

NOVEMBER EVENT

Monthly Meeting: Monday, November 11, 2024
Mershon Hall, at the Atlanta Botanical Garden
Gather at 7 p.m; Program starts at 7:30 p.m.

HB on indoor orchid growing
see details below

Bring your blooming plants for our monthly ribbon judging

Helen Blythe-Hart **Windowsill Wizardry,** **a Guide to Growing** **Orchids Indoors**

Helen Blythe-Hart has been an internationally collected metalsmithing artist and educator for over 48 years. She creates strikingly original jewels opulently encrusted with colorful gemstones. Her work is inspired by the fantastical forms of orchids and ethnic adornments.

She is an accredited AOS judge and has been an avid windowsill grower for over 32 years, with numerous AOS awards given to orchids grown on her windowsills!



President's Message

I'm sure we are seeing the starting of or close to peak fall leaf colors in our area and I still have some plants outside soaking up the last bit of direct sun and fresh air, especially the Cymbidiums and Sobralias. I'm very cautious about the night temperatures as I shuffle plants in for the nights that may be cooler than our "kids" would like. Signs of spiking in the big flowered *Phalaenopsis* should be underway, as well as other winter or early spring bloomers that are initiated by the shorter day length or cooler night temperatures. It's always fun to see *Laelia anceps* elongate their spikes to the 6 ft mark and still show no signs of blooming yet. With the cooler temperatures, we should reduce our watering and severely lessen or cease fertilizing to help our plants make it through the winter. Wet and cold is never a good combination for

plants, as it can encourage pathogens in the roots or the entire plant. My *Catase-tums* and other winter dormant plants are in a corner where they won't be excessively watered by my carelessness. You might see that the cooler night temperatures can intensify colors within the flower too!

It was great to see everyone at the auction last Saturday, before our monthly meeting. We had some passionate bidders that helped us garner in almost \$4000, which will help us cover expenses associated with speakers for our meetings, show fees, and hospitality. As we speak, I am still researching the plants I had acquired to determine their placement in the greenhouse and learning about their requirements for successful

Continued on p. 3

Atlanta Orchid Society **Business: Slate for 2025** **Board of Trustees**

Here is the slate of officers and trustees, as assembled by the nominating committee, on which the membership will vote at the November meeting of the Atlanta Orchid Society:

President: Firelli Alonso
Vice-President: Véronique Perrot
Secretary: Janet Sherwood
Treasurer: Edison Gu
Immediate Past President: Bailey Santwire
Trustees: Nick Rust & Steve Schwab

Barbara Barnett, Chair

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The Atlanta Orchid Society Bulletin

Volume 65: Number 10 – October 2024

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

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Holiday Party Preview...

Like last year, it will take place at the Fellowship Hall Of Oglethrope Presbyterian Church in Brookhaven.

Unlike last year, we will have a White Elephant gift exchange.

All the details will be in the December newsletter!

EVENTS CALENDAR

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: HB on windowsill growing

December

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

9 – Atlanta Orchid Society Monthly Meeting: Holiday Party!

14 – AOS monthly judging

January 2025

11 – AOS monthly judging

13 – Atlanta Orchid Society Monthly Meeting

2024 Auction a Success!

A heartfelt thank you to everyone who made today's auction an incredible success! From the generous donors to the enthusiastic bidders, we couldn't have done it without each of you. A very special shoutout to Mark Reinke, whose energy and expertise as our auctioneer truly brought the event to life.

Together, we reached a total of \$3,951. Thank you for your support and for helping make a difference!

Fi Alonso



Oodles of plants, each more tempting than the next (photos by Penney Balmes)



Looking at the wares and waiting for the fun to begin (photos by Penney Balmes)

President's Message

Continued from page 1

cultivation. With any new acquisition, I quarantine away from my main collection and usually treat with a fungicide and insecticide combination to get rid of any possible unwanted hitchhikers. I don't repot right away to give the plant a chance to acclimate to their new home for two to three weeks. A BIG THANK YOU to everyone that made the auction possible, especially to Mark Reinke, Danny Lentz, Jon Crate, Fi Alonso, Carson Barnes, and Edison Gu for donating their time and plants to make the auction a yearly success! I won't name any particular bidders but those who were present know who they are!

The end of the year is fast approaching but we still have a few more events

to come before I sign off as your current president this year. We have Helen Blythe-Hart (or HB, as most of us know her) who is speaking on how to be a successful windowsill grower. It'll be at Mershon Hall, which is across from our usual meeting location at Day Hall. Then we have our holiday party and potluck, for which the details will be disclosed in next month's newsletter. The installing of 2025 officers will take place at the December meeting; but first we need to vote on the slate proposed by the nominating committee this coming meeting! I do want to apologize in advance as I have to add onto your civil duties as a person but this is a different type of politics, one that doesn't involve uneasy conver-

sations at the dinner table! Next month will also see two articles in the Connoisseur's Corner to end the year with a bang! As always, I'm happy to create new friendships and share plants with others because you get to make new memories and have an insurance policy in place if something doesn't go well.

I am open to suggestions and ideas for our newsletter to be as interactive as possible for our readers!

Happy growing as always, and may your orchids prosper!

Bailey Santwire
Atlanta Orchid Society President

Cattleyas, in detail...

Here are the repotting details for all the Cattleya species... Happy reading!

Bailey

Repotting Cattleyas - Sorted by Species Name

compiled by Sue Bottom from Bill Rogerson's excellent article

Repotting Cattleya Species - A Rooting and Blooming Guideline						
Cattleya Species	Judging Class	Subgenus	Roots before Blooming	Roots after Blooming	Unusual Growth Patterns	Blooming Season
<i>C. aelandiae</i>	Bifoliate	Aclandia			x	April/May and through Summer
<i>C. amethystoglossa</i>	Bifoliate	Falcata	x			January / February
<i>C. araguaiensis</i>	Unifoliate	Stellata				July
<i>C. auranticea</i>	Bifoliate	Circumvola	x			February / March
<i>C. aurea</i>	Unifoliate	Cattleya		x		July / August / September
<i>C. bicolor</i>	Bifoliate	Schomburkoidea		x		August / September
<i>C. bowringiana</i>	Bifoliate	Circumvola	x			October / November
<i>C. deckeri</i>	Bifoliate	Circumvola	x			December / January
<i>C. dowiana</i>	Unifoliate	Cattleya		x		late June / July
<i>C. eldorado</i>	Unifoliate	Cattleya		x		September
<i>C. elongata</i>	Bifoliate	Schomburkoidea		x		September
<i>C. forbesii</i>	Bifoliate	Intermedia		x		April / May
<i>C. gaskelliana</i>	Unifoliate	Cattleya		x		July
<i>C. granulosa</i>	Bifoliate	Falcata		x		May / Early June
<i>C. guttata</i>	Bifoliate	Falcata		x		September
<i>C. harrisoniana</i>	Bifoliate	Intermedia		x		June / July
<i>C. intermedia</i>	Bifoliate	Intermedia	x			March / April / May
<i>C. iricolor</i>	Unifoliate	Stellata	x			April / May
<i>C. jenmanii</i>	Unifoliate	Cattleya	x			December / January
<i>C. kerrii</i>	Bifoliate	Intermedia				April / May
<i>C. labiata</i>	Unifoliate	Cattleya	x			October / November
<i>C. lawrenceana</i>	Unifoliate	Cattleya	x			March / April
<i>C. leopoldii</i>	Bifoliate	Falcata		x		June / July
<i>C. loddigesii</i>	Bifoliate	Intermedia	x			November to March
<i>C. lueddemanniana</i>	Unifoliate	Cattleya		x		March / April
<i>C. luteola</i>	Unifoliate	Stellata	x			April / May
<i>C. maxima</i>	Unifoliate	Cattleya	x			July to November
<i>C. mendelii</i>	Unifoliate	Cattleya	x			April / May / June
<i>C. mooreana</i>	Unifoliate	Stellata	x			November
<i>C. mossiae</i>	Unifoliate	Cattleya	x			April / May
<i>C. nobilior</i>	Bifoliate	Rhizantha			x	March / April
<i>C. perciavaliana</i>	Unifoliate	Cattleya	x			December / January
<i>C. porphyroglossa</i>	Bifoliate	Falcata		x		May / Early June
<i>C. quadricolor</i>	Unifoliate	Cattleya	x			Late December / January
<i>C. rex</i>	Unifoliate	Cattleya		x		July
<i>C. schilleriana</i>	Bifoliate	Falcata		x		April / May
<i>C. schofieldiana</i>	Bifoliate	Falcata		x		July / August
<i>C. schroderae</i>	Unifoliate	Cattleya	x			March / April
<i>C. skinneri</i>	Bifoliate	Circumvola	x			April
<i>C. tenuis</i>	Bifoliate	Schomburkoidea		x		September
<i>C. trianaei</i>	Unifoliate	Cattleya	x			January / February
<i>C. velutina</i>	Bifoliate	Aclandia		x		August
<i>C. violacea</i>	Bifoliate	Schomburkoidea			x	May and Through Summer
<i>C. walkeriana</i>	Bifoliate	Rhizantha			x	December to April
<i>C. warneri</i>	Unifoliate	Cattleya		x		May
<i>C. warszewiczii</i>	Unifoliate	Cattleya		x		June / July

Note: For 'Roots Before Blooming' Cattleyas, roots emerge as a new lead grows and blooming occurs after the new lead and roots are mature; repot when they begin to send up new growths in spring and summer.

For 'Roots After Blooming' Cattleyas, the new lead grows, matures and flowers and only then do new roots emerge, repot immediately after they bloom in spring, summer and fall. In some cases, the roots emerge as the lead develops or the blooms open, repot after the new roots start to emerge even if this disrupts the bloom cycle.

For 'Unusual Growth Patterns' Cattleyas, repot as the new leads are developing in the spring. *C. aelandiae* and *C. violacea* send up new growths in the spring and when mature, immediately flower and then start a second growth, with roots forming anytime during this growth cycle. *C. walkeriana* and *C. nobilior* send out leafless growths in winter that bloom when the leads mature (roots may or may not emerge from these blooming growths) and then sends up regular leaved growths that do not bloom but roots emerge as they grow. Repot these after blooming when the new leaved growths grow in the spring.

Source: Rogerson, William P., Cattleya Species and Their Culture. 2004. *Orchid Digest*. 68:4. pp. 196-219.

Judges' Corner

The Atlanta Judging Center met on October 12, 2024. Five AOS Awards were granted. All photography was by Charles Wilson.

2024-2102 *Fredclarkeara* After Dark 'Bones Black Cherry,' AM/AOS 80 pts. (*Mormodia* Painted Desert x *Ctm.* Donna Wise) Exhibitor: Andy Braun

2024-2103 *Cattleya maxima forma coerulea* 'Paris,' AM/AOS 85 points. Exhibitor: Edison Gu

2024-2104 *Cattleya endsfeldzii* 'Chasus,' HCC/AOS 78 points. Exhibitors: Charles and Susan Wilson

2024-2105 *Habenaria* Fornix 'REO', AM/AOS 81 points (*Habenaria medioflexa* x *Habenaria crinifera*) Exhibitor: Nicholas Rust

2024-2106 *Pectabenaria* Pyewacket 'REO', AM/AOS 83 points. (*Pectabenaria Perseus* x *Pectabenaria Snow Bird*) Exhibitor: Nicholas Rust

Congratulations to the exhibitors!

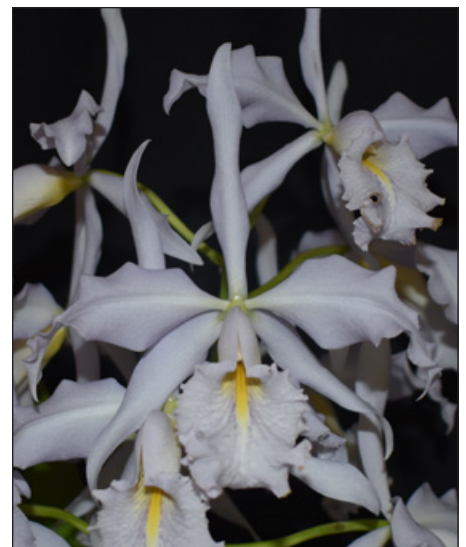
Doug Hartong
Chair, Atlanta Judging Center



Fredclarkeara After Dark 'Bones Black Cherry' AM/AOS



Cattleya maxima forma coerulea 'Paris' AM/AOS





Habaneria Fornix 'REO' AM/AOS



Cattleya endsfeldzii 'Chasus' HCC/AOS



Pectabenaria Pyewacket 'REO' AM/AOS

Atlanta Orchid Society Monthly Meeting Ribbon Winners for September, 2024

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



Brassocattleya Memoria Vida Lee 'Limelight' AM/AOS



Vaughnara Fiftieth Anniversary 'Newberry'

Red: Vaughnara Fiftieth Anniversary 'Newberry' – Larry Kikkert

White: Procatavola Key Lime Stars – Cary Green

Class 1: Cattleya Alliance

Blue: Brassocattleya Memoria Vida Lee 'Limelight' AM/AOS – Fi Alonso & Jon Crate

This cross came out almost 40 years ago, so Fi and Jon are some of the lucky few that still have one in their collection. There are a couple small growers offering it online and these plants are presumably divisions of stock plants they have kept over the years. A cross between *Bc. Binosa* and *C. Brazilian Treasure*, the influence of the first parent is very strong in this form. *C. Brazilian Treasure* was a peloric hybrid and there are photos of another variety of this cross called 'Purple Passion' that has flaring purple petals instead of green. The 'Limelight' form got its Award of Merit in 2003 and is the only one that was mericloned and made widely available. Gary and I had this orchid when we still lived in Atlanta, over 20 years ago, but lost it somewhere along the way. If you do manage to find a plant of this attractive summer to fall bloomer, it should respond well to typical cattleya care: bright filtered light, perfect drainage and regular light feeding.



Procatavola Key Lime Stars



Cymbidium dayanaum forma alba

Class 2: Cymbidium Alliance

Blue: *Cymbidium dayanaum forma album* – Vinh Nguyen

Cymbidium dayanaum is one of the most widely distributed species in the genus, occurring from NE India, through Southeast Asia, China, Taiwan, Japan, The Philippines, Borneo and Indonesia and other places in between. This orchid is usually growing low on tree trunks or on steep slopes, where the pendent inflorescences have room to spread out. The plant exhibited is a young blooming size example of the alba form of the species. As a fully grown plant, it can produce a couple of dozen inflorescences or more during the late summer to fall blooming season. The typical color form has white to cream blooms with a strong red-purple stripe running down the middle of the segments as well as a lip of the same color and a touch of yellow. There is another form, sometimes referred to as variety *angustifolium*, that has much more red-purple, leaving only a fine paler edge to each segment. While all forms are rather robust growers with plentiful, long narrow foliage, the latter one, in my experience, is about ten percent larger than the other color types. While the flowers are not as long lasting as most

winter blooming species, *Cym. dayanaum* is fairly easy to grow and doesn't not require a chill to flower in abundance. It does like plentiful water while in active growth in late spring to flowering, but should always have good drainage and be allowed to dry somewhat between waterings during the balance of the year.



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Dendrobium linguella

Class 3: Dendrobium Alliance

Blue: *Dendrobium linguella* – Vinh Nguyen

This is a warm growing deciduous species from the lowland forests of southeast Asia as well as Borneo and Sumatra that is normally seen blooming in early to mid-summer. While the flowers are rather small, they can be produced in abundance on well grown plants. Judging by the abundance of canes visible in the photo, this example is well on its way to showy specimen size. The species name refers to the rather small lip on each pale rosy-pink flower. While a good orchid for growing indoors under lights or in a warm greenhouse along with *Vanda*, you will have difficulty locating any plants for sale here in this country at the present time. Back in 2017 while speaking to the orchid society in Largo, FL, I was given some keikis of a plant that had just received an 85-point Award of Merit from the AOS. At the time, I didn't realize its need for warmth and while they hung on

for a couple years for me, the cool winter conditions in my greenhouse eventually did them in. In addition to warmth, this species prefers bright filtered light and plentiful water most of the year with perfect drainage, along with a brief rest in winter when plants can dry between watering.

Red: *Dendrobium Enobi Purple 'Splash'* – Paul Reavis



Dendrobium Enobi Purple 'Splash'

*Oncidium hastilabium***Class 4: Epidendrum Alliance****No Entries****Class 5: Oncidium Alliance****Blue: *Oncidium hastilabium* – Edison Gu**

Oncidium hastilabium is a cloud forest epiphyte growing around 5000 feet above sea level in parts of Venezuela, Colombia and Ecuador. The species name refers to the lance head shape of the lip.

The widely spreading starry flowers are fairly large at about three inches across, with greenish white segments speckled and barred with purple and a white lip with a strong purple base and a pale diffusion of the same color over the main lobe. The peak bloom season is earlier in the year than now, usually in May and June when as many as 30 or more long lasting blooms can be produced on a single inflorescence. Their size and number have made some nice contributions to

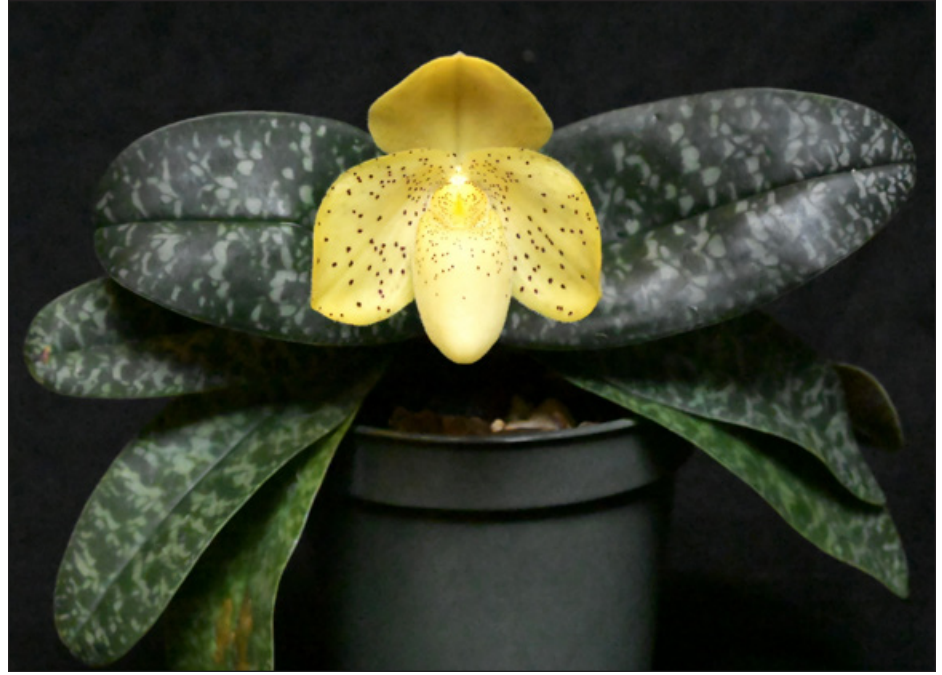
breeding in the Oncidinae group, but few of the resulting hybrids are commercially available at present. While considered a species that prefers mild temperatures, it was grown by Everglades Orchids in Belle Glade, FL, and used in several crosses registered in the early 2000s, so should be able to withstand Atlanta summers with careful attention to watering during hot weather.

Red: *Zelenkoa onusta* – Edison Gu*Zelenkoa onusta*



Miltonia Kismet 'Kind Kai'

White: *Miltonia Kismet 'Kind Kai'* – Paul Reavis



Paphiopedilum concolor

Class 6: Slipper Alliance

Blue: *Paphiopedilum concolor* – Bailey Santwire

From Baker's notes: "ORIGIN/HABITAT: Peninsular Burma, Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, and Yunnan Province in southwest China. Plants are found at 300-3300 ft. (90-1000 m), usually near the ocean or streams on limestone rocks. They normally grow in bright, indirect sunlight with their roots in moss or leafy humus in clefts or fissures where water seeps." This particular example has strong color and good shape making it higher quality than typical plants. However, due to the multitude of awards already given to this species by the AOS, especially in the 1990's, it would likely take two flowers open at once on the same inflorescence to be considered for an award. Plants can even produce three flowers on occasion. While generally grown warm, this species can tolerate cooler nights in winter due to the elevation at which some plants grow in the wild. It should receive plentiful watering in summer and then be allowed to just dry between each watering cycle in the winter. Even though *Paph. concolor* often grows on limestone in the wild, it is particularly sensitive to mineral buildup on its roots so pots should be flushed with pure water periodically.

Red: *Paphiopedilum Hawaiian Moonlight* – Loy Xingmen



Paphiopedilum Hawaiian Moonlight



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Phalaenopsis equestris 'Riverbend' AM/AOS

Class 7: Phalaenopsis

Blue: *Phalaenopsis equestris* 'Riverbend' AM/AOS – Cary Green

This plant received a high scoring Award of Merit all the way back in October of 1982, when senior citizen yours truly was still in his mid-20s! It is rather amazing that it can still be found being grown. It is still an excellent example

of the species, and I am noticing a keiki forming on the inflorescence in the photo, so those factors have likely led to its self-preservation. Native to the Philippines and Taiwan, *Phal. equestris* has been a valuable parent starting with the first cross made using it in 1886 by Veitch & Sons. Now there are more than 25,000 registered hybrids that include it in their ancestry. While the flowers are small,



Phalaenopsis KS Super Zebra 'Pylo'



Phalaenopsis bellina ('Red Apple' x 'F. alba')

they can be produced in great abundance on multi-branched inflorescences that bloom for months on end, and there are numerous color forms and varieties to work with. These traits continue to make it a popular species to grow. It is a fairly easy subject, preferring filtered light and warm conditions, with plenty of water most of the year and a three or four month period in winter when water should be reduced to occasional mistings under controlled humidity, or light waterings with drying in between under windowsill conditions.

Red: *Phalaenopsis* KS Super Zebra 'Pylo'
-Loy Xingmen

White: *Phalaenopsis bellina* ('Red Apple' x 'f. alba') -Cary Green



Phalaenopsis deliciosa

White: *Phalaenopsis deliciosa* – Danny Lentz and Diane Morgan



Vandachostylis Hilo Rainbow Fairy

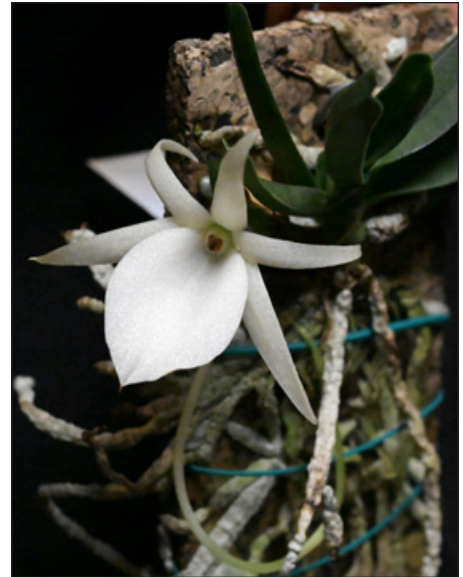
Class 8: Vandaceous Alliance

Blue: *Vandachostylis Hilo Rainbow Fairy* – Cary Green

This vandaceous cross registered in 2023 is about five-eighths *Vanda falcata*, one quarter *Vanda vietnamica*, and one-eighth *Rhynchostylis coelestis*. The shape of the flowers strongly resembles *V. falcata* so that if not for the slightly broader foliage, it might be mistaken for a robust amethyst purple example of that species. It is likely nicely fragrant. As an adult plant, it is likely to make a clump capable of many flowers at once. It should do well grown warm or even given cooler nights in winter with less water during that time. While it is a small net pot with sphagnum moss now, it will likely to do better in a basket with coarser media as it grows older and larger.

Red: *Angraecum rutenbergianum* – Danny Lentz and Diane Morgan

White: *Jumellea arborescens* – Cary Green



Angraecum rutenbergianum



Jumellea arborescens

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*Catasetum saccatum*

known even to people with only a causal acquaintance with orchids. However, they are definitely not beginner plants or good subjects for a laissez-faire approach to orchid care.

Class 9: Miscellaneous

Blue: *Catasetum saccatum* – Edison Gu

The large spidery blooms on the plant exhibited are male flowers. Under the right conditions, plants can also produce female flowers, which are fewer in number with a large, fleshy hood-like lip. Awarded plants to date averaged about 17 flowers, each about 4.5 inches across, which even with the somewhat subtle color palette can create quite a show. This species is found on in the lowlands at the base of the eastern slope of the Andes mountains northward from Bolivia to Venezuela and Guyana. The conditions it likes are similar to most *Catasetum*, with warm temperatures year-round, bright filtered light, plenty of water and feeding while in active growth, followed by little to no water while dormant from late fall until spring. If you are new to this group, note that they are highly susceptible to spider mite infestation in hot, dry weather, especially when there is little air movement. You can prevent them from getting hold of your plants by spraying the undersides of the leaves with water at least once per week during the growing season.

Blue: *Dracula Gerardo Guachisaca* – Steve Schwab

Dracula Gerardo Guachisaca is a primary hybrid between *Drac. lotax* and *Drac. gigas* registered by Ecuagenera in

2021. In this example, the flowers look very similar to the former parent but carried in a more erect manner like the latter parent. Both species grow wild in wet cloud forest environments from three to seven thousand feet above sea level in the Andes mountains and require high humidity to flower properly, along with cool to mild temperatures and good air movement. Thanks to the internet, these “monkey faced” orchids are well

*Dracula Gerardo Guachisaca*

Atlanta Orchid Society Monthly Meeting Ribbon Winners for October, 2024

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



Cattleya maxima forma coerulea 'Paris' AM/AOS

Class 1: Cattleya Alliance

Blue: *Cattleya maxima forma coerulea* 'Paris' AM/AOS – Edison Gu

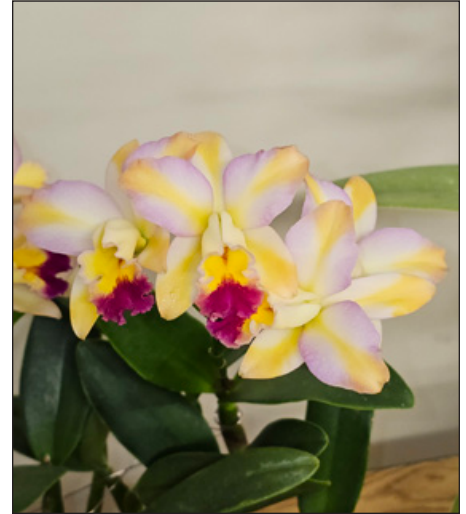
Cattleya maxima comes from Peru, Ecuador and Colombia, and is dividable into two groups whose flowers are similar, but growth habits are not. The plants that come from higher elevations of three to six thousand feet above sea level are smaller growing and produce three to five flowers per inflorescence. Plants that come from the hotter lowlands in the vicinity of Guayaquil, Ecuador are much larger at up to 24 inches in height and can bear 12 to 15 flowers per inflorescence. This very delicately colored form would obviously fall into the latter category. Its award must be quite recent as I could not find it among the awards listed on the AOS website. While October is the peak month for flowering records for *C. maxima*, specific plants can flower at various times of the year and sometimes more than once per year. Lowland forms such as this one prefer year-round warm conditions and to dry well between each watering cycle. In the area they come from rainfall is rather low, but the hu-

midity is quite high throughout the year, so plants receive some moisture almost nightly.

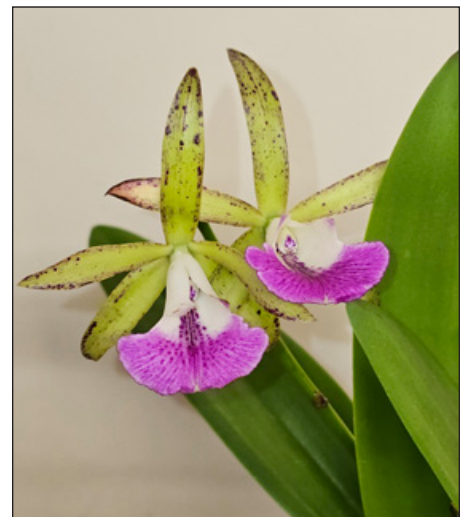
Red: *Laeliocatanthe Long Life Angel* – Fi Alonso & Jon Crate

White: *Brassocattleya Tigrinodosa* – Fi Alonso & Jon Crate

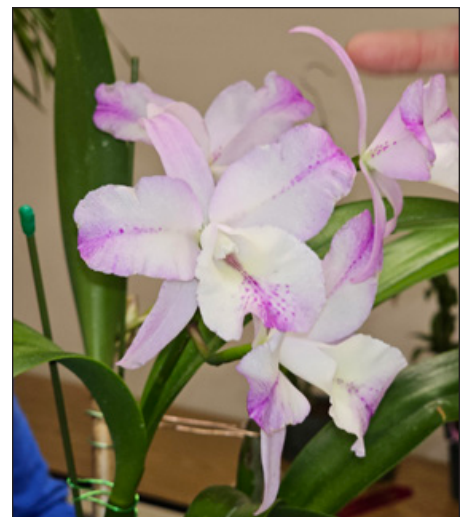
White: *Brassocatanthe Hilda Takamatsu* – Fi Alonso & Jon Crate



Laeliocatanthe Long Life Angel 'Paradise'



Brassocattleya Tigrinodosa



Brassocatanthe Hilda Takamatsu

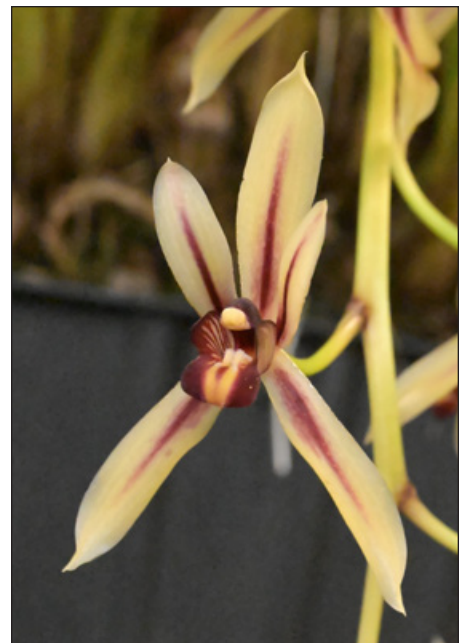


Cymbidium dayana

Class 2: Cymbidium Alliance

Blue: *Cymbidium dayanum* - Vinh Nguyen

Please see last month's newsletter for a detailed description of *Cymbidium dayanum*.



*Dendrobium* No ID

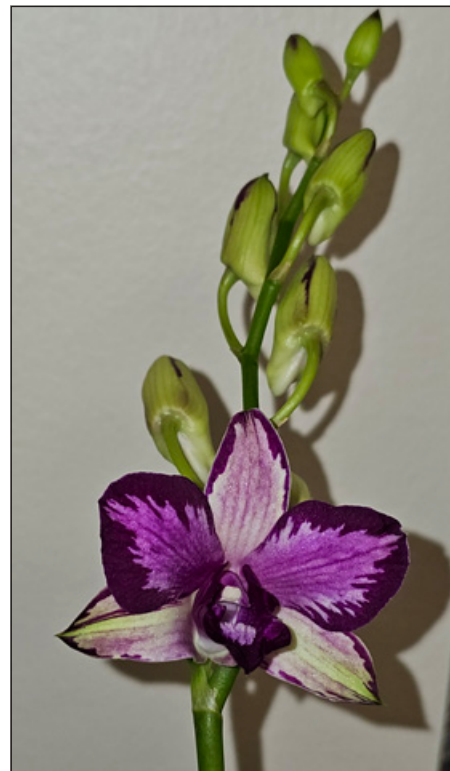
Class 3: Dendrobium Alliance

Blue: *Dendrobium* No ID – Vinh Nguyen

Red: *Dendrobium cumulatum* – Vinh Nguyen

Dendrobium cumulatum is a species from mountain forests of at least eight different countries in Southeast Asia and is also reported from the slopes of Mt. Kinabalu in Borneo. It is one of more than 90 species included in Section Calcarifera. A nice cross-section of species in this group, including *Den. cumulatum* are discussed in an article beginning on page 702 of the September 2024 issue of *Orchids* magazine. The species name of this plant apparently is in reference to the crowded stems of mature plants. The inflorescences are produced on nodes close to the apex on older, mostly bare canes, where they dangle with up to six flowers about an inch and a half across. The color is variable from near white, through delicate pink to a deeper pink with purple in the throat. The plant exhibited has flowers with good form for the species in white with a delicate blush of amethyst that is especially noticed on the back of the flowers and on the nectar spur. I have a plant from a selfing of a dark form called 'Red Lip' which received a Bronze Medal from the Taiwan Orchid Growers Association. It has much deeper pink blooms with a red-purple throat. I purchased a whole group of these plants wholesale several years ago to sell, but found the plants I kept difficult to maintain in a healthy state in a pot. I managed

to salvage one plant I kept by mounting it on a slab of tree fern and it now seems happy. Like many species in this group, *Den. cumulatum* has fine roots that need frequent water but will easily rot if they stay wet for too long. In the native habitat, rainfall is low from November to March, but the humidity remains high leading to dew and mist at night. In cultivation, this translates to allowing the plants to dry between watering in that season, but not letting them stay dry for long periods. Early morning misting can be beneficial at this time. Mature plants

*Dendrobium* Pompadour 'Splash'

can flower at various times of the year with each bloom cycle lasting about a week or so.

White: *Dendrobium Pompadour 'Splash'* – Vinh Nguyen

*Dendrobium cumulatum*



“chocolate” or “sweet confection” fragrance is likely descended from that species, one of only a small number in the genus to be blessed with perfume. It is a smaller growing orchid, but one of the others in this mix is *Onc. altissimum*, which, you can probably surmise by the species name, grows large with inflorescences that can exceed ten feet. It lends warmth tolerance but also long bloom spikes to *Onc. Sharry Baby*, so make sure you have head room when it gets ready to flower. If you want foliage that is not spotty, you should water this orchid at least twice per week, growing it in a pot small for the size of the plant so that it is almost dry in between. If you grow in a large pot the roots can stay too wet even with once per week watering and the plant will decline. Grown well, plants are quick to start new shoots, even while still in bloom, giving you flowering cycles in as little as six months.



Tolumnia Jairak Flyer ‘Gules’



Oncidium Sharry Baby ‘Sweet Fragrance’

Class 4: Epidendrum Alliance

No Entries

Class 5: Oncidium Alliance

Blue: *Oncidium* Sharry Baby ‘Sweet Fragrance’ – Karl Harden

Oncidium Sharry Baby is so well known for its fragrance that even people with only the slightest acquaintance with orchids have heard of the “chocolate-scented orchid.” While four species are involved in its ancestry, only one of them, *Oncidium sotoanum*, has fragrance. Every *Oncidium* that has a “vanilla” or

Red: *Tolumnia* Jairak Flyer ‘Red Spread’ – Danny Lentz & Dianne Morgan

White: *Tolumnia* Jairak Flyer ‘Gules’ – Elaine Cekis



Tolumnia Jairak Flyer ‘Gules’



Paphiopedilum Raingreen's Doll

Class 6: Slipper Alliance

Paphiopedilum

Blue: *Paphiopedilum* Raingreen's Doll – Danny Lentz & Dianne Morgan

The name of this cross registered in 2013 uses part of each parents' names (Raingreen's Gerrella x Doll's Kobold). Both of those are one-half *Paph. henryanum* and it has a strong influence on the look of the flowers. Another three-eighths of the ancestry is *Paph. charlesworthii*, which gives it a bigger dorsal sepal, but also tones down the colors to some degree. Even though *Paph. spicerianum* only enters the genetics five generations back, it may be responsible for the reflexed, somewhat funnel shape of that dorsal sepal. Surprisingly, there is also a little bit of *Paph. curtisii*, and *Paph. philippinense* in the ancestry, but I challenge anyone to show me how the flower or plant is influenced by them. The two main species parents give this plant a small growth habit making it perfect for indoor culture under lights or any growing area running out of space. It should receive plentiful water in summer and somewhat less in winter, but not allowing total dryness. Mild to warm temperatures would be fine, but it should be

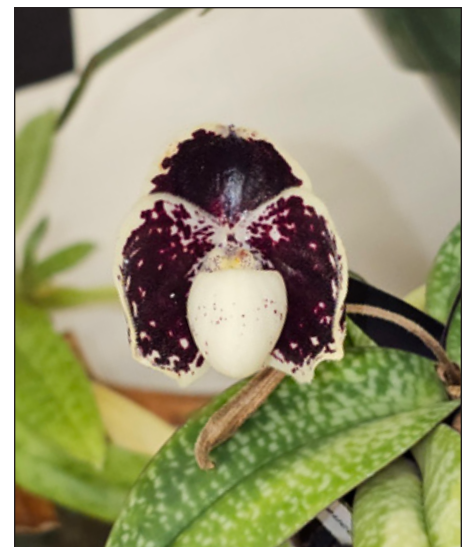
able to tolerate cool nights in winter that might occur in greenhouse environments, easily down to at least 50F.

Red: *Paphiopedilum* Graham Robertson – Danny Lentz & Dianne Morgan

White: *Paphiopedilum leucochilum* – Danny Lentz & Dianne Morgan



Paphiopedilum Graham Robertson



Paphiopedilum leucochilum



Phragmipedium longifolium var. *gracile*



Phragmipedium

Blue: *Phragmipedium longifolium* var. *gracile* – Carson Barnes

I have covered this diminutive form of *Phrag. longifolium* more than once in the past so instead I will focus on the red ribbon winner in this sub-group.

Red: *Phragmipedium lindleyanum* – Carson Barnes

This species is just one of many named after John Lindley (1799-1865), an English botanist who published *The Genera and Species of Orchidaceous Plants*, a project that took him ten years and propelled him into the forefront of orchid taxonomy in the mid-19th century. He was the person who named the genus *Cattleya* after his friend, a wealthy merchant named William Cattley, who had himself amassed a formidable collection of exotic plants. This particular species was originally named *Cypripedium lindleyanum* in 1830 and reassigned to *Phragmipedium* in 1896. While many species in the genus come from the Andes Mountains, this one inhabits the Guyana Highlands, which stretch from eastern Venezuela through Guyana and into Suriname, where it usually grows near wa-

terfalls or on seepage areas. The flowers have a distinctive ochre-yellow lip and petals with rounded tips that end in dark violet purple lines. The color pattern is somewhat similar to *Phrag. sargentianum*, which is also a more eastern species, coming from the mountains of the state of Pernambuco, Brazil, whose capital is Recife. This species does best if the growing conditions are maintained all year long with bright filtered light, mild to warm temperatures, good humidity and regular watering without drying in between. Perhaps the most successful cross made with *Phrag. lindleyanum* is *Phrag. Andean Fire* (x *Phrag. besseae*) which has at least 29 awards and 45 additional crosses descended from it.



Phragmipedium lindleyanum



Phalaenopsis Tying Shin Eastern Star' AM/AOS



Class 7: Phalaenopsis

Blue: *Phalaenopsis* Tying Shin Eastern Star – Fi Alonso & Jon Crate

This cross by Tying Shin Orchids of Taiwan was registered in 2013 after a group of twelve different young plants in flower received an Award of Quality from the American Orchid Society at the Taiwan International Orchid Show in March of that year. Three plants out of that group were also given Awards of Merit with solid scores of 84 to 85 points. The ancestry is very similar to multitudes of white and pink hybrids which depend heavily on *Phal. amabilis*, *Phal. aphrodite*, and *Phal. stuartiana* for their color and flowering habits. The main difference in this cross is that one of the grand-

parents is a mutation called *Phal.* World Class 'Bigfoot,' which had a large petaloid lip. This trait carries through the generations to create a larger, flatter lip than would be expected on a typical *Phalaenopsis* plant. That mutation is now an ancestor of nearly one thousand registered crosses, attesting to the appeal of the somewhat fuller flowers it creates.

Red: *Phalaenopsis* Sogo Vivien 'Blue' x SWR Stuart – Bob Grzesik



Phalaenopsis Sogo Vivien 'Blue' x SWR Stuart



Perreiraara Thai After Glow

Class 8: Vandaceous Alliance

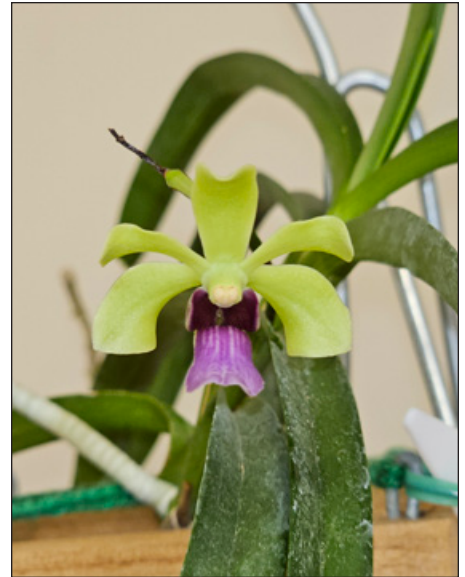
Blue: *Perreiraara Thai After Glow* – Fi Alonso & Jon Crate

A *Perreiraara* is a combination of *Aerides*, *Rhynchostylis*, and *Vanda*. In the case of this cross, registered by Motes Orchids in 2018, there are five *Vanda* species (two of which were formerly *Ascocentrum*) and one each of *Aerides* and *Rhynchostylis* in the ancestry. This mix creates a somewhat compact growing plant that can adapt to cooler temperatures and less light than standard Vandas, with upright spikes of tightly spaced flowers about 1.5 inches in size. Two plants that received AOS awards had over thirty flowers and buds on single inflorescence. Based on the award photos the colors were a bit more intense than this example, whose pastel shades are a bit more like “after the afterglow” in hue. Based on what I

can see in the photo, it may be growing in a plastic basket which would help keep a little more humidity around the roots and relieve the need for daily watering if grown the typical way without media. I would recommend cutting back on water somewhat in winter, as many of the species involved in this cross come from monsoonal climates of southeast Asia where rainfall is greatly reduced during that time of the year. However, good humidity needs to be maintained year round for a healthy plant.

Red: *Vanda Motes Quantum* – J. Townes

White: *Vanda Kulwadee Fragrance ‘No 27 Purple Spot’* – Carson Barnes



Vanda Motes Quantum



Vanda Kulwadee Fragrance ‘No 27 Purple Spot’



Catasetum sp. (select A) sanguinaeum?

Class 9: Miscellaneous

Blue: *Catasetum x altaflorestense x Catasetum dupliciscutula* – Nick Rust

It took me a few minutes to find the parents of this as-of-yet unregistered cross, as it turns out *Catasetum x altaflorestense* is a natural hybrid between *Ctism. osculatum* and *Ctism. schmidtianum* found near the municipality of Alta Floresta in the state of Matto Grosso, Brazil. That location is in the northern part of that state, just south of the border with the state of Pará. The other parent, *Ctism. dupliciscutula*, comes from the Amazon region west of there in both Brazil and Bolivia. This plant appears to be bearing female flowers in which the lip forms a protective hood over the stigma of the flower. Male flowers would probably be more wide spreading and have more color, likely yellow to reddish brown with spotting and a flatter lip with fringed or toothed margins. There is really very little detailed information about either of these species but presumably they would grow best in warm conditions with a drier winter rest, typical culture for the genus.



Catasetum x altaflorestense x Ctism. dupliciscutula

Red: *Habenaria Fornix* – Nick Rust

White: *Catasetum* species (select A) *sanguineum?* – Nick Rust



Habenaria Fornix