality: crown rot. Most growers of this section have a simple solution to this problem: they tilt the plant at a 45 degree angle, to allow water to drain from the crown as well as to create a plant with a more natural appearance. Good airflow is a must with this group just as with any other *Phalaenopsis* or monopial orchid, to avoid blemishing on the leaves.

Given their cultural requirements making them ideal household candidates, they grow superbly under LED lights or by an east-facing window as they are native to shady jungle regions of Southeast Asia. These plants should never receive direct sunlight at any point of the day as it can burn the leaves and cause black lesions to form. They are also not picky about their orchid fertilizer, as long as it is applied quarter strength every two weeks while actively growing, and reduced during winter if growing conditions are on the cooler side.

There are a good number of growers that offer the species and hybrids of this section for sale domestically and internationally, such as Big Leaf Orchids, Stones River Orchids, and overseas Asian vendors that come to international shows in the US.

Happy Growing!

Bailey Santwire



Phalaenopsis gigantea 'Leslie Keller' AM/CCE/AOS (Photographer: James Harris)

President's Message

Continued from page 1

partake in our workshop last month and being able to pick the brains of "expert" growers for tips and tricks to staking and repotting our orchids. We definitely need to have another event like that again in the future! This time of the year is a good time to do any last minute repotting to allow plants to establish some new roots before winter, especially those unifoliate Cattleyas. The time frame for bifoliate has passed so it is wise to keep those on the drier side if media has degraded and

the new growth matured, it's best to wait until new growth commences to minimize shock.

This month, we will have Dr. Bill Goldner presenting his topic on "Next Generation Medium Phragmipediums and Other Lines of Breeding". I'll admit that while I struggle big time with growing *Paphiopedilums* to bloom as you all know, *Phragmipediums* take a close second but they grow better for me as they seem more forgiving in my grow-

ing space. I'll be sure to come with some questions and I hope you all do too as well. This is also a good reminder to go over the preorder list from Woodstream Orchids if you have not done so and place it soon as possible!

The last of the orchid shows for the year have come, and most of them will occur in September and October. We will put together a society exhibit at the Alabama Orchid Society Show in Birmingham. I will send out an email for plant

Judges' Corner

The Atlanta Judging Center awarded one orchid on July 13, 2024

Award 2024-2085 *Cattleya intermedia aquinii coerulea* 'O.T Pie,' HCC/AOS 78 points. Exhibitor: Carson Barnes

The Atlanta Judging Center awarded two orchids on August 10, 2024

Award 2024-2086 *Cattlianthe* Joyce Marie Rose 'Maneki Hill,' AM/AOS 80 points (*C. Angel Eyes* x *Ctt. Orchidglade*). Exhibitor Scott Elliott

Award 2024-2087 *Spathoglottis* Lueng Aroon 'JonFi,' CCE/AOS 90 points (*Spathoglottis Primson* x *Spathoglottis aurea*). Exhibitor Firelli Alonso & Jon Crate

All photography by Charles Wilson.
Congratulations to the exhibitors!

Doug Hartong
Chair, Atlanta Judging Center



Cattleya intermedia aquinii coerulea 'O.T Pie' HCC/AOS



Cattlianthe Joyce Marie Rose 'Maneki Hill' AM/AOS



Spathoglottis Lueng Aroon 'JonFi' CCE/AOS



Atlanta Orchid Society Monthly Meeting Ribbon Winners for August, 2024

Notes by Mark Reinke; photos by Danny Lentz and Jon Crate



Cattleya intermedia forma *coerulea* 'Super Blue'

Class 1: Cattleya Alliance

Blue: *Cattleya intermedia* forma *coerulea* 'Super Blue' – Carson Barnes

Cattleya intermedia is a low elevation species primarily from coastal southeast Brazil but extending, at least historically, into portions of Uruguay and Paraguay. In Brazil, the range is usually within a few miles of the coastline, extending from east of Rio de Janeiro at Cabo Frio where it can be found growing in sand dunes a few yards from the ocean and continuing southward in coastal swamps and forests

where it can make large colonies. Naturally, urbanization and over-collection reduced the number of plants in the wild dramatically. The most common color form is a pale to medium pinkish lavender with a darker colored lip, but many color variations have been found, leading to the popularity in Brazil of creating an entire collection of just this species. In the northern hemisphere, the bloom season peaks in March, April and especially May, but there are other records of plants blooming as late as August, like this example. The bi-foliate plants are

variable in size, but many of the *coerulea* forms mature on the smaller end of the scale. Adult plants generally have three to five blooms per inflorescence and can make nice specimens with several dozen flowers in total. *Cattleya intermedia* is probably one of the easiest species in the genus to grow well, being adaptable to a wide range of conditions. It can survive light freezes and intense summer heat. Where it grows in sand dunes, it endures full sun (albeit with ocean breezes) but thrives in bright filtered light as well. The native range receives precipitation



Guaritonia Why Not

year-round so while you should always give this species perfect drainage and quick drying after watering, it does not want a dry winter rest.

Blue: *Guaritonia Why Not* – Fred Pippin

Guaritonia Why Not was registered by Fred A. Stewart, Inc. in 1979 when they were located in San Gabriel, California and is a primary hybrid between *Broughtonia sanguinea* and *Guarianthe aurantiaca*. It has had staying power for its ability to bloom off and on throughout the year and for the visual appeal of the clusters of dark ruby red flowers with bright yellow centers. There is much consistency in most batches of seed grown plants with only rare variations in the colors. I have one that is more orange-red that I kept out of a recent batch I purchased to sell. And there is a pure golden yellow mutation in which the overlying purple pigment is missing. The plants that came out of H&R Nurseries in the 1990s were most likely triploids and difficult to breed with. But they had amazing vigor and blooming ability. All the awards for plants with

hundreds of blooms were given between 1991 and 2000. Since then, newer batches are mostly tetraploids. There is this general assumption that tetraploids are always superior flowers, but in the case of this cross, they have proven extremely slow growing. H&R offered a batch that were a self-pollination of the yellow *Guaritonia Why Not* ‘Makana Ke Akua 4N’ and most of the dozen plants I kept are still not flowering after four or five years and still only half their mature size. If you do acquire a healthy vigorous example of this great cross, it will flourish in a basket, with bright light and warm temperatures year-round.

Red: *Brassocattleya Memoria Vida Lee* ‘Limelight’ AM/AOS – Fi Alonso & Jon Crate

White: *Rhyncholaeliocattleya Waianae* Leopard ‘Ching Hua’ HCC/AOS – Bailey Santwire

White: *Cattleya Miyuki* Little King – Fi Alonso & Jon Crate





Thecopus maingayi

Class 2: Cymbidium Alliance

Blue: *Thecopus maingayi* – Edison Gu

This diminutive orchid is one of at least four species named after Dr. Maingay, a 19th Century British surgeon who spent time in the Moluccan Islands, an archipelago between Sulawesi and New Guinea often referred to as the Spice Islands. There is precious little detailed information about this species. Kew states: “The native range of this species is S. Indo-China to W. Malesia. It is a pseudobulbous geophyte or epiphyte and grows primarily in the wet tropical biome.” Jay Pfahl adds: “Found in Thailand, Malaysia, Vietnam and Borneo in lowlands and lower montane forests at elevations

of 600 to 700 meters as a small sized, hot growing terrestrial or epiphyte on trees on steep granite slopes of stream valleys with flattened pseudobulbs carrying a single, apical, narrowly elliptic to oblong-elliptic leaves and blooms in the fall on a 5” [12.5 cm] long, 10 flowered inflorescence. Seems that the main difference between this one and *Thecopus secunda* (the other species in the same genus) is this one does not have the hooks on the back side of the sepals and petals and the lip has two keels in the basal half of the lip [not the center] that project backward beyond the lip base.” It is described as hot growing under shaded conditions. There are two AOS awards for *The. maingayi*, both Highly Com-

mended Certificates. The most recent, awarded in Hawaii in May 2012, had 343 flowers on 15 inflorescences when awarded. It is rather surprising it didn’t receive a concurrent cultural award. There is only one recorded cross using this species. It is paired with *Grammatophyllum elegans* and called *Grammothecopus Jairak Elegant*. I couldn’t find a photo of it, but the second parent is a giant growing species so I would certainly love to see the result. Since both *Thecopus* species have a hybrid with *Grammatophyllum*, they should also be compatible with *Cymbidium*, which could result in some interesting flowers on compact plants.



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*Dendrobium officinale*

Class 3: Dendrobium Alliance

Blue: *Dendrobium officinale* – Geni Smith

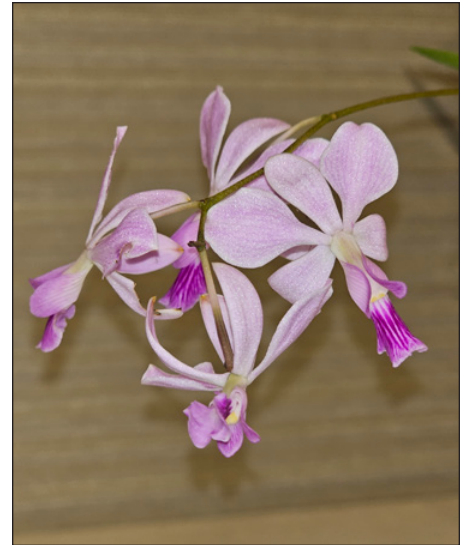
This smaller growing species from Japan, Taiwan and parts of Mainland China is generally a spring bloomer, peaking in May, but growing conditions have stimulated this plant to flower in August. If you have a plant with similar flowers under a different name, know that it has also been described as *Den. stricklandianum* and *Den. tosaense*, but *Den. officinale* is the current name accepted by Kew. The fairly thin stems stay tightly clustered as the plant grows older and can reach up to 16 inches in length but are often much shorter. The flowers are usually not much more than an inch across and somewhat variable in color. Most of the time they are light greenish yellow with a white lip that is often accented by a dash of purple in the throat. The leaves are deciduous eventually but will hang on for up to two years if given enough water. People often grow this species drier than it would prefer. From April to October the habitat is rainy, and plants rarely have a chance to dry out.

The balance of the year there is less rain but not a truly dry season, so plants can dry between waterings, but not stay dry for more than a couple days at most. The roots of this species are quite fine, which is a good indicator they are not adapted to too much dryness. If you like to water, you can grow *Den. officinale* beautifully on cork. The cross between it and *Den. moniliforme*, called *Den. Ise* is the most important offspring with more than 75 registered hybrids descending from it. It is often used to bring down plant size while still offering a showy period of bloom. As the species name implies, *Den. officinale* has been used as an herbal remedy in traditional Chinese medicine. Compounds extracted from the plant have been shown to have antibiotic properties and even inhibit the multiplication of cancer cells.

Red: *Dendrobium antennatum* – Fred Pippin

White: *Dendrobium Hsinying Tobazuki* – Paul Reavis

*Dendrobium antennatum**Dendrobium Hsinying Tobazuki*

*Encyclia phoenicea**Encyclia dichroma*

Class 4: Epidendrum Alliance

Red: *Encyclia dichroma* – Carson Barnes

Blue: *Encyclia phoenicea* – Carson Barnes

This beautiful species with a strong chocolate scent is native to Cuba, growing in scattered locations at low elevation, often attached to palm trees in thickets. The richly colored flowers are clustered near the tip of a fairly long inflorescence, useful in the scrubby habitat for getting the flowers out of the brush and into the open where they are easier to reach by pollinators. It prefers to grow warm to even hot, so much so that my plant succumbed after I changed my low temperature setting in winter from 55F to 50F. I can't see from the photo how Carson's plant is grown, but generally the species does best mounted or in an open basket that leaves the roots exposed and given bright light but not direct sun. With its showy nature and lovely scent, it isn't surprising that more than 100 first generation crosses and more than 250 additional crosses have come from it. Some, such as *Enanthleya* Middleburg 'MAJ' (x *Ctt. Bactia*) inherit the chocolate scent. That one is in bloom for me right now with deep purple flowers. Although introduced in 1982 by the late Marv Ragan of Middleburg, FL, new clonal batches still come around from time to time and are worth grabbing when you can.



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Trichocentrum lanceanum

Class 5: Oncidium Alliance

Blue: *Trichocentrum lanceanum* – Edison Gu

Easily one of the showiest species in the genus, *Trt. lanceanum* is named after John Henry Lance, a 19th Century British orchid collector. It is one of the “mule ear” types with each growth producing a single leathery leaf that can be up to 20 inches long, dark green with purple spotting. The flowers are large for the genus at about 2.5 inches in spread, with a rich fragrance and the ability to last a long time. The awarded plants average more than 20 flowers per inflorescence and in 2016, a single specimen received a 91-point Certificate of Cultural Excellence from the American Orchid Society with 25 inflorescences and more than 300 flowers. This was at a show of the Asociación Vallecaucana de Orquideología (Cauca Valley Orchid Society) in Colom-

bia. The award photo is truly eye popping. The wild range of this species is hot wet tropical forests at low elevations across northern South America northward to Trinidad and other Caribbean Islands and southward into the Amazon basin at least as far west as Iquitos Peru. This is a heat loving orchid, but seed grown plants may adapt to as low as 60F in winter. I am unable to see how Edison’s beautiful plant is grown, but it will do well mounted if you are willing to water frequently or grown in a pot with a very coarse, quick draining medium. Light needs to be bright, but if the leaves are turning red it should be scaled back just a bit. Many beautiful hybrids have been created using this species, but due to their need for warmth are more often seen in South Florida, Puerto Rico and Hawaii.

Red: *Gomesa imperatoris-maximiliani* (formerly *Oncidium crispum*) – Edison Gu



Gomesa imperatoris-maximiliani



Tolumnia Jairak Rainbow



Miltonia spectabilis

White: *Tolumnia Jairak Rainbow* – Fi Alonso & Jon Crate

White: *Miltonia spectabilis* – Fred Pippin



Phragmipedium Memoria Ann Stuckey

Class 6: Slipper Alliance

Blue: *Phragmipedium Memoria Ann Stuckey* – Carson Barnes

This hybrid combines a total of three species with parents being *Phrag. pearcei* x Silver Eagle (*schlimii* x *czerwiakowianum*). *Phrag. schlimii* does a good job of erasing the primarily green tones of the other parents and replacing them with icy white as in this example. Other plants out of the cross also have pink tinges at the extremities of the petals and dorsal sepal. In June of 2016, Carson received an Award of Merit for *Phrag. Memoria Ann Stuckey* ‘Straight Arrow.’ Based on the award description, this seems to be a different plant, unless the flowers are variable or change color as they age. A decade earlier, an Award of Distinction (AD) was given to the ‘Ghost Writer’ form for its advancement toward albinistic breeding. However, for some reason there are no hybrids registered using this orchid to further advance that outcome.

Red: *Phragmipedium Conchiferum* – Carson Barnes

White: *Paphiopedilum Clair de Lune* ‘Edgar Van Belle’ FCC/AOS – Carson Barnes



Paphiopedilum Conchiferum



Paphiopedilum Clair de Lune ‘Edgar Van Belle’ FCC/AOS



Phalaenopsis violacea horticultural form indigo

Class 7: Phalaenopsis

Blue: *Phalaenopsis violacea horticultural form indigo* – Fred Pippin

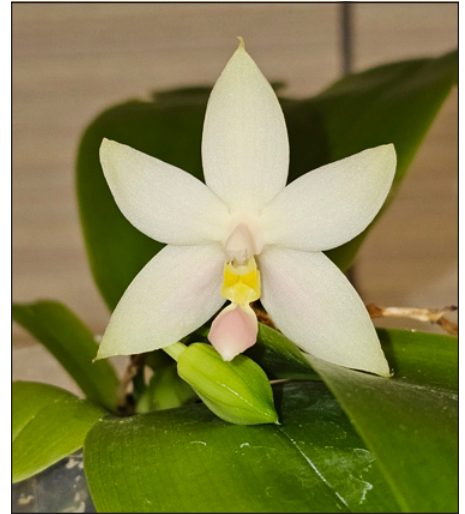
This sparkling violet-blue form of the species, with its even more intensely hued lip, presumably originates through human directed breeding programs and is not found in wild populations, thus its designation as a horticultural form rather than simply a form or variety of the species. However, at least in photographs, I see little that distinguishes it from *Phal. violacea forma coerulea*. I tried but failed to find a source with a clear explanation of the fine distinctions in how certain color forms are named, so take my opinion for what it is worth. Luckily, none of the information hidden in these naming games is necessary to cultivate this species from the shady, humid lowlands of Borneo, Sumatra and Malaya. Just be sure to give it continual warmth and greater attention than would be required for its “grocery store” cousins. Grow *Phal. violacea* for the individual beauty of the flowers rather than for

floral profusion, as each inflorescence rarely has more than two flowers open at once. However, they are persistent and will re-flower annually for some time with good care, as new inflorescences are added to the plant. The highest number of blooms listed for any awarded plant was 26 open flowers along with 19 buds on a plant that bore 24 inflorescences. That was for an example with the more typical magenta flowers. The most ever on a plant with the violet blue color was 7 flowers and 6 buds on 3 inflorescences, and this is out of a total of 260 awards from all over the globe!

Red: *Phalaenopsis violacea forma albescens* ‘Wilson’ – Danny Lentz & Dianne Morgan

Red: *Phalaenopsis Mainshow Blue Wave x Mituo Purple Dragon* – Fi Alonso & Jon Crate

White: *Phalaenopsis cornu-cervi* – Fi Alonso & Jon Crate



Phalaenopsis violacea forma alba ‘Wilson’



Phalaenopsis Mainshow Blue Wave x Mituo Purple Dragon



Phalaenopsis cornu-cervi

*Holcoglossum kimballianum*

Class 8: Vandaceous Alliance

Blue: *Holcoglossum kimballianum* – Edison Gu

Holcoglossum kimballianum produces sprays of breathtaking sparkling white flowers with an amethyst-purple lip from a rather thin, terete plant that scrambles over rocks or tree branches in its wild habitat of southeast Asia. It is often found in full sun locations, but at 4000-5000 feet above sea level where there is considerable cloudiness in summer and where winter nights are quite cool. It needs to grow in a basket or similar container with a very open medium and where its roots can hang down freely to receive good air movement and dry quickly. In the wild, summer is rainy, but from October to April, only scant moisture falls. For much of that period, there

is frequent dew and mist at night, so cultivated plants need light waterings and misting from time to time. Cool nights in winter are needed for good blooming later in the year. I would love to see how Edison is juggling the needs of this species with the those that need year-round warmth such as *Trichocentrum lanceanum* covered in Class 5 this month.

Red: *Vanda tessellata* – Edison Gu

*Vanda tessellata*

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Huntleya wallisii

with brushes of purple at the base of the petals, and sometimes a touch of yellow as well, as in this example. Though described more than 150 years ago, this species must have not been in cultivation in the United States until recently, as the first of seven awards it has received from the AOS didn't occur until September 2005. While the habitat does not have high rainfall, there is year-round dew and mist at night that keep it very moist. Growing recommendations state that plants should be placed with the base slightly above the top of the media to prevent rotting, and that plants are highly intolerant of stale mix, so should be repotted before it starts to break down.



Class 9: Miscellaneous

Blue: *Huntleya wallisii* – Edison Gu

Here is yet another rarely seen species that Edison Gu is growing and giving us a chance to experience for the first time. There are 15 described species in the genus, growing from Central to South America. *Huntleya wallisii* comes from warm wet tropical rainforests and cloud forests in Colombia and Ecuador. The plants have no discernible pseudobulb but have a fan of lance-shaped leaves attached to a very short stem. The growths are spaced along a creeping rhizome and can give rise to single-flowered inflorescences at any time of the year. While lacking in numbers, the flowers are large at about 5 inches in diameter. The white segments are overlaid orange to reddish brown for most of their length,





Aganisia cyanea

Blue: *Aganisia cyanea* – Edison Gu

Aganisia cyanea is one of three species listed for the genus, but the other two are barely known and little information exists on them. What they all have in

common is that they grow as epiphytes in low elevations of the Amazon basin in Brazil and other countries that share a portion of that drainage, and in the case of this species, also in the upper Orino-

co River basin in Venezuela. These are warm growing species that, in the greater Zygopetalum family, are useful in adding warmth tolerance to the breeding group. Species in a total of eight different genera have been paired with *Agn. cyanea* in first generation registered hybrids, including a few I have never heard of before. The original plants collected in the wild were very challenging to grow and most died within a year. More recent seed-grown populations have a better record of survival, but still require a concerted effort to maintain. The best way to achieve this is to grow them mounted in a humid environment with frequent watering that is only reduced slightly in winter, in bright filtered light, with a minimum temperature of about 65F. Much of the wild habitat includes the seasonally flooded forest where plants can be found growing partially submerged in the upper reaches of trees with only a few leaves and the inflorescence projecting above the water line! It looks like Edison is trying to simulate that environment with his plant mounted on a piece of cork with the lower end sitting in a damp, mossy saucer.



Clowesia dodsoniana x *Catasetum tigrinum*



Bulbophyllum Nelson Viera



Maxillaria molitor



Pectabenaria Phoenix Wings



Cynorkis Opptract

Red: *Clowesia dodsoniana* x *Catasetum tigrinum* – Edison Gu

Red: *Bulbophyllum* Nelson Viera (*romyi* x *echinolabium*) – Nick Rust

Registered 5/30/2024 by Krull-Smith.

White: *Maxillaria molitor* (orange form) – Edison Gu

White: *Pectabenaria* Phoenix Wings – Nick Rust

This cross between *Habenaria rhodochela* and *Pectabenaria* Maxdusa was registered by Nick Rust himself in 2023

White: *Cynorkis* Opptract – Nick Rust

This cross between *Cyn. calanthoides* and *Cyn. fastigiata* was also registered by Nick Rust himself in 2023.