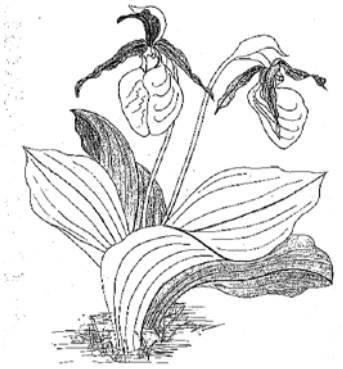

The Atlanta Orchid Society Bulletin

Affiliated with the American Orchid Society, the Orchid Digest Corporation and the Mid-America Orchid Congress
2001 Recipient of the American Orchid Society's Distinguished Affiliated Societies Service Award
Newsletter Editor: Danny Lentz **Society Librarian: Elaine Jacobson**

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AUGUST EVENTS

The Meeting:

8:00 PM Monday, August 9, 2004, Atlanta Botanical Garden - Day Hall
Mr. Norman Fang, Norman's Orchids

Norman Fang, the owner of Norman's Orchids in California, will be speaking about Harlequin Phals. Norman specializes in Phalaenopsis and through his contacts in Asia has imported some fantastic new plants, the latest in Phalaenopsis breeding. A mutation in Phalaenopsis appeared recently while mericloning a particular plant. This mutation produced large blotchy, irregular spots and plants are now in their 3rd and 4th generation from the original mutation. Norman will talk about these plants and how breeding has progressed. He will bring plants to sell. Plant orders will be accepted until July 30 by calling 1-888-4Orchids. You can also visit his website at www.orchids.com to see orchid lists. Preorders get a 10% discount plus free shipping.

AtOS Member Auction:

When: Saturday, August 21
Where: Roy Harrow's house in Smyrna
Auction starts at 11:00, eat around 1:00. This is a great opportunity to sell or swap your extra plants. There will be no plants brought in from vendors. See page 6 for details.

Inside This Issue

COLLECTOR'S ITEM

***Trichoceros tupaipi* Rchb.f.**

tri-ko-SIR-os two-PYE-pee

Tribe: Maxillarieae

Subtribe: Telipogoninae

Etymology: Greek, *tricho-*, hair; *cheilos*, lip; referring to the pilose (hairy) midlobe of the lip

The genus *Trichoceros* as currently circumscribed contains some 9 species distributed throughout western South America. The plants are recognized by their rambling habit with small but obvious pseudobulbs bearing a very small or almost aborted flat fleshy apical leaf and two or more flat, fleshy leaves from the base of the pseudobulbs. The racemose inflorescences arise from the base of the pseudobulbs, extending laterally and may continue to produce flowers, one at a time, for a period of several months. Pollination is by pseudocopulation. Individual flowers resemble a hairy fly resting on a small leaf. Male flies of the pollinating species, mistaking the flower for a female fly attempt to mate with it; in the process effecting pollination. Because of their fly-like appearance they are often referred to as "fly orchids" although in their native countries they are called *flor de gato*, "cat flower," or *michimichi*, "kitty, kitty" because of their fuzzy appearance.

The plants are technically terrestrial, although their rambling habit and preference for steep hillsides makes them best suited to cultivation on horizontal plaques or in small pots of very well-drained media.

Trichoceros tupaipi, described in 1877 by Reichenbach Filius, is a native of Peru. The small plants are found at about 2600 meters (around 8000 feet) and respond best when grown under cool conditions although they can be successfully adapted to the cool end of the intermediate range. They need constant moisture, excellent drainage, moderate shade and high humidity.

Photo courtesy of Andy's Orchids

Events Out and About

August

Monday, 8/9. Atlanta Orchid Society monthly meeting, ABG, Day Hall. Norman of Norman's Orchids will speak about harlequin Phalaenopsis.

Saturday, 8/14. American Orchid Society monthly judging, Atlanta Center, 2 pm, ABG basement workshop. If entering plants, please arrive before 1:30 pm to allow time for research and paperwork.

Saturday, 8/21. AtOS Member Auction at Roy Harrow's house. See page 6 for details.

September

Monday, 9/13. Atlanta Orchid Society monthly meeting, ABG, Day Hall, 8 p.m. Ervin Granier will talk about culture of Cattleya and Dendrobium.

Saturday, 9/11. American Orchid Society monthly judging, Atlanta Center, 2 pm, ABG basement workshop. If entering plants, please arrive before 1:30 pm to allow time for research and paperwork.

Friday, 9/17 to Sunday 9/19. Orchid Society of Middle Tennessee & **Mid-America Orchid Congress**, Hilton Suites Hotel, 121 4th Ave. S, Nashville, TN. Contact: John Cranshaw, 3520 Trimble Rd., Nashville, TN 37215; (615) 292-7886; ajartist@comcast.net. For more information and a listing of speakers for the fall Mid-America, go to this website: http://www.midamericanorchids.org/our_next_meeting.htm

MINUTES OF THE JULY MEETING

The meeting was opened by president Evan D. Dessasau,III. The June minutes were approved.

Evan announced that a society auction will be held at Roy Harrow's house in August. (see page 6 for details).

Norman Fang of Norman's Orchids is taking preorders for plants to be delivered at the August meeting.

Elaine Jacobson could not attend tonight because she has injured her shoulder. We hope she gets well soon.

Refreshments were served and the ribbon judging was announced.

Mark Rose of Breckinridge Orchids gave an informative talk on species Paphiopedilums.

The Raffle was held.

With no further business the meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully Submitted,
Danny Lentz

Minutes of the 2nd Quarter Directors Meeting

The Board met on May 8, 2004 at 10:00AM at the Atlanta Judging Center's meeting space in the Classroom of ABG. In attendance were: David Mellard, Scott Smith, Frank Decaminada, Andrew Dott, Mark Reinke, Jeff Whitfield, Richard Ackerman, Fred Missbach, and E-van D. Dessasau. We discussed the upcoming auction, and budget.

Respectfully submitted ,
Evan D. Dessasau,III

JOIN THE ORCHID DIGEST CORPORATION

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

For membership application forms contact Fred Missbach.

ORCHID DIGEST DUES INCREASE

Orchid Digest dues are being increased due to ever rising publication and shipping costs. Effective 9/1/04, a single year will be $32 and two years will be $60. Anyone who renews prior to the 9/1 cutoff date can still renew at the old rates ($28/$54) regardless of when their subscription ends.

JULY 2004 EXHIBITION TABLE AWARDS
with notes by Ron McHatton


Euchile mariae

CLASS 1: CATTLEYA ALLIANCE

Blue	*Euchile mariae*	Lentz/Morgan
Red	*Brassavola subilifolia*	Collier/Reinke
White	*Slc.* California Apricot 'Hell's Fire'	Collier/Reinke

(Blue) ***Euchile mariae*** : Currently two species are recognized; *Euchile citrina* and *Euchile mariae*. Both species were formerly placed in genus *Encyclia* section *Euchile* (*Euchile* means "beautiful lip"). Carl Withner elevated the section to generic status to reconcile the fact that neither species fits well in the concept of *Encyclia*. Both species are known only from Mexico and are found in dry, oak forests. *Euchile marie* occurs very near the Mexico-Texas border and was overlooked until 1937. Flowering in nature occurs from May to July and robust clones may carry up to 4 or 5 very large flowers. Since the plants are adapted to a relatively dry environment, careful attention must be given to watering if the plants are grown in pots. Due to its northern habitat, the species does best if given cool conditions and quite bright light.

(Red) ***Brassavola subulifolia*** : I frankly couldn't resist this one. This species has been known for a great length of time and was actually described by Sloane prior to the implementation of the Linnean system of binomial names (genus and species). Be thankful we no longer have to call this species *Viscum delphinii flore minus, petalis angustioribus, radice fibrosa*. By whatever name, this species is most similar to *B. nodosa* and has often been confused with that species. The most distinguishing features are its strictly Jamaican origin, generally smaller and more numerous flowers and the lip shape and proportions. The plants can bloom several time per year although in Jamaica peak flowering occurs in November and sporadic flowering is possible in all other months of the year except May and June.

CLASS 2: CYMBIDIUM : No entries


Den. waseltii

CLASS 3: DENDROBIUM

Blue	*Den.* (syn. *Dockrillia) waseltii*	Hallberg
Red	*Den.* Easter Bunny 'Jungle Bunny'	Hartong
White	*Eria spicata*	Hartong

(Blue) ***Dendrobium wasseltii*** : The plant was entered under the name *Dockrilla wassellii*. While Lavarack, et. al in *Dendrobium and its Relatives* list this species under the genus *Dockrilla* and with the double "l" spelling, the current Kew monocot list of orchid names indicates the correct spelling is as show. Regardless of spelling, this species is endemic to the Iron and McIlwriath Ranges on Cape York Peninsula in Australia. The habitat is monsoonal rainforest at low elevation disappearing above about 600 meters. The species responds well in intermediate to warm conditions with high light and good humidity and air movement. The plants benefit from a slight reduction in watering frequency in winter and adapt well to slab culture.


Encyclia alata

CLASS 4: EPIDENDRUM

Blue	*Encyclia alata*	Collier/Reinke
Red	*Epidendrum raniferum*	Collier/Reinke
White	*Encyclia tampense*	Chandler

(Blue) ***Encyclia alata*** : While many species of *Encyclia* are notoriously difficult to distinguish from one another, this species isn't one of them! It is easily recognized by its large flowers, distinctive dark sepal and petal tips and its beautifully marked lip. The species has a broad distribution beginning in southern Mexico in the states of Campeche, Chiapas, Quintana Roo, Veracruz and Yucatan. From Mexico the species occurs southward essentially throughout central America. *Encyclia alata* is of quite easy culture, adapting well to pot or slab culture. Plants should be provided intermediate conditions, Cattleya light conditions and good water while actively growing.


Psychopsis papilio'Louise'

CLASS 5: ONCIDIUM ALLIANCE

Blue	*Psychopsis papilio* 'Louise'	Rinn
Red	*Onc flexuosum*	Rinn
White	*Aliceara* Sunday Best 'Muffin' AM/AOS	Rinn

(Red) ***Oncidium flexuosum*** : This is one of those *Oncidium* species that has been around for a long time in our collections but not often seen now. The plants are virtually impossible to confuse with other species. The pseudobulbs are strongly flattened and spaced at intervals of 3-5cm on a wiry rhizome. There are one or two moderately leathery leaves at the top of the pseudobulbs and 2-4 leaf-like sheaths at the base. While the flowers are fairly small, their size is more than compensated for by the number of flowers produced on the branched panicle. The plant's natural habitat occurs in southern Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay and in cultivation they respond well to bright intermediate conditions.


Paph. philippinense

CLASS 6: CYPRIPEDIUM ALLIANCE

Blue	*Paph. philippinense*	Hallberg
Red	*Paph.* Iantha Stage	Gilmore
White	*Paph. callosum*	Frank


Phal. Allspice

CLASS 7: PHALAENOPSIS ALLIANCE

Blue	*Phal.* Allspice	Hallberg
Red	*Phal lueddemanniana*	Hallberg
White	*Phal. bellina*	Lentz/Morgan

(Blue) ***Phalaenopsis* Allspice** : This plant was entered as an unregistered grex involving *Phal.* (Spica x amboinensis). The cross was registered by Herb Hager in 1973 under the name *Phal.* Allspice. The first parent is registered as *Phal.* (*fasciata x leuddemanniana*). One of the problems with these old breeding lines is actually figuring out which species were involved. Over the years several currently recognized distinct species have been variously lumped under the concept of *Phal. leuddemanniana* for registration purposes. Some of these species are *P. pallens, heiroglyphica, leudemanniana,* and even *pulchra*. *Phalaenopsis* Allspice was a breakthrough in yellow breeding in that it provided a route to reasonable form with deep color saturation and little fading.


Neofinetia falcata

CLASS 8: VANDACEOUS ALLIANCE

Blue	*Neofinetia falcata* (Amami Island form)	Gilmore
Red	*Vascostylis* Viboon Velvet 'Powder Puff' AM/AOS	Hartong
White	*Aeranthes grandiflora*	Hallberg

(Blue) ***Neofinetia falcata* Amami Island form** : In addition to the typical white forms of this species, there are also pink, green, cherry red and yellow colored clones. *Neofinetia falcata* is easily cultivated if given moderate light and humidity. Plants are tolerant of a wide range of temperatures even down into the 30's provided a 10-15 degree day/night difference can be maintained. There is an excellent article on the various forms of this species in Orchid Digest 68(3) (July, August, September 2004) written by Tom Mulhollan, MD, recipient of a number of AOS awards to *Neofinetia falcata*.

Cirr. Daisy Chain

CLASS 9: MISCELLANEOUS OTHER GENERA

Blue	*Cirr.* Daisy Chain	Whitfield
Red	*Bulb. macranthum*	Whitfield
White	*Bulb. frostii*	Hartong

(Blue) ***Cirrhopetalum*** **Daisy Chain** : This is probably the *Cirrhopetalum* hybrid most often brought to mind when we think of Cirrhopetalums. The cross, *Cirrhopetalum* (*makoyanum x amesianum*) was registered by Stewarts Orchids in 1969. The plants are probably one of the most easily grown *Bulbophyllum* alliance plants, and with good culture will rapidly develop into floriferous specimen plants. These plants respond well if provided bright light and ample moisture year round. Flowering occurs at sporadic intervals throughout the warmer, brighter months of the year.

Corrections to the June Newsletter:
In Ribbon Judging, the Class 8 Blue Ribbon plant belonged to Marianne Gilmore. The Class 9 Blue Ribbon plant belonged to Margo Brinton and Eldon Park.
In the table of second quarter Ribbon Judging results, the name Herzfeld was misspelled.

AtOS Member Auction

Where: Roy Harrow's house, 2872 Gray Rd., Smyrna, Georgia
When: Saturday August 21, 2004
Time: Auction starts at 11:00AM, lunch around 1:00. Auction will continue after lunch if necessary.

Details:
This is a great opportunity to get rid of those extra plants, make a few bucks, have some fun, and help the society all at the same time.

We will not be bringing in any plants from vendors, so if you don't bring anything we'll have a really short auction. Each seller can bring 10 lots of plants and/or plant related items. (A lot is one or more items sold in a single transaction.) The buyer and seller will each donate 10% to the society: on a sale with a price of $10, the buyer would pay $11, the seller would receive $9, and the other $2 would go to the society. You are free to trade plants with other attendees.

Lunch is Bring Your Own Food. A grill will be available for cooking meat.

Roy's swimming pool will be open, and there are many interesting plants to look at in Roy's yard and greenhouse.

Directions:
From I75, take the Windy Hill Parkway Exit.
Go West, pass over Cobb Parkway, Atlanta Road and South Cobb Parkway.
The next light after South Cobb Parkway will be Benson-Poole. Turn left.
After a few blocks it will dead end into Smyrna-Powder Road. Turn right.
Gray Road is about 2 blocks on the left (the first left after the creek).
Roy's House, 2872 Gray Road, is yellow.
If you get lost or need further directions, his phone number is 770-434-8059.

Growing Orchids in Atlanta
Part 1, Using the Right Fertilizer for Atlanta

David Mellard

Hopefully, you've been reading the very informative series of articles by Bill Argo that are being reprinted in the Atlanta Orchid Society newsletter. I'm referring to the articles about plant nutrition and pH management that have appeared in the January, February, March, and July AtOS newsletters. I thought I would write a few articles based on Bill's writings that provide some very practical advice, advice that is specific to growing orchids in Atlanta.

In reading Bill's articles, the one thing that strikes me the most is making sure we are using the right fertilizer. For the longest time, I thought it was just a matter of making sure the fertilizer had micronutrients but am realizing that choosing the right fertilizer is much more than that. It's always a question that is asked of our speakers, "What fertilizer do you use?" The best advice I've heard so far is "I switch fertilizers to make sure I'm not missing something." Now with Bill's more scientific approach, I have a better answer.

Because Atlanta's water has low alkalinity, we should use a fertilizer that is high in nitrate as the nitrogen source and very low in ammonium and urea as the nitrogen source. **But why? In water with low alkalinity, ammonium (NH_4) and urea both drive the pH of the orchid mix down over time eventually to the point that low pH increases uptake of toxic metals, which lead to plant disease and eventually death if not corrected. Nitrate-based fertilizers add hydroxyl ions (OH^-) and carbonate ions (HCO_3) to the orchid mix. When used with water that has low alkalinity, the pH is not lowered over time.**
If you are using Miracle-Gro or Schultz, (and I suspect most of the other water soluble fertilizers available locally), you are using the wrong type of fertilizer for Atlanta water. Here's the nitrogen sources listed on several fertilizers available at Home Depot:

Miracle-Gro House Plant Food (8-7-6)	1.2% ammonium, 5.6% urea, 1.2% nitrate
Miracle-Gro All-Purpose (10-10-10)	12% urea
Miracle-Gro Blossom Booster (10-52-10)	10% urea
Schultz Plant Food (10-15-10)	1.5% ammonium, 8.2% urea, 0.2% nitrate
Schultz Expert Orchid Food (19-31-17)	4.2% ammonium, 13.4% urea, 1.4% nitrate

As you can see, these fertilizers are high in either ammonium or urea or both and relatively low in nitrate. Using these fertilizers or similar ones where most of the nitrogen comes from ammonium or urea, the pH of your orchid mix (particularly if it is bark based) will be lowered over time and your orchids could suffer. The pH is lowered over time because when ammonium is taken up by plant roots, the roots release hydrogen ions (H^+), which drives the pH down. Urea does the same thing through a bacterial process called nitrification. What you want in a fertilizer for Atlanta water (and any water that has low alkalinity) is a fertilizer that uses predominantly nitrate as a nitrogen source.

So how do you tell if a fertilizer is low in ammonium and urea and high in nitrate as a nitrogen source? Read the label, just like you do in the supermarket. The first number in the series (10-10-10, for example) is nitrogen. In small print somewhere on the label you will find the percentage of ammonium, urea, and nitrate that makes up the nitrogen percentage. You want a fertilizer that is less than 1 or 2% for ammonium and urea with the remaining percentage being nitrate. This will make the nitrate listed as somewhere between 10 and 15% depending on how much nitrogen is in the formulation.

If you are using municipal water from the greater Atlanta area, rain water, or reverse osmosis water, your water has low alkalinity (that is, less than 50 ppm) and your orchids will benefit from a nitrate-based fertilizer. How can you be certain that your water has low alkalinity? Have it tested. Bill provides a list of laboratories that test

water for alkalinity (see Part 2 in his series printed in the February AtOS newsletter for a list of labs). One of the labs is located in Athens, Georgia (Micro-Macro International, www.mmilabs.com, 706-548-4557). The price varies from $25 to $100, so you might want to shop around. Another option is to contact your county extension agent, who should know the alkalinity of water from most municipalities. If you are using well water, you probably should have it tested to be sure.

Practical advice about choosing the right fertilizer for Atlanta

Choose a fertilizer that is high in nitrate (near 10%) as a nitrogen source and low (less than 1 or 2%) in ammonium and urea. In many cases, these fertilizers will also have extra calcium (Ca) and magnesium (Mg) because low alkalinity water is often low in these ions but you will need to check.

Several nitrate based fertilizers are available. Excel and Cal-Mag are two nitrate-based fertilizers and many of you have heard about Michigan State RO fertilizer. Several nurseries sell the MSU RO fertilizer. The Blackmore Company sells 25 pounds (800-795-6016) and Hilltop Orchids (765-795-6016) sells it in smaller quantities. Be sure to ask for the RO fertilizer because the other MSU fertilizer is designed for water that is high in alkalinity.

The next article you see will be about using instruments to ensure that you are feeding your orchids at the correct nitrogen level.

Notes from Mark Rose's presentation on species paphs.
Danny Lentz

These are just a few notes I took on subjects I found interesting during the presentation.

- Species paphs may require repotting quite often, at least every year for many species to grow well.
- P. armeniacum likes high light levels, getting close to full sun in the wild. A cold spell can help initiate blooming, and this species can take a light frost. The other species in the Parvisepalum group such as P. delenatii and P. micranthum can also benefit from a cold spell.
- P. bellatulum likes a coarse mix with limestone chips. Same for P. concolor.
- P. glanduliferum has flowers that are quite large for the plant size.
- The consecutive blooming paphs like a coarse mix.
- P. henryanum is turning out to be a nice parent in hybridizing.
- P. hirsutissimum should dry out between waterings when the plant sets buds. This species can be hard to bloom.
- P. malipoense should dry out between waterings when it is in bud.
- P. mastersianum requires the potting mix to stay fresh.
- P. parishii and P. dianthum need high light.
- P. randsii is a fairly small plant, and will bring down the plant size in hybrids. This species is a slow grower. It may take each growth several years to mature.
- P. rothschildianum and its relatives like warm (70ºF+), bright conditions.
- P. spicerianum has limber leaves that will hang over the sides of the pot.
- P. victoria-reginae var. kalinae has nice color and a shorter inflorescence than the standard variety.
- P. violacea has nice color, can be hard to grow.

Dimorphic Orchids
© Ron McHatton

While we tend to think of orchids as having perfect hermaphroditic flowers, there are several examples where dimorphic flowers are regularly produced. This dimorphism takes several different forms depending on the tribe involved.

In Oncidium heteranthum (Fig. 1) only the last few flowers on each branch of the inflorescence are fully developed hermaphroditic flowers. All of the others on the inflorescence are reduced to various sterile structures that may consist of rudimentary columns, sterile tepals or merely floral bracts. In Grammatophyllum, the first flower or two on the inflorescence , while fertile, are almost invariably missing at least one floral segment (usually the lip). This "deformity" is not a chance developmental problem but rather something inherent in the inflorescences themselves.

Fig. 1 ***Oncidium heteranthum***

In Dimorphorchis (Fig. 2) the lowest two or three flowers of the inflorescence are so different from those on the remainder of the inflorescence as to appear to belong to an entirely different species. As an example, the lower flowers of Dimorphorchis lowii are full, nearly flat, and orange or yellow in color while those of the remaining inflorescence are nearly twice the size, wavy and more or less covered in purple blotches.

Fig. 2 ***Dimorphorchis lowii***

Nowhere in the orchid family is the expression of dimorphic flowers more developed than in the Catasetiinae. In this group of orchids, the flowers may be fully functional male, female, hermaphroditic or sterile hermaphrodites expressing varying male or female characteristics. Often the entire inflorescence will be male or female although it is not uncommon to have some pure male flowers, some pure female flowers and a collection of hermaphrodites on the same inflorescence (Fig. 3, 4, and 5).

Fig. 3 ***Catasetum barbatum*** **male flower**

Fig. 4 ***Catasetum barbatum*** **female**

Fig. 5 ***Catasetum barbatum*** **hermaphrodite**

In one group of species, the male and female flowers may be virtually indistinguishable without careful examination. In this case, the general conformation of the flowers is essentially identical although male flowers tend to be more numerous and will have functional pollinia and no visible stigma while female flowers are usually fewer, more fleshy, and will not exhibit pollinia. One of the easiest ways to distinguish between the two sexes is to examine the column. In male flowers the column does not accommodate the development of pollen tubes to the ovaries and as a result is very thin and flexuous. In female flowers the column is quite a bit shorter and much more stocky. Examples of this dimorphism include Cycnoches chlorochilon (Fig. 6 and 7) and its relatives as well as most Mexican Catasetum species such as Catasetum viridiflavum.

Fig. 6 ***Cycnoches chlorochilon*** **male**

Fig. 7 ***Cycnoches chlorochilon*** **female**

The second group in this alliance bears sexually dissimilar flowers. The difference between male and female flowers can be so dramatic as to lead early orchid taxonomists to believe they were examining plants of two different species.

An example of this group of plants is Catasetum barbatum. In this species, the male flowers are resupinate, speckled and the lip carries numerous fleshy bristles. Close inspection of the male flowers will reveal the trigger mechanism characteristic of this group (Fig. 3).

On the other hand, female flowers are non-resupinate, with a prominent fleshy, helmet-shaped lip and are basically a uniform green color (Fig. 4). In addition to physical differences between the male and female flowers, male flowers tend to be more numerous and much less long-lived. Typically male flowers will remain in good condition for perhaps a week to 10 days while female flowers may last for 4-6 weeks or more.

Another curious form of sexual dimorphism is displayed by many species of Mormodes. In this genus perfect, hermaphroditic flowers open with the lip and column twisted in opposite directions (Fig 8). In this conformation it is virtually impossible for a visiting pollinator to contact the stigma thus making the flowers effectively male. As the flowers age or after removal of the pollinia, flower color changes and the column and lip straighten to bring the stigmatic surface parallel to the upper lip surface. In this conformation, a visiting insect carrying pollinia from another flower will be perfectly aligned to bring the pollinia into contact with the receptive stigma making the flowers effectively female.

While the first two forms of dimorphism (perfect/imperfect flowers and structurally different although perfect flowers) evidently serve some role in attracting one or more pollinators, sexually dimorphic flowers clearly serve the purpose of limiting self-pollination. If only one sex is present this is obvious but it also limits self-pollination in cases such as Mormodes. When the pollinia are first removed from the anthers, the stipe (like a stem connecting the actual pollinia to its sticky base) is soft and the pollinia lie parallel to the bee's back. After several minutes, the stipe dries and stiffens bringing the pollinia forward and away from the pollinators body. It is only in this position that the pollinia will be aligned to the pollinia. The odds of a foraging bee remaining on the same plant in a colony during this drying period are rather slim. By the time the pollinia are properly positioned, the bee may have visited several plants and, in fact, male bees have been observed with several pollinia in varying stages of drying attached to their bodies.

Fig. 8 ***Mormodes tigrina*** **male phase**

RECENT ACTIVITIES OF THE ATLANTA JUDGING CENTER

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

Photo © Judy Cook

***Epc.* Purple Glory 'Worldwide'**
AM 84 pts (Enc. adenacaulon x C. violacea)
Exhibitor: Ron McHatton & Randy Young

Photo © Judy Cook

***C.* Granier's Blue Elegance 'Ann'**
HCC 79 pts (C. Minerva x C. Mrs. Myra Peeters)
Exhibitor: Ervin & Carol Granier

Photo © Judy Cook

***Lc.* Granier's Dream 'Blue Twinkle'** AM 80 pts
(C. Minerva x Lc. Granier's Blue Dream)
Exhibitor: Ervin & Carol Granier

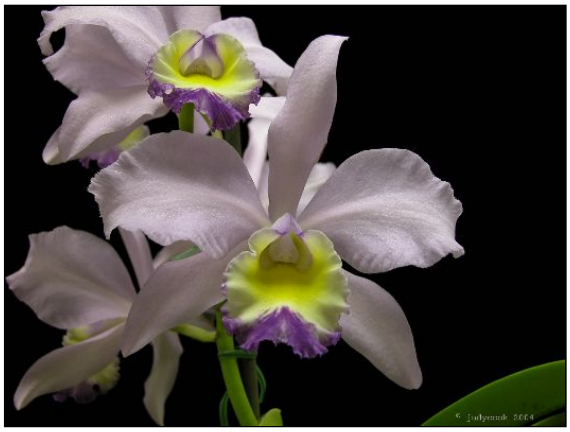

Photo © Judy Cook

***Lc.* Granier's Dream 'Elaine'** AM 81 pts
(C. Minerva x Lc. Granier's Blue Dream)
Exhibitor: Ervin & Carol Granier

Photo © Judy Cook

***Promenaea* Firefly 'Crownpoint'**
AM 81 pts, CCM 84 pts. (ovatiloba x guttata)
Exhibitor: Bob & Pat Martin

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Photo © Judy Cook

***Bulb.* George Gallipeau**
'Richard Clark' AM 80 pts
(lasiochilum x longiflorum)
Exhibitor: Dan & Madeline Nelson

Photo © Judy Cook

***Goodyera pubescens* 'Mello Spirit'**
CHM 83 pts
Exhibitor: David Mellard & Sal Marino

Photo © Judy Cook

***Lc.* Granier's Dream 'Blue Horizon'**
AM 80 pts
(C. Minerva x Lc. Granier's Blue Dream)
Exhibitor: Ervin & Carol Granier

Photo © Judy Cook

***Phrag.* Paul Eugene Conroy**
'Malaguerra' AM 83 pts
(wallisii x longifolium)
Exhibitor: Scott Smith & Mark Malaguerra

Photo © Judy Cook

***Phrag.* Bel Croute**
'Green Man's Magi' HCC 79 pts
(Sorcerer's Apprentice x caudatum)
Exhibitor: Ben Lyda

Photo © Eric Hunt

To submit material for the newsletter, or to sign up for the email version of the newsletter, please contact Danny Lentz:

DBLGONGORA@BELLSOUTH.NET

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

The deadline for submissions is the 20th.

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

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

C. Clark Herman 'Carl'. Dianne and I got this as a raffle plant at the first AtOS meeting we attended in Jan. 2001. After 3 ½ years I finally bloomed it.
-danny

June Greengrowers

Thanks to Ben & Mirtha for hosting the June Greengrowers. They did a wonderful job as hosts. Between the two greenhouses and the yard there were many interesting plants to see, even though this isn't a prime time for orchid blooms. We had many people attend, probably due to the fact that Ben was selling a lot of great plants at great prices. Most people managed to find some new additions for their collections, and David Mellard will probably need to add some new benches to make room for his buying spree ☺ Too bad this will be Ben's last time hosting Greengrowers, we hope all goes well with their impending move to Hawaii.