



The Atlanta Orchid Society Bulletin

The Atlanta Orchid Society is affiliated with the American Orchid Society,
the Orchid Digest Corporation and the Mid-America Orchid Congress



Newsletter Editor: Mark Reinke

November, 2013

www.AtlantaOrchidSociety.org

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NOVEMBER MONTHLY MEETING

8:00 p.m., Monday,
November 11th
Atlanta Botanical
Garden, Day Hall

Larry Mayse
Nature Glassworks,
Alpharetta, GA

“Kool Logs – Growing cool loving orchids in the Southeastern USA”

Larry has been growing orchids for over 30 years and early on took a keen interest in species, especially members of the Pleurothallid alliance. These interests naturally led him to attempt to grow cooler members of the alliance. As most of you know, this can be a big challenge in our hot humid Southeastern summers. Larry has spent many years perfecting his techniques for growing these beautiful cool growing orchids. His creation of the Kool-log is his latest attempt to grow and bloom these high mountain beauties. Larry currently grows over 700 cool growing orchids including nearly 200 species of *Masdevallia*, and over 150 Pleurothallidinae. Most of these are growing and, most importantly, blooming on Kool-logs. Larry will discuss not only the advantages of growing on Kool-logs but will also talk about many other ways that you can adapt your growing



A sampling of some of the cool growing miniatures Larry Mayse has had success with on his Kool-Logs



Pleurothallis condorensis

conditions to accommodate some of these cooler orchids in your collection.

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Mark Reinke
& Jan Spenard



A *Dendrobium laevifolium* seedling flourishing and blooming for the first time, mounted on a “Kool-Log.” The evaporative cooling on the outside surface of the water filled vessel allowed this somewhat finicky species to be grown through the warm summer months in the brighter light it needed to bloom well. Don’t miss the November meeting!

Orchid Digest 

When you're serious about Orchids

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 \$39/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 edition devoted to a single genus. For membership application forms contact [David Mellard](#) (404-237-1694) or visit www.orchiddigest.com to join online.

Events Calender

November

9 - American Orchid Society monthly judging, Atlanta Judging Center, 2 pm, ABG basement workshop

11- Atlanta Orchid Society Monthly Meeting, ABG, Day Hall – 8 p.m.

Larry Mayse – Nature Glassworks, Alpharetta, GA
 “Kool-Logs are the result of over 30 years of experience in growing cooler climate orchids in the difficult climate of the Southeastern United States. “

December

9 - Atlanta Orchid Society Monthly Meeting – Annual Holiday Season banquet. Rock Spring Presbyterian Church Fellowship Hall (rear of building) 1824 Piedmont Ave. Atlanta, GA 30324

14- American Orchid Society monthly judging, Atlanta Judging Center, 2 pm, ABG basement workshop

January

11- American Orchid Society monthly judging, Atlanta Judging Center, 2 pm, ABG basement workshop

13 - Atlanta Orchid Society Monthly Meeting, ABG, Day Hall – 8 p.m.

Deb Delmas, Huntsville, AL
 “Appreciating Funan”
 (*Neofenetia* syn. *Vanda falcata*)

February

8 - American Orchid Society monthly judging, Atlanta Judging Center, 2 pm, ABG basement workshop

President's Message



They say that our first frost is coming. Do you know where your orchids are? Many of you enjoy summering our plants outdoors in the summer, moving them in before the first frost. I continue to be surprised at all of the places I have found to tuck an orchid and it takes a lot of searching to be sure I have them all inside in the fall. Let's remember to look in all the possible hiding places.

The November meeting is our most important membership meeting. We have an excellent slate of nominees for our 2014 Board of Trustees. Please make it a special point to be there and cast your vote!

See you at the meeting,

Maureen Pulignano



Officer and Trustee Nominations for 2014

President – Mark Reinke
 Vice President – Joe Stickney
 Secretary – Nancy Newton
 Treasurer – Jason Mills
 Trustee – Carson Barnes
 Trustee – David Kessler

A BALLOT WILL BE PRESENTED AT THE NOVEMBER MONTHLY MEETING TO APPROVE THIS SLATE OF NOMINEES.

Minutes of the October 2013 Meeting of the Atlanta Orchid Society

Meeting called to order at 8:08 pm by Vice President Mark Reinke.

Mark made the following announcements:

The ATLOS show date is March 7-9, 2014.

The minutes from the Sept meeting in the Newsletter were accepted.

Geni Smith gave a report on the Alabama Orchid Show and gave out ribbons for plants that won at the event to those present.

The Presentation of the 2014 Slate of Officers was made.

President	Mark Reinke
Vice President	Jojo Stickney
Treasurer	Jason Miller
Secretary	Nancy Newton
Trustee	Carson Barns
Trustee	David Kessler

The speaker, Thanh Nguyen was introduced and presented a program on "Paphiopedilums: the Basics".

An intermission for refreshments followed.

The meeting resumed with Ribbon presentations for judging table done by David Mellard.

Meeting Adjourned

*Respectfully submitted,
Barbara Barnett*

AOS CORNER

*Lynn Fuller, Chair
Affiliated Societies Committee*

AOS Affiliated Societies. As a member of the American Orchid Society, you have the opportunity and ability to interact with orchid societies throughout the world. AOS recognizes that their affiliated societies are the backbone of the American Orchid Society. At the local level members can discover more detailed regional information about

growing a variety of orchids. What works in Florida does not necessarily work in Canada or Australia. Affiliated societies receive a copy of Orchids magazine monthly, are listed in the Orchid Source Directory at no cost to the society and the promotion of any shows in AOS Calendar of Events. Affiliated societies have the benefit of low cost show insurance and on site AOS judging as well as the privilege of presenting the prestigious AOS Show Trophy at their AOS sanctioned shows. These are just some of the advantages of being an AOS affiliated society. More exist and they are described in more detail on the AOS website under the Affiliated Societies tab. The Affiliated Societies Committee is always looking for suggestions from AOS members on how AOS can be more responsive and connected to its affiliated societies. If you have any ideas or suggestions, please send them along to me at affiliated_societies@aos.org. All of your ideas or suggestions will be discussed at our biannual meetings.

AOS Affiliated Societies Representative. AOS membership for the AOS Representative -- in addition to a society membership -- is one of the

basic requirements to be an AOS affiliated society. The AOS Representative is responsible for keeping the society up to date on activities of AOS. They should also be the spokesperson and ambassador for AOS at meetings and shows of the society. They should keep the AOS current on the leadership of their society, notifying headquarters of changes of meeting dates, locations, etc. as they happen. AOS Reps, and any AOS member, can attend the biannual Affiliated Societies Breakfast at the AOS Members' and Trustees' meetings. These breakfasts provide an excellent opportunity to exchange ideas among the societies.

AOS Committees. The business of AOS is conducted through committees. Some of the committees -- mainly Research, Conservation, Membership, Affiliated Societies, Education -- may be looking for some new members. Being a part of an AOS Committee can be a rewarding experience and give you the opportunity to participate more in the mission of AOS. If you have an interest in joining a committee, communicate your interest to the chair (their email address is provided in *Orchids*).



American Orchid Society

Education, Conservation, Research

JOIN THE AMERICAN ORCHID SOCIETY

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 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.**

Single Membership 1 year \$65, 2 years \$125
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JOIN OR RENEW ONLINE AT: www.aos.org

Atlanta Orchid Society Monthly Ribbon Winners October 2013

Comments by Mark Alan Reinke
Photos by Cheryl Bruce

Class I – Cattleya Group

Blue – *Rhyncolaeliocattleya* King of Taiwan 'Hsin' – **Carson Barnes**

The ancestry of this showy cattleya is a virtual "Who's Who" in the development of our modern, large flowered, dark purple bloomers. This lineage begins with the cross between *C. dowiana* and *C. labiata* in 1894 which produced the famed *C. Fabia*. While today, most forms of this hybrid that are sought out are made with a semi-alba *C. labiata*, and thus semi-albas themselves, the original used the typical lavender form of that species. This cross showed that when lavender bloomers were combined with the yellow of *C. dowiana*, rich, dark purple flowers could result. The breeding line took a step forward with the introduction of *C. Nigrella* by Sanders of St. Albans in 1934, which in turn produced *C. Nigritian* also by Sanders in 1945. The latter recombined the best examples of *C. Fabia* with the finest full shaped lavenders produced through *C. trianae*, and took the form another step forward, with some seedlings exhibiting wide petals that were nearly flat. From this parent, many well-known cattleyas of the 50's, 60's and 70's descended, including *Rlc. Norman's Bay*, *C. Bonanza* and *Rlc. Bryce Canyon*. By the time *Rlc. King of Taiwan* came in 1989, the market had been somewhat over saturated with all these generations of fine purple cattleyas and it took nearly two decades before the first of several flower quality awards were to be granted for various examples of the cross by the AOS. So far, the 'Hsin' clone appears to be un-awarded, but seems likely to easily score enough to receive an Award of



Rhyncolaeliocattleya King of Taiwan 'Hsin' – Carson Barnes

Merit if it were shown at the right time. In 2002, the 'Orchis' clone received 85 points and in 2009, the 'Ta Shin' clone garnered an impressive 88 points. In general, these large-flowered, fall blooming magnificent purples need to be grown, when mature, in a very open media that is capable of drying rapidly after watering. They tend to rest after flowering and should be kept bright and fairly dry, with only occasional water during the winter months. This will help

discourage them from producing an additional growth during this time. Instead, in spring, the plant's energy will be concentrated on the new growth that will produce that year's blooms. While this growth is developing and maturing, water and fertilizer should be regular with only minimal drying in between.

Red – *Epicatanthe* (syn. *Epilaeliocattleya*) Don Herman 'Hawaii, AM/AOS – **Lynne Gollob**

White – *Laeliocattleya* Ann Akagi
'H&R,' HCC/AOS – **Geni Smith**

**Class II – Cymbibum
Group**

No Entries

**Class III – Dendrobium
Group**

Blue – *Dendrobium*
hemimelanoglossum – **Geni Smith**

The species name of this unusual *Dendrobium* literally means “half dark lipped flower” and is an apt description for the tiny green blossoms with the lower portion of the lip heavily overlaid with black-purple. Apparently, it is native to the area near Dalat, Vietnam, but there is little detail in the references concerning its habitat. The general climate of that area would support growing it in intermediate temperatures, between 55 and 85 degrees Fahrenheit, with plentiful water from April to October, then much less the balance of the calendar. The plants are small growing, with slender stems to about 8 inches long, that are usually lax or pendant, and topped by a thin inflorescence that, based on photographs of the species, may carry up to a dozen small flowers that are usually less than half an inch in spread. They are green or yellow-green, with the tell-tale ridged lip, dark black-purple on its lower portion. This demure orchid, described in 1957, has no registered hybrids.

Red – *Dendrobium* Thanes Blue –
Helen Weil

**Class IV – Epidendrum
Group**

Blue – *Prosthechea* (syn.
Encyclia) *radiata* – **Barbara
Dampog**

The species with soft leaves and soft, usually laterally compressed pseudobulbs, often borne on short stalks, have been separated out of



Dendrobium hemimelanoglossum – Geni Smith

Encyclia by Kew under *Prosthechea*, which refers to the tooth-like projection in the middle of the column. Some taxonomists, but not Kew, further separate species like this one, with nonresupinate flowers into *Anacheilium*, which means “lip upward.” *Psh. radiata*, whose name refers to the radiating purple lines in the upturned lip, occurs in varied forest habitats in Mexico and Central America from just above sea level to over 6,000 feet in elevations, which suggests it is adaptable to a wide range of temperatures. A dozen or more fragrant flowers can occur on the upright spikes which emerge from newly matured growths from summer to fall, depending on the individual plant. This species does well under moderate light, reflecting its preference for more shaded locations that the typical “hard bulbed” *Encyclia*



Prosthechea radiata – Barbara Dampog

species. Give it plentiful water, combined with excellent drainage, from May to October, with much less, especially during cool, damp conditions, the balance of the year. A 15-20 degree spread in temperature from day to night is beneficial. Some hybrids of unconventional beauty have been created using this species in combination with various cluster flowered cattleya types. Sadly, they are rarely commercially available.

Class V – Oncidium Group

Blue – *Trichocentrum jonesianum* – Greg Smith

Out of flower, this species and *Trt. cebolleta* are virtually indistinguishable, with both of them exhibiting the same distinctive terete leaves that can be either pendent or ascending. Complicating the issue is the fact that their ranges overlap in portions of Paraguay, Argentina and Brazil. But while *Trt. jonesianum* is limited to this area, the other species can be found northward through the rest of South America, and also in Central America, Mexico and the West Indies. In flower, the differences could not be greater, with *Trt. cebolleta* exhibiting many fairly smallish, primarily yellow flowers that are very similar in appearance to numerous other species, while *Trt. jonesianum* produces relatively few, but larger, showy flowers that can be up to 3 inches in spread. These long lasting blooms exhibit bold chestnut spots over a whitish background, offset by large white mid-lobe on the lip. Peak bloom season is late summer into early autumn. Many people find this species challenging to grow well. Though it comes from rather dry areas, it usually grows on trees near water where there is a micro-climate with high humidity and good air movement. Plants are totally intolerant of moisture remaining on the roots for any length of time so are best grown mounted as long as the humidity



Trichocentrum jonesianum – Greg Smith



Paphiopedilum (Shadow Magic x Nightshadow) x *charlesworthii*
– Carson Barnes

requirement can be met. Otherwise, it is advised to repot the species every year in a fresh, fast draining medium, just as new root growth is beginning. Despite the appearance of coming from exposed locations, *Trt. jonesianum* prefers medium light levels, preferably bright light but such that the direct rays of the sun are well diffused. Plants should be watered as soon as they dry out, or several times per week during spring and summer, especially before flowering, but afterwards watering must be reduced to a much lower frequency or the plants can easily rot. The combination of high humidity, but limited watering in winter is a key factor in the long term survival of this orchid in cultivation. A few hybrids have been made with this species, primarily in 70's and 80's, but none are known to be commercially available at the present time.



Vaschostylis Lou Sneary 'McLellan's M2598,' AM/AOS
– Carson Barnes

Class VI – Cypripedium Group

Blue – *Paphiopedilum* (Shadow Magic x Nightshadow) x *charlesworthii* – **Carson Barnes**

As David Mellard mentioned when presenting the ribbon winners during the meeting, this complex *Paphiopedilum* hybrid has a “wow factor” that really grabs the attention of the viewer. Although this type of breeding is not seen that frequently, when vinicolor *Maudiae* types, which are mostly genetic combinations of *Paph. callosum* and *Paph. lawrenceanum*, are crossed to *Paph. charlesworthii*, some can exhibit this deep saturated purple shading, with little hint of the stripes and dots that are typically seen in the *Maudiae* parent. Similar results have been achieved using *Paph. fairrieanum*, but in those cases there is often white edging and the striping is more visible on the dorsal sepal. Carson Barnes believes the parents of this cross came from Orchid Zone, but that the cross itself was likely made by Ted Umbaur, who had

worked there for a number of years and amassed some nice breeding stock. He later made some of his own hybrids after he left the company that were available through a large floriculture wholesaler known as Nurseryman's Exchange in Half Moon Bay, CA. Because of the large amount of both *Paph. charlesworthii* and *Paph. callosum* in this slipper hybrid, it would likely benefit from nights about 20 degrees cooler in winter than in summer, along with somewhat less water, allowing the plant to become just dry before watering again.

Red – *Phragmipedium longifolium* var. *gracile* 'Bronze Elf,' AM/AOS – **Carson Barnes**

See the August, 2013 newsletter for a discussion about this unusual form of a Central and South American species.

White – *Phragmipedium* Mary Bess – **Ellen Brand**

Class VII - Phalaenopsis Group

No Entries

Class VIII - Vandaceous Group

Blue – *Vandachostylis* (syn. *Neostylis*) Lou Sneary 'McLellan's M2598' AM/AOS – **Carson Barnes**

This popular and well known cross between *Vanda falcata* and *Rhynchostylis coelestis* was originally made by Hajime Ono on the island of Oahu in Hawaii, and registered in 1970. It is a delightful, compact grower with a clumping habit which can be covered in hundreds of fragrant flowers this time of year, and there are numerous flower quality and cultural awards for clones that have been exhibited. This particular plant has apparently been around for a while but not shown, as it easily received an Award of Merit and the most recent

session of the Atlanta Judging Center. Carson Barnes purchased it from McLellan's Orchids of California about 10 years ago and it is probably one of the plants left over from the collection of this company prior to its purchase by the Taiwanese. Sadly, nowadays they are focused primarily on mass market production of phalaenopsis and oncidiums. The flowers of this clone are held flatter than previously awarded examples creating a larger natural spread and heightening the overall impact. This cross is adaptable to a fairly wide temperature range and does not require the high heat of typical large vanda hybrids, nor quite as bright of light. From late spring through fall the plants should receive frequent water, with somewhat less the balance of the year, especially during cool, dark conditions in winter. This orchid does beautifully in a basket with a long lasting media that will allow it to remain undisturbed for a number of years.

Red – *Vanda* (Bitz's Heartthrob x Katsura) – **Carson Barnes**

White – *Eurychone rothschildiana* – **Carson Barnes**

Class IX – Miscellaneous

Blue – *Lycamerlycaste*
(*Sudamerlycaste ciliata* x *Lycaste macrobulbon*) 'Mello Spirit,'
AM/AOS – **David Mellard & Sal Marino**

This beautiful orchid received its Award of Merit at a recent session of the Atlanta Judging Center. I asked David Mellard to supply some information about the nomenclature and culture for it. He answered with the following thoughtful comments:

"An orchid species can sometimes have more than one name, which happens when botanists describe a species that was described previously. Usually, the accepted name for an orchid is the name that was published first.

A good example involves the genera *Lycaste*, *Ida*, and



Lycamerlycaste (*Sudamerlycaste ciliata* x *Lycaste macrobulbon*) 'Mello Spirit,'
AM/AOS – David Mellard & Sal Marino

Sudamerlycaste. *Lycaste* was described originally by John Lindley in 1843 and included many species ranging from Mexico to South America. In 2003, Ann Ryan and Henry Oakley reclassified a section of *Lycaste* predominantly from South America with cream, green, or tan flowers and created the genus *Ida*. This name was widely accepted and in use for many years. However, Morales Archila described this section as the genus *Sudamerlycaste* a few weeks before the Ryan and Oakley publication, thus making *Ida* a synonym of the genus *Sudamerlycaste*.

Because *Ida* was accepted in the orchid world, this name is still seen on name tags and at orchid shows; but, according to the World Checklist of Selected Plant Families, the accepted name is now *Sudamerlycaste*.

This [particular plant] is a cross of a deciduous species (*Lycaste macrobulbon*), which goes through a wet/dry cycle; and, an evergreen species (*Sudamerlycaste ciliata*), which grows predominantly wet with a somewhat drier but cooler winter. This shows up in the last leaves while flowering. I'll cut back

on watering until I see growth and roots.

Here's an excerpt from some online information about the two groups (I think this was written before *Sudamerlycaste* was broken out):

'Lycastes have their ancestry in the cloud forests of Central and South America. The genus of approximately three to four dozen species is distributed geographically from Mexico south to Brazil. *Lycaste* plants most common in cultivation belong to the Deciduosae and Macrophyllae groups and are predominantly epiphytes and lithophytes.

The Deciduosae, which includes *Lycaste aromatica* [and *macrobulbon*], are typically found in mid-elevations where the plants experience a distinct wet/dry cycle. In winter and early spring these plants go through a rest period.

The plants are deciduous and lose their leaves, which exposes the spines at the top of their pseudobulbs. Flowers can completely encircle the growing portion of a plant. The Macrophyllae, which includes *Lycaste skinneri*, are found at higher elevations, typically above 5,000 feet in humid, breezy mountain forests. These plants

experience a longer wet period and slightly cooler temperatures. *Lycaste skinneri* exhibits a wide variety of color types from true alba to semi-alba to pinks to darker lavenders. It is the foundation for most lycaste hybridization, although *Lycaste macrophylla* contributes red.”

Red – *Stanhopea wardii* ‘Edwin Boyett,’ AM/AOS – **David Mellard & Sal Marino**

White – *Trichopilia* Elizabeth Ann ‘Woodland,’ AM/AOS – **Barbara Dampog**



Join the Atlanta Orchid Society

Membership in the Atlanta Orchid Society is \$30 for individuals or \$45 for households. Yearly membership runs January 1-December 31. Anyone joining in the third quarter will get a 50% discount on the current year's membership. Anyone joining in the fourth quarter will purchase a membership for the following year. You can join at one of our monthly meetings, contact the society's Treasurer (see page 2) for a membership application, or complete an application online at our website: www.atlantaorchidsociety.org

For directions to the Atlanta Botanical Garden, please visit their web site at www.atlantabotanicalgarden.org



Stanhopea wardii ‘Edwin Boyett,’ AM/AOS – David Mellard & Sal Marino
(Red Ribbon Winner in Class IX)



Trichopilia Elizabeth Ann – Barbara Dampog
(White Ribbon Winner in Class IX)

RECENT ACTIVITY OF THE ATLANTA JUDGING CENTER

The following awards were granted at recent sessions of the AOS judging center. They are provisional awards pending publication by AOS. 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.

All award photographs are © Maureen Pulignano



©2013 Maureen Pulignano
Phragmipedium longifolium var. *gracile*
 'Bronze Elf' AM/AOS 83 pts
 Carson Barnes



©2013 Maureen Pulignano
Vanda Lou Sneary
 'McLellan's M2598,' AM/AOS 83 pts
 Carson Barnes



©2013 Maureen Pulignano
Ida ciliata x *Lycaste macrobulbon*
 'Mello Soirit' AM/AOS 83 pts
 David Mellard & Sal Marino



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Paphiopedilum Lady Isabel
 'Laura' HCC/AOS 79 pts
 Stones River Orchids