

# 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: Danny Lentz

December 2006

[www.AtlantaOrchidSociety.org](http://www.AtlantaOrchidSociety.org)

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## DECEMBER EVENTS

### The Monthly Meeting

**Annual Holiday Party**  
**8:00 Monday, December 11**  
**at the Atlanta Botanical Garden**

It's that time of the year again. For those of you who haven't been with us long, the December meeting is traditionally a Holiday Party where we can all get together and have a great time. Please bring a covered dish to add to our pot-luck supper and an orchid related gift (inexpensive please) for the blind gift exchange. We will have our usual Exhibition Table, so bring those wonderful winter bloomers! There will be a **SHORT** (promise!) business meeting in which officers for 2007 will be installed.

### DUES ARE DUE

Dues (\$30 single, \$45 household) for the calendar year 2007 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 Reba Herzfeld at the December or January meeting



*Paphiopedilum purpuratum*



*Habenaria carnea*

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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.

## THE ATLANTA ORCHID SOCIETY

### Officers

**President - Richard Hallberg**

770-587-5827

rkhallberg@mindspring.com

**Vice-President/Programs -**

**Mark Reinke**

864-718-0152

markreinke@hughes.net

**Secretary - Sandy Phillips**

404-874-1417

jerro@mindspring.com

**Treasurer - Reba Herzfeld**

4798 Summerset Lane

Dunwoody, GA 30338

770-394-3731

rebareneek@aol.com

**Immediate Past President -**

**David Mellard**

770-270-5758

dmellard@cdc.gov

### Directors (year term expires)

**Sondra Nierenberg (2006)**

770-579-3376

sondranier@aol.com

**Fred Missbach (2006)**

404-237-1694

fredmissbach@aol.com

**Mikie Emerson (2007)**

404-289-3684

knotmary@earthlink.net

**Danny Lentz (2007)**

770-640-0112

dblgongora@bellsouth.net

**Barbara Dampog (2008)**

770-923-5495

orchidbard@yahoo.com

**Don Reinhard (2008)**

770-893-1323

reinharddm@tds.net

### Other Volunteers

*Newsletter Editor /*

*Greengrowers*

**Danny Lentz**

*Webmaster*

**John O'Connell**

joconnel@bellsouth.net

*Librarian - Mikie Emerson*

*Show Chair - Evan Dessesau*

*Hospitality - Terry Glover*

adredeese@msn.com

*MAOC Rep - Doug Hartong*

catmando@mindspring.com

*AOS Rep - Evan Dessasau*

edessasau@hotmail.com

*Society Auction Chair / Orchid*

*Digest Rep - Fred Missbach*

fredmissbach@aol.com

## Member Spotlight

### John O'Connell



*John browsing at the Santa Barbara show.*

myself to buy a second one, yet. Not to mention that the current collection is straining Cammie's (my wife) limits of tolerance. She keeps telling me that there is no more room, she doesn't understand that there is ALWAYS room for one more orchid.

Slowly the plants have taken up increased amounts of space and time. A little time watering in the morning before dashing off to work, and a little quality time in the evening looking for buds, bugs, snails and such. Some vacation days are spent attending far-flung orchid shows (Orlando, Lexington and Santa Barbra just this year!). I rewrote and have been maintaining the society web site (<http://www.atlantaorchidsociety.org> if you haven't looked recently). I have also been trying to combine one of my old hobbies, photography, with my new interest with at least a little success. Maybe there is some balance. The orchids aren't stealing too much time from my other hobbies, cycling and backpacking with Cammie, I don't have orchids in every room in the house, I was able to pass up the orchid themed luggage, towels and sheets at the MAOC auction, and I am still married and employed. So there is hope yet, but I don't think I will push my luck and begin planning that greenhouse.

It all started innocently enough when I was given an orchid as a house warming present. It would be ten years before that first orchid bloomed again. along the way that first Cattleya was joined by first a Phalaenopsis from Pike's then, upon discovering the AtIOS orchid show, a little Lycaste. I didn't know it at the time, but the Lycaste was the beginning of my fascination, perhaps obsession with orchids.

Up until a couple of years ago, the whole collection fit quite comfortably on a single windowsill. Then my sister in Ohio became obsessed with them and the race was on, fueled by shared interest, and some sibling rivalry, both of our collections took off, doubling then doubling again. Fed by plants available at meetings, auctions, and an increasing number of shows, the collection outgrew the windowsill. A 400W metal halide light was bought (my sister acquired one 2 months later), shade cloth was purchased to shield them from the sun during their summers outside, an aquarium was added to give moisture loving, shade tolerant Masdevallias and company a place to grow. Things are getting a little out of hand. I have outgrown the 400W light, and I just can't bring

### 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 \$32/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 (404-237-1694)

Do you have any ideas for newsletter articles? Any questions you would like answered? Information you'd like to share with the rest of our members? Suggestions for the Collector's Item column? Let me know. I always need ideas and content for the newsletter. -danny

## Events Out and About

### December

Saturday, 12/9 AtIOS Board Meeting. If you have any suggestions or subjects you would like discussed, please contact an officer or director.

Saturday, 12/9 American Orchid Society monthly judging, Atlanta Judging Center, 2 pm, ABG basement workshop. If entering plants, please arrive before 1:30 pm to allow time for research and paperwork.

**Monday, 12/11 Atlanta Orchid Society monthly meeting**, ABG, Day Hall, 8 p.m. Our annual holiday party.

### January

**Monday, 1/8 Atlanta Orchid Society monthly meeting**, ABG, Day Hall, 8 p.m. Gene Crocker from Carter and Holmes will talk about their Cattleya hybridizing. [www.carterandholmes.com](http://www.carterandholmes.com)

Saturday, 1/13 American Orchid Society monthly judging, Atlanta Judging Center, 2 pm, ABG basement workshop.

## Welcome to our New Members:

Michael Bowles - Chamblee  
 Gail Meads - Buckhead  
 Cindy Cox and Davide Nastasio - Loganville  
 Lynne Gollob - Canton  
 Bill Soerries - Columbus  
 Liz Wyman - Decatur

## Member Announcements

Rob Rinn has given us his new address in south Florida, and said that he'd like to hear from anyone going down there for orchid shows:  
 144 Hidden Hollow Terrace  
 Palm Beach Gardens, FL 33418  
 Home 561-799-9876  
 RobertDRinn@aol.com

*If you have any news you would like to share with the society please send me a short announcement.*  
 -danny

## Minutes of the November Meeting

- The Atlanta Orchid Society Meeting was brought to order by President Richard Hallberg. The minutes from the last meeting were approved as written. The Treasurer reported a balance of \$5791 as of October 31, 2006.
- Welcome to new members: David Nastasio & Cindy Cox, Bill Soerries, Lynn Gollob and welcome back to rejoining members Michael Bowles and Liz Wyman.
- David Mellard thanked all those who helped with the 2006 orchid show and turned over the chairmanship to Evan Dessasau, who will be chair for the 2007 show, which is the 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Atlanta Orchid Society. As usual, Reba Herzfeld did an excellent job as Hospitality Chair, with Terry Glover as her right hand man. Margie Kersey will be chairperson of publicity again next year. A great job was done by all during this very successful show. The show table for Ecuagenera raised \$1600 as seed money toward the upcoming 2<sup>nd</sup> Andean Conference. The Atlanta Botanical Gardens donated plants for the Ecuagenera sale as well.
- The Southeastern Flower show is coming up. See Danny Lentz for info on how to enter plants in the show. Flyers were available at the meeting. The Southeastern Flower Show gave the society bags of daffodils in acknowledgement of participation.
- The following slate of officers, proposed by the nominating committee, was approved by the membership for 2007.  
 President: Mark Reinke  
 Vice President: Jeff Whitfield  
 Treasurer: Reba Herzfeld  
 Secretary: Carl Quattlebaum  
 Board of Trustees: Bob Grzesik, Jeffrey Wolf
- Fred Missbach received no comments on the email he sent to membership proposing moving the auction to April, avoiding all holidays. He will check with the Legion Hall on dates available, with the first choice being April 22, 2007.
- We welcomed back past-president Dr. Ron McHatton of Mt. Dora, FL., who gave an interesting presentation on the layers of orchid colors in each flower and color genetics.
- Our thanks to the orchid judges: Doug Hartong, Ron McHatton, David Mellard, Fred Missbach, James Van Horne and Jeffrey Wolf.
- Our thanks to those who donated plants to the raffle table: Ed & AnnaLee Boyett (11), Eldon Park (2), Scott Smith (12), James Van Horne (15), Helen Weil (2) and others.
- Our thanks to those who provided refreshments: Cathy Caine, Carolyn and Michael Dufano, Terry Glover and Bob Grzesik, Mary Helen and Don Reinhard and others.

The meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully Submitted, Sandy Phillips

## A Letter From Hospitality

This is an open “thank you” to all of you who helped me with hospitality this year with bringing food, assisting me in the kitchen, or helping with the Judge’s Luncheon on Friday: Rita Goldstein, Elaine Jacobsen, Marianne Gilmore, Barbara Dampog, Don and Mary Helen Reinhard, Angela Morgan, Liz Wyman, Cathy Caine, Barbara Barnett, Sandy Phillips, Karen Chandler, Evan Dessesau, Paul Thurner, Bennett Herzfeld, my friend Susan McAllister, and last but not least, Terry Glover who was in the kitchen for three days with me and ran errands to the grocery store when we ran out of something. Terry, you made those long days on my feet in the kitchen a lot more bearable! Hopefully, I didn’t leave anyone off this list. If I did, I apologize. Your efforts were much appreciated as well.

The raves I received about the food this year were phenomenal! No one went away hungry; in fact it was just the opposite! I had a “special cake” designed for the Judges Luncheon that all enjoyed. Some of us even enjoyed ice cream with our cake thanks to Terry Glover. On Sunday afternoon the vendors “brown bagged” it on the way home with sandwiches, chips, cookies, fruit and water with the food that we had left.

Again, many, many thanks to all of you who helped. I could not have done it without you.

Reba Herzfeld, Hospitality Chair



Sandy, Reba, Terry and their helpers did another great job in the hospitality area for our show.

### Awards Given at our 2006 Fall Show

	Trophy	Winner	Sponsor
<b>Special Awards</b>	Best Exhibit	Hoosier Orchid Company (Erich Michel)	Pete and Gail Furniss
	Best Plant	Hadley Cash (Marriott Orchids) - <i>Paphiopedilum spiceranum</i> ‘Marriott Martian’, AM/AOS	Julie Jennings (Silk Synergy)
	The Orchid Digest Show Trophy	Atlanta Orchid Society (Paul Thurner)	Kurt Studier & Barry Drake (Mountain View Orchids)
	International Phalaenopsis Alliance Trophy	Ann Ivey (Heart of Dixie Orchid Society)	Atlanta and South Metro Orchid Societies
<b>Class Awards</b>	Best Cattleya Alliance	<i>Schomburgkia</i> Wellesley - Mark Reinke & Gary Collier (Marble Branch Farms)	Fred Missbach
	Best Cyripedium	<i>Paphiopedilum spicerianum</i> - Hadley Cash (Marriott Orchids)	Eldon Park & Margo Brinton
	Best Vanda Alliance	<i>Angraecum superbum</i> - Tom & Shan Nasser (Carolina Orchids)	Evan Dessesau III
	Best Phalaenopsis Alliance	<i>Phalaenopsis (tetraspis x Green Jewel)</i> - Ann Ivey (Heart of Dixie Orchid Society)	Bob Grzesik
	Best Oncidium Alliance	<i>Oncidium ornithorynchum</i> - Tom & Shan Nasser (Carolina Orchids)	Bill & Cathy Meincer
	Best Cymbidium Alliance	<i>Cymbidium ensifolium</i> - Norito Hasegawa (Paphanatics)	Rob Rinn
	Best Dendrobium Alliance	<i>Dendrobium obtusisepalum</i> - Erich Michel (Hoosier Orchids)	Bill Ellenberg (Peach State Orchids)
	Best Miscellaneous Genera	<i>Bulbophyllum</i> Elizabeth Ann ‘Jean’ - Mark Reinke & Gary Collier (Marble Branch Farms)	Jeff Whitfield & Bill White (The Atlanta Orchid Company)
	Best Specimen Plant	<i>Paphiopedilum spicerianum</i> ‘Marriott Martian’, AM/AOS - Hadley Cash (Marriott Orchids)	Larry & Linda Mayse (Nature Glassworks)
	Best Art Exhibit	Photograph: <i>Galeandra bauerii</i> - Maureen Pulignano (Atlanta Orchid Society)	David Mellard & Sal Marino



We had the wonderful banners from Silk Synergy decorating the hall at our show again this year.

Photo by Reba Herzfeld



Paul Thurner and his helpers did a great job on the AtLOS exhibit this year.

Photo by Darrin Ellis-May

## Notes from Ron McHatton's Talk About Color Inheritance in Orchids

Danny Lentz and David Mellard

### Visualizing Color

In many plant genera, a blending of color occurs, (e.g., white flower x red flower yields pink flowers). This type of inheritance is seldom seen in orchids. Color in orchids results from the interaction of several layers of cells. Visualize an Oreo cookie as the layers of cells that give color and you have an idea of how color works in orchids. The base color from the middle layer can be overlaid with color from the outer layers. The outer layers give the flower its texture and determine whether it is shiny, velvety, matte, crystalline or somewhere in between. The depth of the color results from the thickness of the layers.

### Color Blockers

- Yellow lycastes block virtually everything but yellow in hybrids, resulting in yellow flowers. For example, *Lycaste aromatica* (yellow) crossed with *Lycaste Balliae* (light pink) gives yellow flowered hybrids. The yellow blocking genes persists for 3 or 4 generations before color begins to creep back into hybrids
- Yellow blocking pink is common in orchid breeding
- Green lycastes will also block pinks. For example, *Ida locusta* results in green flowers when bred to other colors or yellow flowers when bred to yellow lycastes.
- Yellow lycastes block yellow anguloas (and vice-versa) to give green/white flowers
- In paphiopedilums yellow blocks pink and pink blocks yellow. For example, when *Paph. armeniacum* is crossed with *Paph. delenatii*, the yellow from *P. armeniacum* blocks the pink in *P. delenatii*'s pouch and the pink in *P. delenatii* blocks the yellow in *P. armeniacum* resulting in *Paph. ArmeniWhite*, a predominantly white flower.
- In *Paph. delenatii* crossed to *P. lowii*, the pink in *delenatii* blocks the browns in *lowii* (brown is a variant of yellow), resulting in pink flowers.
- *Paph. Harumi* (*haynaldianum* x *delenatii*) is pink with standard color parents, but white if albino *P. haynaldianum* is used
- White in paphs is dominant for color and for size.
- *Paph. niveum* blocks brown/yellow/purple base colors
- Petal and lip color are inherited differently
- Yellow rupicolous laelias (i.e., *briegeri*) crossed with *L. anceps* give white with colored lip
- The flare coloration pattern in the petals of *Cattleya* alliance plants (i.e., color at the petal tips) is a form of peloric flower that results from lip genes expressing themselves in the petals.
- *Caularthron bicornutum* (white) blocks almost everything
- *Masdevallia datura* (white) blocks virtually everything
- In *Cattleyas*, white x white gives white or pink. In other orchids, white is dominant, blocking other colors. For example, *Masd. Charisma* (white with

stripes) x *Masd. uniflora* (violet) results in a white flowered hybrid.

- Fading colors can result when production of a color stops and the old pigments are metabolized by the plant or the pigments are enzymatically destroyed more rapidly than they are produced.

### Color Enhancers

- *Rhynchostele* (*Odontoglossum*, *Lemboglossum*) *bictoniense* darkens color in hybrids (*R. bictoniense* x *Comparettia speciosa* has spectacular glowing orange color). *R. bictoniense* intensifies pink, red, and orange. This enhancement of color lasts for several generations.
- *Onc. leucochilum* gives white lips, but that is a base color (i.e., the middle layer of the Oreo cookie) that can get covered by another layer of color.
- In paphs, *Paph. micranthum* intensifies color in hybrids. *Paph. micranthum* x *Paph. rothschildianum* results in *Paph. Gloria Naugle*, a spectacularly colored hybrid. The lacquered first layer of this hybrid acts a prism to scatter light thus intensifying the color.
- Yellow/green cynoches will spread out color from the other parent. *Cynodes Wine Delight* is a good example.

### Kitchen Sink Effects

(This is the "kitchen sink" category in that color comes from a variety of different methods.)

- *Paph niveum* (white) x *Paph godefroyae* (white

with spots) gives white with pink lines.

- *Brassavola nodosa* gives its hybrids a spotted lip and may even result in spotted sepals and petals. This comes from the very small spots that are found in the species. One example is *Bl. Richard Mueller*.
- *Paph. concolor* crossed with something in the cochlopetalum group will usually give terrible blotchy flowers
- *Paph. concolor* crossed with a maudiae type gives glowing raspberry with spots, very nice. Bigger flowers result if the maudiae plant is used as the capsule parent.
- When *Phal. Golden Pecker*, which normally has small spots, was mericloned several of the resulting plants had a mutation that caused the spots in the outer layer of cells to spread into larger random blotches, giving the harlequin type phals.
- Coerulea flowers are often caused by a pH shift in the cells. If the pH is shifted back, the color changes from slate blue to purple/violet. An example of this effect is *Doritis pulcherrima fma. coerulea*. Resulting hybrids may be either intense violet or blue depending on cell pH.
- A white with colored lip cattleya crossed with almost anything gives white with a colored lip. The sepals and petals produce an enzyme that destroys purple pigment. As an experiment, grind a sepal/petal and put in rubbing alcohol to form a clear solution, then grind the lip and put in rubbing alcohol to form a purple solution. Putting a drop of the petal solution into the lip solution will turn it clear.

### 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, or contact the society's Treasurer (see page 2) for a membership application.

For directions to the Atlanta Botanical Garden, please visit their web site at [www.atlantabotanicalgarden.org](http://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 20<sup>th</sup> of the previous month.

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

EMAIL: [DBLGONGORA@BELLSOUTH.NET](mailto:DBLGONGORA@BELLSOUTH.NET)

### 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.

## NOVEMBER 2006 EXHIBITION TABLE AWARDS with notes by Mark Reinke

### Class I – Cattleya Alliance

Species: **Blue- *Cattleya percivaliana* – Missbach** : *Cattleya percivaliana* is a fairly easy growing and rewarding large flowered species, native primarily to Venezuela. In nature it is most frequently lithophytic (growing on rocks rather than on trees) and grows in near full sun. It is relatively compact in size, produces multiple leads easily, and usually two growths per lead, which flower at the same time from late November to the holidays in December. This makes up for the fact that the flowers are somewhat smaller than other unifoliate species, usually between 4 and 5 inches across, and often produced only two to the spike. Typical color is a rich rose-lilac with a lip whose center lobe is a deep, dark purple with an yellow-orange throat that sometimes also bears an olive green cast, while the edge of the lip maintains the petal color for a pleasing contrast. Those plants that bear somewhat larger flowers, with a wider lip are often referred to as ‘grandifloras.’ Included in this group would be the famous *C. percivaliana* ‘Summit’ FCC/AOS. There are several color forms of this species known but none are common and require some effort to locate. The alba forms often have excellent form, and can be easily recognized by the intense orange-yellow in the throat compared to other species. There are some coerulea forms known as well. But my personal favorites are the semi-albas, which bear crisp white tepals, and a vividly contrasting typical lip, edged neatly in white. This species does not require observance of a winter dormancy, but does need bright light (30% shade in summer, none in winter) to flower well. Some growers suggest lava rock rather than orchid bark produces better results as a potting medium. One negative trait is the fragrance, which many find to be either ‘musky’ or ‘medicinal.’



*Cattleya percivaliana*

### Red – *Cattleya jenmanii* - Hartong

Hybrids: **Blue – Lc. Bowri-Albida ‘Pink Lady’ – Collier/Reinke** : As the name implies, this orchid is a hybrid between *Guarianthe* (*Cattleya*) *bowringiana* and *Laelia albida*. The cross was originally registered all the way back in 1901. The ‘Pink Lady’ clone is the only named variety you are likely to find available, although another and somewhat superior clone is sometimes offered by division mislabeled as *Laelia Finckeniana* ‘Kennedy’s.’ The true *L. Finckeniana* is a hybrid between *L. anceps* and *L. albida* and is usually much more pale orchid lavender with less yellow in the throat and a slightly lower flower count. It also has a less elongated growth habit. Lc. Bowri-Albida is a very easy plant to grow, tolerant of a wide range of temperatures from near freezing to humid summer heat. It performs best in a basket, and though once blooming, the flowers typically last 8 to 10 weeks in perfect condition, from late fall well into winter.



*Lc. Bowri-Albida ‘Pink Lady’*

### Red- Blc. Kalamazoo – Collier/Reinke

### White – B. Little Stars - Phillips



*Cymbidium tracyanum*

### Class II – Cymbidium Alliance

**Blue – *Cymbidium tracyanum* – Whitfield** : As our guest speaker noted, *Cymbidium tracyanum* is an important parent in the breeding of modern green hybrids, and the first crosses were made with it around the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century. It can also act as a color intensifier when used in combination with plants with pink flowers, often producing deep, dark burgundy reds. The lip also contributes to the red-spotted pattern frequently seen in many traditional standard cymbidiums. In fact, more than 7,700 crosses contain this species somewhere in their background. Found in SE Asia at elevations between 4,000 and 6,000 feet, this species wants cool to cold nights through the winter months to perform well in cultivation.

### Class III – Dendrobium Alliance : No entries this month



*Prosthechea cochleata*

**Class IV - Epidendrum Alliance**

Blue - *Anacheilium cochleatum* (syn. *Prosthechea cochleata*) – Collier/Reinke : Once known as *Epidendrum cochleatum*, this is one of the oldest cultivated tropical orchid species and was botanically described as early as 1703. Although the RHS currently accepts *prosthechea* as the genus under which it is registered, detailed taxonomic study by Withner and Harding show that *Anacheilium cochleatum*, published in 1842 by Hoffmannsegg should be the proper name for this species. *Anacheilium* means lip turned upwards, and is currently being applied to approximately 60 species in the Epidendrum Alliance that possess many characteristics in common, with the most notable being their nonresupinate flowers. The name of this species refers to the shell-like appearance of the lip. *Anacheilium cochleatum* prefers to grow warm and fairly wet, with lower light than most cattleyas. The inflorescence is sequentially flowering, with several open at any given time and new buds continually produced for months. Robust spikes will also branch to produce even more flowers. When well grown, this orchid can be continually in bloom.

**Red - *Barkeria scandens* - Hartong**

**White – *Epidendrum Pacific Glory* – O’Connell**

**Class V – Oncidium Alliance**

**Blue – *Onc. Pacific Space Lustre* - Whitfield**

**Red – *Brassidium White Knight* - Whitfield**

**White – *Onc. Sharry Baby* ‘Sweet Fragrance’ AM/AOS – Nierenberg :**

*Oncidium Sharry Baby* ‘Sweet Fragrance’ AM/AOS needs no introduction to most orchid hobbyists! Even people who have little idea how to care for it will buy a plant in bloom or bud just to enjoy the large, branched panicles of deep saturated burgundy and white flowers with a ‘chocolate’ scent while they last, with no real expectation of bringing it to flower again the next year. *Onc. leucochilum* is a grandparent, and it is a good example of the ‘color intensifying’ ability of that species, illustrated so beautifully at the November meeting by our past president, Ron Mchatton in his presentation on color inheritance. When well grown, Sharry Baby’s floral display can be astounding. One plant received a CCM in 1997 with over 900 open flowers and buds, averaging 130 on *each* of its seven inflorescences. There is even a mutation of this clone, called ‘Pacific Paradise’ that bears leaves striped with cream-white beneath its floral profusion! (see first page for picture)



***Onc. Pacific Space Lustre***



***Phrag. Katahdin Sunset***

**Class VI – Cypripedium Alliance**

**Blue – *Phrag. Katahdin Sunset* – Smith/Malaguerra :** This is a very beautiful example of phragmipedium hybrid of smaller stature, capable of a branched, multifloral inflorescence, and producing graceful flowers near white overlaid with rosy pink highlights. The parents are *Phrag. ecuadorensis (pearcei)* x *Phrag. Hanne Popow*. (*Phrag. Hanne Popow = besseae* x *schlimii*) All three species used are smaller growing, so that trait is expected in this hybrid. But what is somewhat unusual, is how the bright red of *Phrag. besseae*, normally dominant, has been virtually erased in favor of the blushing pink of *Phrag. schlimii*. This is seen to some extent in many *Phrag. Hanne Popow* seedlings, but seems to be carried even further by the introduction of the third species, which itself is mainly green in flower. It would be interesting to see if crossing this plant once again to the green parent might produce near white flowers! In any event, any phragmipedium that can bear such beautiful petite flowers on an inflorescence with three branches is worth holding on to!

**Red – *Phrag. hybrid* - Ramborger**

**White – *Paph. Oto* – Lentz/Morgan**

**White – *Paphiopedilum gratixianum* – Lentz/Morgan**

**Class VII – Phalaenopsis Alliance**

**Blue – *Phal. Corie x amboinensis* – Lentz/Morgan**

**Red – *Phalaenopsis equestris* – Lentz/Morgan**

**White – *Dtps. Brother Bloody Mary* – Mellard/Marino**



***Phal. (Corie x amboinensis)***



**Class VIII – Vanda Alliance****Blue – Neostylis Lou Sneary - Gilmore**

**Red – Darwinara Charm ‘Blue Star’ HCC/AOS – Gilmore** : Darwinara is an intergeneric hybrid combining ascocentrum, neofinetia, rhynchostylis and vanda. The vandas that appear in the background of Darwinara Charm are all standard large flowered ‘blues’, while the other genera are all represented by compact to miniature species, one white, one ‘blue,’ and one red. In the ‘Blue Star’ clone, the result was a very small plant producing flowers of an even, dark violet that impressed the AOS judges so much, they gave it the ‘Award of Distinction’ as a promising new direction for breeding more miniature hybrids with strong blue color. Unfortunately, 16 years have passed and only one new hybrid made with it has been registered. It is likely that either color inheritance issues, or the inability of this complex hybrid to produce viable seed has prevented the hopeful vision of the judges from becoming reality.

**White – Angraecum calceolus – Mellard/Marino****Class IX – Miscellaneous****Blue – Masdevallia mejiana – Lentz/Morgan****Red – Bulbophyllum Elizabeth Ann ‘Buckleberry’ FCC/AOS – Mellard/Marino**

**Red - Habenaria carnea – Gilmore** : There are about 600 *Habenaria* species distributed in both temperate and tropical climates of the world. *Habenaria carnea* is one of several showy tropical species from Southeast Asia that you will find available from specialty suppliers. Not only does this species display large pastel pink flowers, but its foliage is olive bronze with attractive silvery-white speckles. After flowering, *Habenaria carnea* and the other commonly grown species will go dormant, retreating to an underground tuber for several months, at which time they should be kept entirely dry. When new growth appears, it is time to resume normal watering and feeding. Marianne Gilmore grows these beautiful terrestrial orchids to perfection, so she is a great resource for details on their culture! (see first page for picture)

**White – Maxillaria picta – Smith/Malaguerra***Neostylis Lou Sneary**Masdevallia mejiana***Phragmipedium Elizabeth Castle ‘Wedding Bells’**

**AM 85 pts.** ( Memoria Dick Clements x Hanne Popow )

Natural Spread: 8.1-cm H x 6.5-cm V

Two flowers and two buds pleasingly arranged on one 34-cm free-standing inflorescence; dorsal sepal and petals cream-colored overlaid dark cherry red, pubescent; synsepal cream-colored; pouch butter yellow with dark cherry red overlay, interior yellow heavily spotted dark cherry red; staminode cream-colored, pubescent; substance firm; texture sparkling. *Awarded at the October AOS judging session in Atlanta.*

Exhibitor: David Kessler

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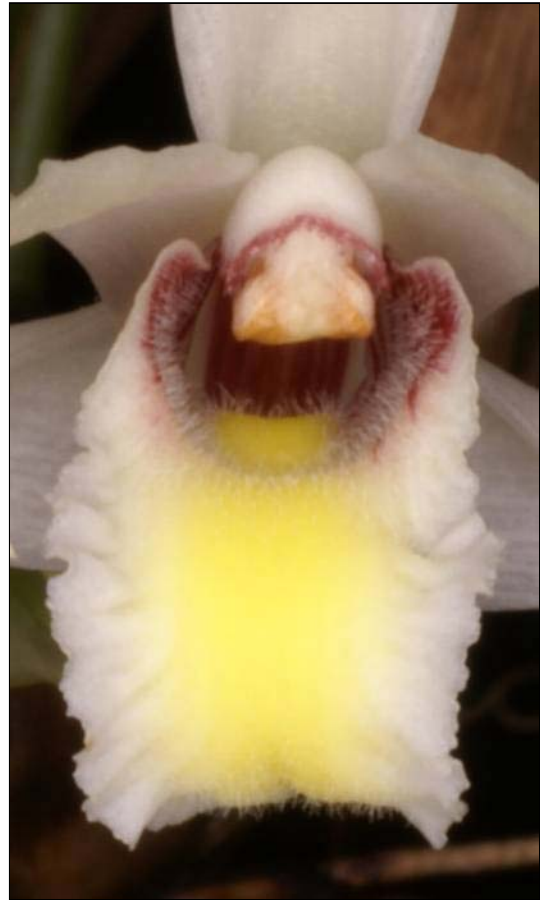
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Recent Blooms at the Atlanta Botanical Garden, November 2006



Photos © Danny Lentz

- (top left) *Bulbophyllum flammuliferum*
- (top middle) *Bulbophyllum longibracteatum* 'Rainbow'
- (top right) *Catasetum sanguineum*
- (middle left) *Meiracyllium wendlandii*
- (middle right) *Pabstia jugosa*
- (bottom left) *Dendrobium wattii*



© Danny Lentz

*Maxillaria endresii?*

I bought this plant as *Max. luteo-alba*, but it turns out that a more likely id is *Max. endresii*.