



The Atlanta Orchid Society Bulletin



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Newsletter Editor: Danny Lentz

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FEBRUARY EVENTS

The Meeting:

**8:00 Monday, February 14 at Atlanta Botanical Garden
Mark Reinke will speak on Broughtonia**

At the society's February meeting, Mark Reinke will speak about the hybridization work he and Gary Collier are doing with Broughtonia, a genus in the Cattleya alliance. Mark and Gary have been hybridizing Broughtonia and other Cattleya alliance orchids for several years now and have plants that should be coming into bloom in the next few years to show what they are doing. They are excellent growers, as evidenced by their winning the 2004 show bench award, so you can expect a lot of cultural tips and information.

The pre-entry deadline for the Southeastern Flower Show is February 14.

See page 7 for details.

DUES ARE DUE (YES IT'S THAT TIME AGAIN!!!!!!)

Dues (\$30 single, \$45 household) for the calendar year 2005 are due. Your membership dues continue to bring you a monthly newsletter and underwrite the cost of speakers and programs presented throughout the year. Prompt payment helps us determine our budget for the year. Dues can be paid directly to our Treasurer, Reba Herzfeld, at the monthly meeting or paid by check (payable to the Atlanta Orchid Society) mailed to: Reba Herzfeld, 4798 Summerset Lane, Dunwoody, GA 30338.

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COLLECTOR'S ITEM

***Stenorrhynchus speciosum* (Jacq.) Rich. ex Sprengel**

Ste-nor-RHIN-cus spee-cee-OH-sum

Tribe: Cranichideae

Subtribe: Spiranthinae

Etymology: Greek *stenos*, narrow; *rhyngchos*, snout. From the narrow rostellum on the column in the type material of the genus

Stenorrhynchus speciosum belongs to a large group of terrestrial orchids found throughout the temperate and tropical regions of virtually all the land masses. The genus was established by L. C. Richard in 1818. At various times this genus has been considered a part of a broader *Spiranthes*. *Stenorrhynchus* may be distinguished from *Spiranthes* by its non-spiral inflorescence and its distinct, prominent spur formed by the bases of the lateral sepals and the base of the column.

Stenorrhynchus speciosum is found from Mexico south to northern South America and the West Indies. It inhabits forests, thickets and open grasslands up to 1800 meters. The species was originally collected in the West Indies by N. J. Jacquin and described in 1791 by J. F. Gmelin as *Serapias speciosa*. It was later transferred to *Stenorrhynchus* by Richard in 1818. The species is easily recognized by its bright red to purple-red flowers enclosed by long, red bracts. The flowering season lasts from just before Christmas through late winter.

Stenorrhynchus speciosum is very easily grown under intermediate conditions with moderate shade in a well-drained organic medium. Although more or less deciduous, plants should be kept moist throughout the year. If leaves drop, plants should be kept slightly drier until new growth begins.



Photos © Danny Lentz

Events Out and About

February

Saturday, 2/12. American Orchid Society monthly judging, Atlanta Center, 2 pm, ABG basement workshop.

Monday, 2/14. Atlanta Orchid Society monthly meeting, ABG, Day Hall, 8 p.m. Mark Reinke will talk about culture and breeding in Broughtonia. **Deadline for SEFS pre-entry and volunteer signup.**

Saturday, 2/19. International Phalaenopsis Alliance (IPA) meeting at Peach State Orchids, Woodstock, Georgia. 10:00-3:00, greenhouses open at 9:00. There will be two speakers and a plant raffle.

Monday, 2/28. Plants entered for Southeastern Flower Show, 4-8 P.M. at the Georgia World Congress Center. On-line plant entry accepted through February 14. SEFS website: <http://www.flowershow.org/>. See page 7 for details.

March

Wednesday to Sunday, 3/2 to 3/6. Southeastern Flower Show, Georgia World Congress Center.

Friday to Sunday, 3/4-3/6. Miami Int'l Orchid Show. www.sforchid.com

Saturday, 3/12. American Orchid Society monthly judging, Atlanta Center, 2 pm, ABG basement workshop.

Monday, 3/14. Atlanta Orchid Society monthly meeting, ABG, Day Hall, 8 p.m. Speaker: Kurt Studier from Greenville, S.C. will speak on growing Masdevallias in the South.

Saturday, 3/26 (tentative) Greengrowers at the greenhouse of Hwei Hsei.

MINUTES OF THE JANUARY MEETING

The meeting was called to order by outgoing President Evan Dessasau. The new slate of officers was sworn in, and incoming President David Mellard took over.

The Southeastern Flower Show will be held the first week of March. Set up is Feb. 28. Pre-Entry deadline is Feb 14. Volunteers are needed for 2-3 hours to answer questions about orchids. In return, a free one-day admission is offered.

Dues for 2005 are due. Please remit to Reba Herzfeld in the amount of \$30, single or \$45, household.

Articles have been added to the society web site focusing on growing orchids in Atlanta.

The board meeting in Jan/Feb will set the budget. Frequency of board meetings will be discussed. Any changes will be proposed to membership.

Increased participation in bringing orchids to the AOS judging (2nd Sat each month) reflects favorably on our orchid society. In the past, few awards have gone to local residents.

Elaine Jacobson has done a great job as librarian the last two years, but has decided to step down. Mikie Emerson and Karen Chandler will jointly fulfill the responsibilities of librarian. Please remember to fill out the card in the back of the book when you check it out. Return book in one month.

The Atlanta Orchid Society will probably donate a microscope to Liceo Nuevo Mundo (school) in Ecuador (pending board approval). If you would like to donate individually, make your check to the Atlanta Orchid Society and give to Reba.

A tentative date of August 20, 2005, has been set for the 2nd annual orchid auction at Roy Harrow's home.

Jeff Whitfield talked about the "Ga. On My Mind" Garden Club show on January 22-24

Welcome to new members: John O'Connell, Rita Goldstein, Pam Sanchez.

A wonderful presentation was given by Michael Coronado, Vice President of R.F. Orchids, about cultural aspects of orchids.

Thanks to all who donated plants for the raffle table: Roy Harrow, Fred Missbach, R. F. Orchids and others. Thanks to those who brought refreshments: Cathy Caine, Sandy Phillips, Helen Weil and others.

Thanks to the orchid judges: Wade Brannon, Doug Hartong, and Paul Turner.

Respectfully submitted, Sandy Phillips

Join the Atlanta Orchid Society

Membership in the Atlanta Orchid Society is \$30 for individuals or \$45 for couples.

Yearly membership runs January 1-December 31. If you join after September your membership will include the following year. You can join at one of our monthly meetings, or contact the society's Treasurer for a membership application. The Treasurer's contact information is on page 2.

For directions to the Atlanta Botanical Garden, please visit their web site at www.atlantabotanicalgarden.org or contact one of our society's officers listed on page 2.

Newsletter Submissions

To submit material for the newsletter, or to sign up for the email version of the newsletter, please contact Danny Lentz. The deadline for submissions is the 20th of the previous month.

MAIL TO: Danny Lentz
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Advertising

Advertising is now being accepted for our newsletter. The size and number of ads may be limited at the discretion of the editor.

Advertising Rates per issue are: ¼ page \$10, ½ page \$20, full page \$40.



Laelia lundii

JANUARY 2005 EXHIBITION TABLE AWARDS

with notes by Ron McHatton

CLASS 1: CATTLEYA ALLIANCE

Blue	<i>Laelia lundii</i>	Collier/Reinke
Red	<i>Laelia rubescens</i>	Collier/Reinke
White	<i>Brassavola nodosa</i>	Dufano
Blue	<i>Slc. Vallezac 'Evelyn'</i>	Whitfield
Red	<i>Blc. Night Moves 'Fantasy'</i>	Collier/Reinke
White	<i>Lc. Novissima 'Blue Shadows'</i>	Brinton/Park

(Blue) *Laelia lundii* : The creeping habit and bifoliate growths of this species make it unique in the Brazilian laelias. It inhabits thickets along the coastal mountains from Minas Gerais south toward Sao Paulo, growing with *Cattleya loddigesii*. There is little

variability in this species which carries from one to three flowers per growth. Similar to some of the species in section *Hadrolaelia*, flowers are produced from immature growths as the leaves are unfolding. In spite of the species' potential for producing easily grown miniatures, it appears in the background of only a scant 30 hybrids.

(Blue) *Slc. Vallezac* : One of the breakthrough hybrids produced by American *Cattleya* hybridizers was *Slc. Anzac*, most notably the clone 'Orchidhurst'. This particular clone is a tetraploid and produces seed when used as either the pollen or capsule parent. When crossed to other red or purple cattleyas the results are vibrant purple-red offspring while when crossed to standard yellow cattleyas the results are intense, brilliant reds. Not only do these hybrids have intense color, they also have size and form of standard cattleyas. One such hybrid is the one exhibited here. The cross, registered in 1960 is *Lc. Golden Gate* (a large standard yellow) x *Slc. Anzac*.



Slc. Vallezac 'Evelyn'

CLASS 2: CYMBIDIUM

Blue	<i>Cymbidium</i> Sunshine Falls 'Butterball'	Mellard/Marino
Red	<i>Cymbidium</i> Evening Star 'Pastel Princess' AM/AOS	Rinn
White	<i>Cymbidium sinense alba</i>	Mellard/Marino

(Blue) *Cymbidium* Sunshine Falls 'Butterball' : This cross, *Cym.* (King Arthur x *madidum*) was registered in 1972 and almost unseen for many years. Evidently someone in Taiwan has meristemmed this clone and it reappeared last year in reasonable quantities. *Cymbidium madidum* is native to northern Australia and imparts a great deal of warmth tolerance to its hybrids. In this case, these plants can be flowered without significant effort even in southern Florida. The other parent is a complex hybrid involving *Cym. floribundum* (syn. *pumilum*) and is a rather typical example of miniature cymbidiums. *Cymbidium madidum*, in addition to warmth tolerance, also imparts the tendency to produce pendent inflorescences.



Cym. Sunshine Falls 'Butterball'

CLASS 3: DENDROBIUM

Blue	<i>Dendrobium</i> Roy Tokunaga	Barnett
Red	<i>Dendrobium atrovioleaceum</i>	Chandler
White	<i>Dendrobium spectabile</i>	Rinn

(Blue) *Dendrobium* Roy Tokunaga : Roy once said to me that these hybrids in the *Latouria* section were incredible. Unlike most dendrobiums, these plants hold their flowers for weeks and can be shipped from show to show making them wonderful display plants. These hybrids are very easy to grow if given warm, bright conditions and flower at a very young age.



Den. Roy Tokunaga

CLASS 4: EPIDENDRUM

Blue	<i>Bardendrum</i> Nanboh Pixy ‘Cherry Moon’ HCC/AOS	Collier/Reinke
Red	<i>Epidendrum scriptum</i>	Brinton/Park
White	<i>Epc.</i> Rene Marques ‘Flame Thrower’	Dufano

(Blue) *Bardendrum* Nanboh Pixy ‘Cherry Moon’, HCC/AOS : This is a really delightful little *Epidendrum* cross. Due to the *Epidendrum* influence, the plants are not typically deciduous as are *Barkerias*. Because of this they are also not as prone to rotting if not given a dry winter rest. The plants will produce their first flower when only a couple of inches tall (it’s somewhat unfortunate that they don’t stay quite that small) and as they get older will stay in flower for many months. The award to this clone was just recently published.



Bardendrum Nanboh Pixy ‘Cherry Moon’

CLASS 5: ONCIDIUM ALLIANCE

Blue	<i>Oncidium maculatum</i>	Whitfield
Red	<i>Onc.</i> Tiger Crow ‘Golden Girl’ HCC/AOS	Brinton/Park
White	<i>Oncidium leucochilum</i>	Hallberg

(Blue) *Oncidium maculatum* : This species is found from Mexico southward to Honduras. It is an intermediate grower and typically imparts a good deal of warmth tolerance to its hybrids. The species is quite variable, good clones having very dark brown markings with excellent contrast between the flower base color and the markings. The species appears in the background of a couple of hundred hybrids and is the *Oncidium* parent in such well known hybrids as *Odcdm.* Bigmac and *Burrageara* Living Fire.



Oncidium maculatum

CLASS 6: CYPRIPEDIUM ALLIANCE

Blue	<i>Paph. gratixianum</i>	Lentz/Morgan
Red	<i>Paph.</i> Gina Short	Lentz/Morgan
White	<i>Paph. bellatulum</i>	Lentz/Morgan
Blue	<i>Phrag. longifolium</i>	Brannon
Red	<i>Phrag.</i> Andean Fire	Hallberg
White	<i>Phrag.</i> Franz Glanz	Brinton/Park

(Blue) *Paphiopedilum gratixianum* : This species is a native of Laos and Vietnam and is closely related to *Paph. villosum*. While many *Paph* species in Vietnam grow in association with limestone, this species appears to grow on granite and other lime-free rock substrates. The species inhabits wet evergreen cloud forests between 800 and 1000 meters, typically on vertical cliff faces or just at the very edge of such cliffs.



Paph. gratixianum

(Blue) *Phragmipedium longifolium* : This is another of those widespread and extremely variable species. The habitat varies from 500 to 2300 meters (1700 - 7900 feet) from Costa Rica south through Panama and into Colombia and Ecuador. At one time there were several recognized named varieties however at present all of these including var. *dariense*, var. *hincksianum*, and var. *roezlii* have been sunk into a broadly defined *Phrag. longifolium*. Based on the photograph, this is a very deeply colored clone.



Phrag. longifolium



Phal. schilleriana

CLASS 7: PHALAEENOPSIS ALLIANCE

Blue	<i>Phal. schilleriana</i>	Rinn
Red	<i>Phal. amabilis</i>	Brannon
White	<i>Dtps. Orchidom Coral Reef</i>	Brinton/Park

(Blue) *Phalaenopsis schilleriana* : This Philippine species is virtually impossible to mistake. Its mottled foliage, flattened roots and pink flowers set it apart from others in the subgenus. In addition, many clones have a faint, but detectable fragrance. The flowering season is sharply mid- to late-winter and it has been said that the Miami International Orchid Show was scheduled to coincide with the flowering of this species. In addition to being desirable in its own right, this species has been an exceptionally prolific parent, appearing in the background of over 17,000 hybrids.

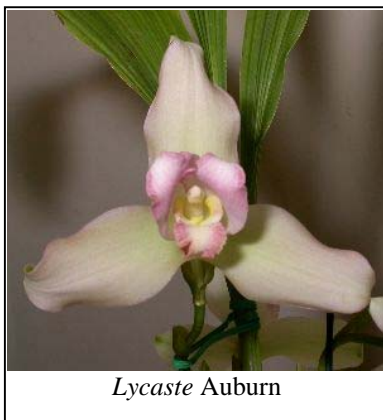
CLASS 8: VANDACEOUS ALLIANCE

Blue	<i>Angraecum sesquipedale</i>	Frye
Red	<i>Angraecum leonis</i>	Collier/Reinke
White	<i>Ascda. (Ascda. Princess Mikasa x V. Kasem's Delight)</i>	Emerson

(Blue) *Angraecum sesquipedale* : *Angraecum sesquipedale* is endemic to the islands of Madagascar and Sainte-Marie, occurring in the hot lowlands at elevations of less than 100 meters. It is an epiphyte, growing in light shade with ample air movement. It's native habitat is subject to heavy rainfall (150 inches or more) with no dry season. The species is not difficult to grow if given ample light and water. While not fussy as to potting medium, the plants do resent repotting. Once mature, the species resents disturbance of its roots and should be repotted only when absolutely necessary.



Angraecum sesquipedale



Lycaste Auburn

CLASS 9: MISCELLANEOUS OTHER GENERA

Blue	<i>Lycaste Auburn</i>	Brinton/Park
Red	<i>Cal. (Gorey x Anne Port)</i>	Chandler
White	<i>Coelogyne Louis Forget 'Mystery'</i>	Mellard/Marino
Blue	<i>Dendrochilum (bicallosum)</i> see note below	Mellard/Marino
Red	<i>Cirrhopetalum gracillimum</i>	Brinton/Park
White	<i>Coelogyne assamica</i>	Mellard/Marino
White	<i>Sobralia decora</i>	Mellard/Marino

(Blue) *Lycaste Auburn* : The species background in this hybrid is *L. skinneri*, *L. macrophyllum*, and *L. cruenta*. When the yellow species (in this case *L. cruenta*) are crossed to other *Lycaste species* or hybrids the result is virtually always a yellow flower. This ability to block the expression of other colors extends over several generations. In the case of this cross, *L. cruenta* is a great grandparent on one side of the cross. This is the first generation in this line of breeding where color begins to be expressed. The color range of *L. Auburn* varies from light clones like this one that are nearly cream-colored to yellows with red or pink highlights to a few clones with fairly dark pink color. If *L. cruenta* were any closer, all the progeny would be yellow.

(Blue) *Dendrochilum convallariaeforme* : This plant was entered as *Dendrochilum bicallosum*. Unfortunately this is an invalid name. Depending on whether this plant was *D. bicallosum* J. J. Smith or *D. bicallosum* Ames. It is one of two species. *Dendrochilum bicallosum* J. J. Smith is correctly *D. kingii* while *D. bicallosum* Ames is correctly *D. convallariaeforme*. Based on the photograph, this plant is most likely the latter species. This species is widespread throughout the Philippines growing epiphytically at elevations between 300 and 900 meters. It thrives under warm, shady conditions with ample water throughout the year.



Dendrochilum bicallosum

2005 Southeastern Flower Show March 2-6

As many of you know, the Southeastern Flower Show has a special exhibit for orchids with most of the entries coming from the Atlanta Orchid Society and the South Metro Orchid Society. **People who enter orchids in the Horticulture Division get a non-transferable single-day free admission to the show.** You can pre-enter your orchids up to February 14 or you can enter them at the show on Monday, February 28. Please read the information below if you plan to enter plants or would like to volunteer at the show. You also will hear more about this at the February society meeting. The web site for the Show is www.flowershow.org.

If you pre-enter your plants it will help speed things up on Feb. 28 when you bring your plants to the show. Pre-entry runs through Feb. 14. You don't need to know the exact plants you will be bringing. If you pre-enter online, you should be able to edit your entries the weekend before the show and put in the real names. You can pre-enter plants online or mail in the form found in the Show Exhibitor's Guide.

To get a printed copy of the Exhibitor's Guide, please contact Danny Lentz or Dianne Morgan (dblgongora@bellsouth.net, 770-640-0112). You can also get a copy online from the Show web site.

Online Pre-Entry:

Go to the flower show web site at www.flowershow.org. Click on "Enter Exhibit" from the menu at the top.

If you entered online last year, you should have received an email with the user name for your account on the flower show web site. Some of the user names got changed by the system, so please make sure you can log on before the pre-entry deadline. If you can't, there will be a link on the web page for you to contact the flower show staff and get your current user name. If you need to update your user name, password, address, or email address you can choose the "Add, change or View your Contact Profile" option.

If you didn't enter online last year, create a new account.

To enter an exhibit, choose the link for "Horticulture 2005" under the "Submit a New Entry" heading on the left side of the page. This will bring up a form to put in your plant information. **The entire name for your orchid should be entered in the "Genus" field.** Leave the other fields ("Species", "Variety", "Common Name") blank. If you don't know yet which plants you will be entering just pick the first subclass and enter "TBD" on the genus line. Create as many entries as you think you might need. It doesn't hurt to create an extra entry. For step 5, Dimensions, you don't need to put anything. For step 6, Judging Period, pick just the first period.

Please groom and neatly stake your plants and bring only good quality plants. Plants will not be passed if they are not in show condition. The show visitors, many of whom grow orchids at home, are expecting to see unusual, well-grown and superior plants. Each plant is displayed as an individual and so needs to look good. Dead, withering, badly damaged, or badly spotted foliage should be removed. If you have any bugs or active fungal/bacterial infections on the plant, please do not bring it to the show. Mineral deposits on leaves should be cleaned off. Some possible solutions for cleaning the leaves are diluted vinegar (1/3 vinegar, 2/3 water), lemon juice, or milk.

Clay pots or terra-cotta, green, or black plastic pots are preferred. Brightly colored pots, decorative pots and baskets are not allowed. Please clean your pots as well as possible. Diluted vinegar is good for removing salt deposits from pots. For badly soiled, chipped or cracked pots or pots and for orchid baskets or pots with a lot of exposed roots, you can put your potted plant inside a larger clean pot and hide the gap between the two pots with Spanish moss, sphagnum moss or bark. Some exceptions will be made for the pots of specimen plants, but try to get them as clean as possible. There will be structures available for exhibiting hanging plants.

Required Length of Time of Plant Possession - Plants entered must have been in the possession of the exhibitor for at least 90 days before the show. (December 2, 2004)

DELIVERY AND ENTRY OF PLANTS- The show will be in Hall A at the Georgia World Congress Center, the same place as in 2003. Directions can be found in the Exhibitor's Guide. After you unload your plants you will need to go park in a pay lot before finishing the registration process. The International Parking Deck is the closest one (#1 on the map). You may wish to car pool to reduce parking costs, or arrange for someone else that is going to deliver your plants. You can also take MARTA to the station for PhillipsArena, GWCC and the Georgia Dome. The station is not too far from the show entrance.

Registration requires that two 4" x 6" cards be filled out for each plant entered. It is best to fill these out at home rather than at the show. See the Southeastern Flower Show Exhibitor's Guide (p. 21) for specific information to be included on these cards and for an example of a completed card. You can also fill out another card with cultural instructions if you want to.

This year there will not be a dedicated entry table and passer for orchids. All types of plants will be entered at the same stations, and show cards will be printed on the spot. The new entry process will be described at the February meeting.

VOLUNTEERS- During the show (March 2-6), volunteers are needed to stand by the exhibit to talk to show visitors about orchids and about orchid societies. Sign up sheets will be at the February society meeting. If you would like to volunteer and cannot come to a meeting, please contact Danny Lentz or Dianne Morgan (770-640-0112). All volunteers must sign up by the end of our meeting on February 14. Volunteers are given free entry but not free parking. If you prefer not to drive you can take MARTA to the station for PhillipsArena, GWCC and the Georgia Dome.

Schedule of Events:

Monday, February 14, 2004: Deadline for pre-entry of plants to be exhibited in the 2004 Southeastern Flower Show. Please pre-enter your plants even if most of your entries need to be designated as To-Be-Determined (TBD). To pre-enter, you can mail in the Horticulture Division Entry Form in the Exhibitor's Guide (p. 49) or use the web site: www.flowershow.org

Monday, February 28: **Plant entry and display set up** for the Southeastern Flower Show. Plant registration is from 4:00 PM to 8:00 PM, at the Georgia World Congress Center, Hall A. The entry process will be described at the February meeting. Contact: Danny Lentz or Dianne Morgan at (770) 640-0112, if you have questions.

Tuesday, March 1: AOS and ribbon judging of orchids entered in the Southeastern Flower Show. The exhibitor does not need to fill out an AOS judging slip but does need to indicate if a plant is not eligible for AOS judging.

Wednesday, March 2: **Southeastern Flower Show opens to the public.** Hours are 10-9 W-F, 9-9 Sat, 9-6 Sun. If you enter orchids in the Horticulture Division or volunteer, you will receive a one-time free admission to the show. General admission to the show is \$18 for adults and \$6 for children 5 to 15.

Sunday, March 6: Southeastern Flower Show closes at 6 PM. **Plant removal** takes place from 6:30 PM to 7:30 PM. You must pick up your own plants or have made arrangements for someone to pick them up.



You should enter lots of pretty plants like this one in the Southeastern Flower Show. This plant was formerly named *Lycaste portillae*, apparently it has now been moved to the genus *Ida*. Plant exhibited by Fred Missbach.

Notes from the Society's January Speaker, Michael Coronado David Mellard

When you get a speaker that comes from an orchid nursery that has won as many AOS awards as RF Orchids, you expect to be shown a lot of fantastic orchid photos. Often times this happens at the expense of advice on orchid culture with many speakers only spending about 5 minutes on culture. Michael Coronado, with RF Orchids in south Florida, didn't show a single slide but instead talked about orchid culture for 45 minutes. What a treat. I took copious notes and much of what Michael talked about applies to more than Vandaeous orchids.

- 1) Some bark around the roots can be used with Vandas in Atlanta's environment to help hold moisture.
- 2) Vanda's prefer 50% shade. If needed, you can use Spanish moss to reduce light levels on orchids that might be getting too much light. Spray Spanish moss with Malathion (2 Tbsp/gal) to kill insects. If Vandas are not blooming, increase light levels.
- 3) Water Vandas daily. Create zones in your orchid area that allow you to water daily. Vandas want high humidity. In winter, avoid watering plants when temps are low (e.g., 40s and 50s); wait until temps go above 70 F.
- 4) RF Orchids uses Peter's fertilizer (20-20-20) in summer and fall at 1 Tbsp/gal and uses Peters 10-50-10 in winter and spring at 1 tsp/gal. During winter and spring, water 1x/wk for 2 months. Use Superthrive 1x/month at ¼ tsp/gal. Avoid fertilizing dry plants. If plants are dry, wet them first with a light mist but avoid a heavy presoaking.
- 5) You can prune the extremely long roots on Vandas. When this is necessary Michael recommends trimming about 1/3 (not more than ½) of the roots in spring when they are actively growing.
- 6) Use fungicide and insecticides if necessary, especially in warm weather. Michael tries to avoid the heavy duty stuff when possible, but they don't have much choice when it comes to controlling thrips in the South Florida climate. Their normal fungicide is Diathane M45 at 1 Tbsp/gallon. For crown rot, 1 Tbsp along with Superthrive is made into a paste that is placed in the rotting crown. Use Neosporin to seal cuts on the plant, such as when you slice off an infected leaf tip or prune roots. For scale, use Volk oil or Neem oil. The oils are only used in winter on cloudy days because the sunlight on leaves covered with oil will burn the leaves. These oils are also used for red spider mites. Malathion and Cygon are used in the summer months. Be careful with Cygon as it will deform flowers. Use Orthene to take care of thrips, which also attack flowers (1 tsp/gal). Orthene is used every 3 to 5 weeks, especially in warm weather. Be sure to spray all plant parts and benches. Isopropyl alcohol is an acceptable alternative for indoor plants but needs to be applied daily for 3 days.
- 7) If plants are not blooming, change their growing conditions. Increase or decrease light levels; increase or decrease watering; increase or decrease fertilizing; move plants. Consider placing them next to the garbage can to let them know what the final step will be.
- 8) Use Epsom salts periodically at 1 Tbsp/gal. Good for increasing root growth and plant resistance to disease. Don't mix Epsom salts with fertilizer as this might cause some fertilizer components to precipitate. Spray roots with Epsom salts then fertilize three days later.



Vanda tricolor

RECENT ACTIVITIES OF THE ATLANTA JUDGING CENTER

The following awards were granted at the December session of the AOS Atlanta Judging Center and at the AtOS Fall Show in November. 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 © Danny Lentz



Ascocentropsis pusilla 'Mello Spirit' CHM 82 pts.

Natural Spread: 0.9cm H x 1.4cm V

Nine flowers and nine buds on three inflorescences plus one spent inflorescence carrying a seed pod; plant 11-cm wide x 7-cm tall grown on stick; leaves attractively edged wine red along midrib; sepals and petals rose-lavender; lip magenta, column cream; substance firm; texture crystalline; country of origin Viet Nam; originally recognized as *Ascocentrum pusillum*; commended for attractive, diminutive flowers that should cross to produce small, multi-flowered vandaceous hybrids.

Exhibitor: David Mellard and Sal Marino

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Photo © Judy Cook

Laelia anceps var. veitchiana 'Elizabeth's Eyes' AM 83 pts.

Natural Spread: 10.1cm H x 11.1cm V

Four flowers well-arranged on one inflorescence; sepals and petals white, sepals with green flush and moss green midrib on reverse; lip white, rich amethyst centrally, light amethyst marginally; callus brilliant chartreuse; column white with amethyst striations; substance firm; texture sparkling. Exhibitor: Fred Missbach



Photo © Danny Lentz

Potnara Love Tapestry 'Popular Song' HCC 77 pts. (Sl. Psyche x Blc. Love Sound)

Natural Spread: 6.0cm H x 6.7cm V

Three flowers and one bud on one 10-cm inflorescence; sepals apricot heavily overlaid brick red with darker red striations; petals apricot heavily overlaid dark brick red; lip vibrant yellow, heavily overlaid oxblood red on ruffled margins; substance firm; texture matte.

Exhibitor: Fred Missbach



Photo © Judy Cook

Bc. (Bc. Mount Hood x C. Athena Chagaris) 'Aileen'
AM 80 pts.

Natural Spread: 15.5cm H x 16.0cm V

Two flowers on one inflorescence; sepals pale pink, darker pink centrally; petals concolor pink; undulate lip pink with lavender blotch centrally in midlobe, throat lemon yellow, column white; substance firm; texture sparkling.

Exhibitor: Barney & Aileen Garrison



Photo © Judy Cook

Lc. Love Knot 'Barbara Elmore'

AM 82 pts. (L. sincorana x C. walkeriana)

Natural Spread: 12.5cm H x 12.5cm V

Seven full, well-arranged flowers on two inflorescences; sepals and petals rich lavender; lip amaranth, side lobes light lavender, column lavender; substance firm; texture sparkling.

Exhibitor: Elmore Orchids



Photo © Judy Cook

Bulb. baucoensis 'Shan'

CHM 83 pts.

Natural Spread: 1.0cm H x 2.8cm V

One hundred ninety-five flowers and 14 buds on 21 pendent inflorescences plus six immature inflorescences, grown in a 17-cm square basket; flowers cream colored; dorsal sepal finely spotted raspberry with distinctive dark burgundy tip; fused lateral sepals with light raspberry blotches; petals finely spotted raspberry, darker apically; lip burgundy; substance soft; texture matte; recognized for floriferousness, shape and presentation of flowers. Species native to the Phillipines.

Exhibitor: Carolina Orchids



Photo © Judy Cook

Bulb. septemtrionale 'Wilbert Robicheux'

CHM 84 pts.

Natural Spread: 6.8cm H x 5.3cm V

One flower and five buds on six successively flowering 70-cm arched inflorescences with flowers arising from base of pseudobulb; single lanceolate leaf 3.0x20.0cm; flowers deep lime green; sepals forming a perfect three-point star, green with four red lines basally; petals minute with a long, central thread-like filament; hinged lip cream heavily overlaid red-brown centrally with two dark green crests basally, throat red, margins heavily serrated; substance firm; texture matte.

Exhibitor: Dan & Madeline Nelson



Photo © Judy Cook

Paph. Fairy Lace 'Tapestry'

AM 81 pts. (White Legacy x fairrieianum)

Natural Spread: 9.9cm H x 10.0cm V

Two flowers and one bud on three inflorescences; sepals and petals white suffused chartreuse centrally, heavily overlaid with deep purple veins and fine stippling; pouch white with light chartreuse suffusion and light purple stippling; staminode ivory, emerald green tessellations centrally; substance hard; texture crystalline.

Exhibitor: Marriott Orchids



Photo © Judy Cook

Phrag. Dragon's Year 'Susan Fern'

HCC 78 pts. (Rosalie Dixler x longifolium)

Natural Spread: 12.2cm H x 9.0cm V

One flower and six buds on one branched 96-cm inflorescence; flower base color coral; dorsal sepal light gold with fine scarlet tessellations; synsepal chartreuse; petals heavily overlaid scarlet; pouch scarlet externally, canary yellow with scarlet spots internally; substance moderate; texture matte.

Exhibitor: ORCHIDbabies, LLC



Photo © Judy Cook

Xylobium squarrosa 'Karen'

CHM 80 pts.

Natural Spread: 2.0cm H x 2.0cm V

Seventy-five flowers on three 14-cm recondite inflorescences borne on an attractive, robust plant 60-cm high by 17-cm in diameter grown in a 20-cm plastic pot; pseudobulbs swollen and depressed, ovoid, 3-cm in diameter; leaves elliptic, parallel venation measuring 27-cm long by 9-cm wide; flowers cream; sepals and petals stippled light brown; lip light yellow stippled brown; column cream; substance firm; texture matte; recognized for growth habit and floriferousness. Species native to Costa Rica. Exhibitor: Karen Chandler



Photo © Judy Cook

Rohrlara Jens Kunadt 'Woodland's'

HCC 79 pts. (Rhla. Helmut x Asp. epidendroides)

Natural Spread: 7.2cm H x 7.2cm V

Twenty-four flowers and 18 buds on four 34-cm inflorescences; sepals and petals nile green, sepals with irregular mahogany bars, petals heavily overlaid mahogany; lip white overlaid with maroon blotches, canary yellow basally; column chartreuse, anther cap finely spotted mahogany; substance firm; texture matte.

Exhibitor: Woodland Orchids

**Paph. Fairy Lace**

AQ/AOS (White Legacy x fairrieanum)

Eighteen well-grown plants of consistently high quality with a variety of pleasing color patterns; foliage slightly tessellated; parental cultivar epithets used by hybridizer are Paph. White Legacy 'Simply Irresistible' by Paph. fairrieanum 'Princess'.

Exhibitor : Marriott Orchids

Photo © Judy Cook

Members: here's my brisket recipe that so many of you raved about. It's really very simple but so good, and easy to make. I hope those of you who make it share the recipe. Enjoy.

Reba's Never Fail Brisket

- 1 - 5 to 6 lb. fresh raw brisket [first cut]
- 2 tablespoons garlic powder
- 2 tablespoons paprika
- 1 envelope Lipton Onion Soup mix
- 1 can original Coca Cola **NO SUBSTITUTIONS**

Preheat oven to 350.

Place brisket fat side down in roasting pan. [I like to use the disposable aluminum pans with lids]. Sprinkle with seasonings. You can either sprinkle the onion soup mix on top of the meat, or in the bottom of the roasting pan, it doesn't matter. Slowly pour Coke around the brisket to you don't wash off the seasonings.

Cover tightly and roast at 350 degrees for 3 hours. I place the brisket in the frig for a few hours or overnight. Remove the orange layer of fat that has congealed. Slice the brisket across the grain in thin slices, cutting off the layer of fat from the bottom. You can either reheat the meat in the original roasting pan in the oven on low heat, or on top of the stove in the pan juices. If you want more liquid, add can of Coke. **DO NOT SUBSTITUTE**

Brisket freezes very well in portions. I usually have 3 or 4 in the freezer, cooked and sliced to use in a hurry.

If anyone has a problem, please do not hesitate to contact me. Reba Herzfeld, 770 394-3731

Scott Smith's Next Concert Appearance

There have been several members of the Orchid Society who have expressed interest in knowing when Scott has singing engagements coming up. His next concert will be in February. The information is as follows:

The William Baker Festival Singers of Atlanta will be sponsoring their Annual Black History Month Festival Concert on Sunday, February 20th at 4pm. The concert will be held in the sanctuary of the historic St. Mark United Methodist Church and will feature the Chancel Choir of St. Mark, the William Baker Festival Singers and Youth Singers, the Concert Choir of Grady High School, the Sanctuary Choir of First Congregational Church and Trey Clegg on piano and organ. The church is located at the corner of Peachtree and 5th Street in Midtown Atlanta.

Scott Smith is a member of both the Festival Singers and the St. Mark Choir. Tickets are \$15 at the door or \$10 in advance from Scott. If you're interested in attending, e-mail Scott at scottsingsbari@aol.com or call him at

Please visit our web site at

<http://www.atlantaorchidsociety.org>

The Atlanta Orchid Society web site contains recent newsletters and articles, cultural information for growing orchids in Atlanta, as well as a calendar of events and information about our annual shows.

Caleana and Paracaleana, the Duck Orchids

I will be writing an occasional series of short articles on Australian terrestrial orchids using pictures taken in situ by some Australian residents who were kind enough to share their photos and some additional information on the species. In a future issue David Mellard will describe his experiences growing plants from the genus Pterostylis, another group of terrestrial orchids from Australia. – Danny Lentz

Caleana is a genus of terrestrial orchids found in Southeastern Australia from southern Queensland through New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania, and South Australia. The genus was named by Robert Brown in 1810 to honor George Caley. It has one or a few species depending on whose classification you are following. In 1972 the genus *Paracaleana* was split off from *Caleana* to hold the two to four species with calli on the lip and a couple other distinguishing characteristics. David Jones has followed this reclassification in his publications, but the RHS doesn't seem to have recognized *Paracaleana* as a separate genus yet.

These plants are small deciduous terrestrials with a single leaf that lays flat on the ground. The small tuberoids sprout in the fall, and flowering occurs in late spring to summer. New tuberoids are formed at the end of long roots. They grow in well-drained soils in sclerophyll forests (a type of forest found in Australia growing on soils low in phosphorous which is characterized by plants with hard spiky leaves) and open heathlands at low to moderate altitudes. These species are difficult to maintain in cultivation.

The flowers have a sensitive lip that is triggered when an insect lands on it. The lip flips over and presses the insect against the column.

Caleana major, the Flying Duck Orchid or Large Duck Orchid, has a leaf about 12cm long by 8mm wide. The flower stem can be up to 40cm tall and has one to five shiny reddish-brown flowers measuring approximately 2.5 cm which are upside-down. They are pollinated by male Sawflies.

Paracaleana minor, the Small Duck Orchid, has a leaf 9cm long and 3mm wide. The flower stems are up to 18cm tall with one to seven yellowish-green or reddish-brown upside-down flowers. The lip is covered with dark, shiny calli. The flowers measure slightly more than 1cm.



©2004 Reiner Richter

Caleana major

Reiner Richter of Victoria, Australia found both of these species, sometimes growing in the same location. He said the *Paracaleana minor* flower stems were about half the height of *Caleana major*. The flowers of *Caleana major* darken as they age and the first flowers will wither before the final buds have opened.



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Paracaleana minor

(Continued on next page)

Eyal Lebedinsky of Canberra, Australia photographed *Paracaleana minor* at Black Mountain in Canberra, a site with over 50 species of orchids recorded. He reported seeing many of the plants last year, but fewer this year as the region has been very dry the last few years.



©2004 Eyal Lebedinsky

Paracaleana minor

Eyal made the following comments on the pollination of *Paracaleana minor*: "It should be said that these creatures have a dynamic nature. When an insect lands on the black top, it folds down, doing a 360 clockwise roll (from the pov of this picture) and the black top ends up between the green "wings" pressed against the top. It then takes 20-40 minutes to unfold to the erect position. I took videos of the act and the whole folding took 1-2 frames on a 30fps movie."

References:

Native Orchids of Australia by David L. Jones, 1988

Posts on the alt.binaries.pictures.orchids Usenet Newsgroup and personal communications by:
Reiner Richter (<http://orchids.rnr.id.au>)
Eyal Lebedinsky (eyal@eyal.emu.id.au)

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For membership application forms contact Fred Missbach (404-237-1694)



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Paracaleana minor entire inflorescence. The taller inflorescence to the left is *Caleana major*.



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Leporella fimbriata

Leporella fimbriata, the Fringed Hare Orchid is another Australian terrestrial. Reiner Richter photographed this at the Anglesea Heath, a park southwest of Melbourne. These small colony-forming plants bear 1-3 flowers approximately 1.5cm across which are pollinated by male flying ants attempting to mate with the lip of the flower. *Leporella* is difficult to cultivate.



Maxillaria hedwigiae

Plant grown by OrchidMania www.orchids.org

Photo © Eric Hunt www.orchidphotos.org

Maxillaria hedwigiae

Plant grown by Judy Cook

Photo © Danny Lentz