



The Atlanta Orchid Society Bulletin

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The Orchid Digest Corporation and the Mid-America Orchid Congress.

Newsletter Editor: Margie Kersey



September 2008

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SEPTEMBER MEETING

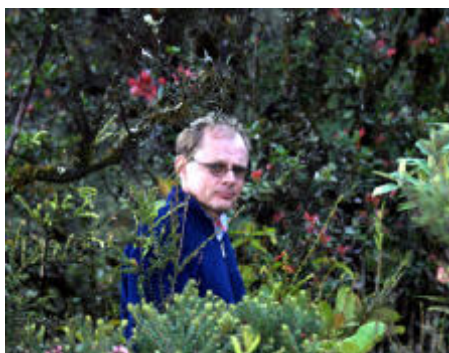
The Monthly Meeting:

Topic: Stig Dalstrom

Speaker: Orchid Conservation
Why Should I Care?

8:00 pm Monday, September 8

Atlanta Botanical Garden, Day Hall



Stig Dalström

Curator, Orchid Identification Center

Stig Dalström has degrees in civil engineering and horticulture, is a self-taught watercolor artist and botanical illustrator, and is an experienced orchid taxonomist. His specialty is the study of Oncidiinae (Orchidaceae), a group of beautiful Andean orchids including Cochlioda, Cyrtochilum, Odontoglossum, and Oncidium. He has worked extensively with orchid taxonomists such as Cal Dodson, Bob Dressler, Carl Luer, Franco Pupulin, and Norris Williams, and has acquired a broad knowledge of orchids, particularly of the New World. He frequently provides lectures at orchid shows, conferences, and society meetings around the world, including World Orchid Conferences (1984, 1999). He has conducted field work in Central and South America and Asia, has published 47 new species of orchids for science, and has had 23 plant species named in his honor. Stig assists with the identification of orchid specimens submitted by individuals, plant societies, and botanical institutions, provides popular and scientific articles and lectures, conducts fieldwork to inventory and classify orchids, and helps to continue build the world-class resources of the OIC.

The Fairy in the Fen

*With arms out-stretched, and wings unfurled,
She surveys her shadowed world'
Alert, alive, and worldly-wise ...
Obscured by unpretentious size.*

*She haunts the humus, seeks the shade ...
And dances where the bogs are laid;
Loves the Rhododendron's lees ...
Where she prances in the breeze.*

*She sprinkles dainty orchid seed,
In accordance with her creed ...
And keeps the Primal Rule in mind:
"She must perpetuate her kind!"*



*Alighting on a friendly hand
That sought this hidden Fairy-land,
The two commune their Common Worth
In a mutual-haven ... We call "Earth"*

Fairy Emma Jean Vangosena Qwerly noticed her namesake's likeness in a photo taken by her Horticulturist son, Philip Richard Qwerly, when he was inspecting wild orchids in the Appalachian Mountains.

This Orchid specimen (Listera ovalis) is commonly known as the Appalachian Twyblade. It can be found in the mountains from Pennsylvania to Georgia. It blooms in June and July.

From the Pen of
Philip Reed Qwerly
27 July 2008

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Atlanta Orchid Society Meeting Minutes August 11th, 2008

A tour of the Atlanta Botanical Garden greenhouses preceded the meeting.

The Atlanta Orchid Society Meeting was brought to order by President Jeff Whitfield.

The minutes from the preceding months' meetings were approved.

Volunteers are needed to set up the Atlanta Society's display at the Birmingham show in September and for future shows as well.

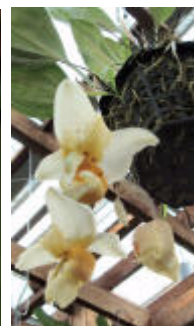
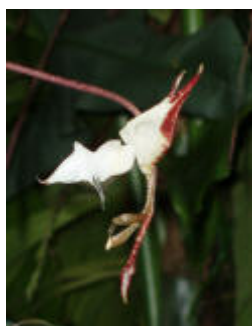
Membership dues for next year are due before Dec. 31st. New members who join now will have their membership valid through 2009.

Roy Harrow said that the orchid auction at his home netted the Atlanta Society \$205.

Our thanks to the orchid judges: David Kessler, Jeff Van Horne, and Fred Missbach.

The meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,
Carl Quattlebaum



**In Bloom
At the
Garden**

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 or contact one of our society's officers listed on page 2.

Remarks on the Natural History of Orchids

The Final Chapter

Billy Frye

Editor's note: Previous installments have appeared in the December 2007, February 2008, and March 2008 newsletters. This is the final installment.

The time has come to wrap this up. It should be evident that these ideas have real consequences both for how we understand the life of orchids, and for the future of the family. Let me conclude with a few comments about three final questions that bear upon the latter point – (1) what is the current state of orchids around the globe?; (2) what are the direct causes of extinction, and are there things that we can do something about?; and (3) so what?, -- *i.e.*, does it matter if orchids become extinct?

Before I comment directly upon these matters, the time has come for me to dispel a persistent modern-day myth about orchids. They are NOT intrinsically delicate plants. They are NOT fragile things, barely clinging to life by the skin of their teeth, so to speak. If anything, I would say that many orchids are unusually tough. They have to be. Were they not, the orchid family never could have enjoyed the success and the explosive spread across almost the entire globe that it has in such a brief span of time, evolutionarily speaking. The epiphytic habitat is demanding and uncertain. It is difficult to imagine any mode of life in which orchids would be more directly exposed to the extremes of climate and the demands of living than they are as epiphytes. They are exposed daily and yearly to drought and flood, wind and storm, temperature fluctuations and nutrient shortages, and to the challenges of reproducing and producing viable offspring under the most difficult conditions that the tropics have to offer.

Where the myth that orchids are fragile came from is not clear, but I would suggest three contributing sources of it: (1) the delicate appearance of the flowers; (2) the extreme difficulties and frequent failures that the first collectors and growers experienced in keeping them alive and bringing them into flower because they often were using cultural practices guaranteed to result in failure; and (3) the fact that many species have extremely narrow geological ranges that are not well understood in terms of what this informa-

tion should tell us about good culture techniques. To be sure, orchids are often difficult to grow, and particularly to bring into flower if their requirements are not understood. But most will cling to life long after that pot of chrysanthemums has turned to dust, or your favorite rose succumbed to black spot. The problem lies with our ignorance, not with intrinsic weakness on the part of orchids.

But if not especially delicate or frail, it is certainly the case that many, perhaps most, species of orchids are especially vulnerable to extinction. Many species have already become extinct during the heyday of orchidomania, and many others are threatened or endangered and clearly on the threshold of extinction. Without belaboring the point, expert estimates of the proportion of the family that is endangered run as high as 90 per cent! Why is this so? Several reasons can be adduced from what we know. In the first place, as I have already noted, many orchid species are unusually rare, compared to other plants. Some experts estimate that up to half of the 30,000 known species should be considered rare, compared to other plant groups. Directly related to this is the fact that many of the rare orchids are limited to only one locale. This makes them especially susceptible to extinction. Should their sole territory be threatened or destroyed by human or natural intervention, the entire species is subject to the possibility of liquidation in one fell swoop. Third, as we have seen already, orchids are directly dependent upon their pollinators, which for the most part are insects. If the pollinator species is compromised or destroyed, obviously this will have direct consequences for orchid populations. And we all know from watching the Nature channel, many species of tropical insects are threatened by agricultural practices, the widespread use of insecticides to control pests and diseases, and by habitat destruction as the tropical forests are destroyed for commerce or human habitation.

Finally, given the ugly picture of over collecting which I have already described, and the continuing decimation of entire populations of highly desirable and rare species by collectors, we have to list human predation as a MAJOR factor in the extinction of many species of orchids. Paradoxically perhaps, today all of these factors have so greatly reduced populations of many orchids that there is legitimate debate whether the only way to save the rest is not to allow – indeed encourage – collectors to take them in order to protect and breed them, or hopefully to reestablish them within tropical reserves

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Table Awards

*Photos courtesy of Margie Kersey
Commentary courtesy of Mark Reinke*

Class I – Cattleya Alliance

Blue- *Marriottara* (formerly *Blc.*) Haiku Dawn 'Sunshine and Raspberries' AM/AOS – Dampog

This is one of the more successful *Bnts*. Richard Mueller hybrids in terms of form and presentation of the flowers, pairing it with the much awarded *Rsc*. Goldenzelle for large, flat and stunningly colored blooms. When awarded, this clone had two inflorescences with four flowers each. Many hobby growers are frustrated and puzzled by the fact that their own genetic copies of this plant pro-



***Marriottara* (formerly *Blc.*) Haiku Dawn
'Sunshine and Raspberries' AM/AOS**

duce only one or two flowers. However, with most *Bnts*. Richard Mueller hybrids it should be noted that while they bloom young, it takes several years for them to reach their full potential in terms of size and number of flowers. Therefore, patience is required and will be rewarded. Our own experience has shown that up to 5 or 6 years of good culture are needed to bring the full potential of these easily grown hybrids to fruition. Considering this, we recommend choosing coarse, long lasting potting media, or a permanent wooden basket as the best way to allow them to grow undisturbed for the time required to produce such award level results!

Red – *Rhyncovola* (formerly *Brassavola*) David Sander - Harrow

White – *Rolfeara* (formerly *Blc.*) Memoria Vida Lee 'Limelight' AM/AOS - Jacobson

Class II – Cymbidium Alliance

No entries

Class III – Dendrobium Alliance

Blue – *Dendrobium* Frandy's Fantasy 'Diff' - Glass

Class IV - Epidendrum Alliance

No entries



***Dendrobium* Frandy's Fantasy 'Diff'**

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.



Degarmoara Winter Wonderland

Class V – Oncidium Alliance

Blue – *Degarmoara Winter Wonderland* – Lyn Frank

Red – *Miltonia moreliana* 'Max' AM/AOS – Pulignano

Some authorities give this Brazilian orchid separate species status, while others consider it a variety of *Miltonia spectabilis*. That latter is a common species in the rain forests of the states of Rio de Janeiro and Espirito Santo, while *Milt. moreliana* is restricted to a smaller area in Espirito Santo only. Its flowers are a deeper and richer purple than the typical form *Milt. spectabilis*, but otherwise the flower size and plant habits are essentially identical. This is a very easy and forgiving orchid to grow and bloom, doing well under a variety of light conditions and warm to intermediate temperatures. Under bright light, the foliage and pseudobulbs will have quite a bit of yellow and this is normal, usually resulting in stronger growth and more flowers. The large showy flow-

ers and easy cultivation have made this species a popular parent, despite the fact that rarely is more than one bloom per inflorescence open at any given time, though several may be produced throughout the summer to fall blooming season.

White – *Oncidium pusillum* – Geni Smith

White – *Psycopsis Mariposa* '6V' - Ramborger

Class VI – Cypripedium Alliance

Blue – *Paphiopedilum Clair de Lune* 'Edgar Von Belle' AM/AOS - Lentz/Morgan

The 'Maudiae album type' hybrids are often looked down upon as old fashioned and common. Indeed, this cross was registered in 1927 and the 'Edgar Von Belle' clone was first awarded in 1940! But the exquisite foliage, long lasting pristine flowers and ease of culture means nearly every hobbyist has a spot to enjoy these slightly out of fashion beauties!

Red – *Paphiopedilum Memoria Alegria Gutierrez* – Lentz/Morgan

While entered under the parent names, this *Paphiopedilum* hybrid was registered by Stewart Orchids in 1991.



***Paphiopedilum Clair de Lune*
'Edgar Von Belle' AM/AOS**



Class VII – Phalaenopsis Alliance

Blue – *Phalaenopsis (Venus x celebensis)* - Harrow

Red – *Phalaenopsis bellina* - Lentz/Morgan

Phalaenopsis bellina is closely related to, and comes from the same general habitat as *Phal. violacea*. Please see the notes in the August, 2008 newsletter for more information about how to cultivate this species.

White – *Asconopsis Irene Dobkin 'Elmhurst'* HCC/AOS - Glass

This hybrid between *Ascocentrum miniatum* and *Phalaenopsis Doris* was registered 40 years ago, and the 'Elmhurst' clone has remained one of the few *Asconopsis* that has been commercially available since then. At least 14 other awarded cultivars of this particular cross have existed, and at least 25 other registered *Asconopsis* have been created just from this grex

Phalaenopsis (Venus x celebensis)

alone. But their slow growing habits, coupled with difficulty in mass propagation have kept these interesting hybrids in short supply. Generally, they need high humidity, good moisture but with excellent drainage to perform well, and many, including myself, have killed this beauty by failing to give it the balance of conditions it needs to thrive. Any disturbance is highly resented by most *Asconopsis*, so select a suitable container and growing medium from the start that will allow it to remain for many years to come. The 'Elmhurst' clone originated with Orchids by Hauserman of Elmhurst, IL, and can still be found on their plant list today.

Class VII – Vanda Alliance

Blue – (*Vanda Ratiratana Beauty* x *Ascocenda Malibu Aristocrat*) 'Vincent' AM/AOS -provisional- Pulignano

This very beautiful *Ascocenda* hybrid received a Award of Merit with a score of 85 points at the most recent AOS judging in Atlanta. Since this is an unregistered hybrid, the award is provisional until it has been named and officially published by the Royal Horticultural Society. Maureen Pulignano reports that they originator of the cross, Kultana Orchids, has given her permission to name and register it and she has chosen to call it *Ascocena* Maureen's Love. Once the RHS has accepted this name and the award has been published by Awards Quarterly, it then becomes official. At first glance, it would seem that the genus *Ascocentrum* was further back in this orchid's ancestry than it actually is, but *Asctm. curvifolium* is one of the immediate parents of *Ascda*. Malibu Aristocrat. The interesting color and tessellation is a result of combining this nearly red parent with the deep violet purple with darker tessellation of *V. Ratirantana Beauty*, which has as its primary influence *V. sanderiana* and *V. coerulea*. It will be interesting to see how the judges describe the unique color of this stunning orchid, which falls somewhere in between that of its two parents.



(*Vanda Ratiratana Beauty* x *Ascocenda Malibu Aristocrat*) 'Vincent' AM/AOS -provisional

Red – *Vanda Somsri Delight* - Pulignano

White – *Renanthopsis Mildred Jameson* - Greg Smith



Dendrochilum magnum

Class IX – Miscellaneous

Blue – *Dendrochilum magnum* – Ramborger

See the September, 2007 Newsletter for notes about this species.

Red – *Bulbophyllum gamosepalum* – Greg Smith

Though some taxonomists disagree, Kew accepts *Bulb. lepidum* and *Bulb. flabellum-veneris* as synonyms for this Southeast Asian species. It is widely distributed throughout the region and can be variable in color and form, so this helps explain the number of different names. The fascinating umbels of 'daisy-wheel' flowers are most common

during the summer months, but can be produced singly or in flushes at any month of the year. As with most *Bulbophyllum*, this species thrives on even, fairly warm temperatures, high humidity and frequent watering, accompanied with good air movement and diffused bright shade. Under such conditions a specimen quality plant can be quickly produced, with plenty of possible divisions to share or trade with other *Bulbophyllum* fans.



White – *Cycnoches* William Clarke - Glass

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 per 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)**

JOIN THE AMERICAN ORCHID SOCIETY

For \$60.00 per year, you reap the following benefits:

- 12 issues of *Orchids*, the Society's monthly full color magazine chock full of insightful articles and tempting ads for plants and supplies.
- 10% off on purchases from the Society's Bookstore and Orchid Emporium. Reduced or free admission to participating botanical gardens.

For a limited time, if you join for two years (\$108) you will also get a \$30 gift certificate (good on an order of \$100 or more) at any one of 13 commercial growers who advertise in *Orchids*. **JOIN TODAY.** For information, contact Evan Dessasau (404-241-4819)

Newsletter Submissions

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

MAIL TO: Margie Kersey
PO Box 464381
Lawrenceville, GA 30042

EMAIL: Margie@callkbs.com

Advertising

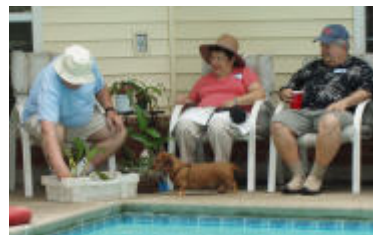
Advertising is now being accepted for our newsletter. The size and number of ads may be limited at the discretion of the editor. Advertising Rates per issue are: ¼ page \$10, ½ page \$20, 1/8 page text only \$5.

Orchid Auction 2008!

Host, Roy Harrow and the AtLOS editor



Ron Kersey got "guard duty" for the on-site parking... including telling Host Roy Harrow's wife that she couldn't park in her own yard! Oops!



Some of the Fearless Auctioneers!

And after the auction, there is the plant raffle with donated plants of all kinds!



And then the FOOD! This year's big hit was Cucumber Soup - Yum!



We had a great turnout - lots of familiar faces and several new faces! And what a great time around the pool!



This year's auction was a great success thanks to everyone who participated. 10% of every sale and purchase was donated to plant societies. Of course, the biggest thanks go to Roy Harrow for hosting this event every year at his beautiful home. Thank you!!



THINGS YOU MIGHT HAVE MISSED IN AUGUST



If you missed the August meeting, you missed - **Ice Cream!** Really, really GOOD ice cream! Here You see Reba first in line to get her favorite flavor: Cake Batter. Big thanks to owner, April Harris!



Fun at the Garden! Who could resist the interactive Sculpture in the Fuqua center?



One of the best perks of joining the AtIOS is the back stage tour of the Gardens. We get a chance to see first hand how they grow and care for orchids. We also get to ask a ton of questions!



Cora Ramborger brought in her gorgeous hand-painted porcelain. All of it is for sale! Contact Cora for pricing.

Hey! That looks familiar! David Mellard's awarded plant, Melo Spirit is enshrined in porcelain!



September 2008

Atlanta Judging Center Awards August 2008

Photos courtesy of Maureen Pulignano

All awards are provisional until published by the AOS



Vanda "(Ratiratana Beauty x Asda Malibu Aristocrat)" 'Vincent' AM/AOS
exhibited by Maureen Pulignano



Stamhopea wardii 'Edwin Boyett' AM/AOS
exhibited by David Mellard & Sal Marino

Must downsize orchid greenhouse to move to apartment!

Tree fern pots, logs, \$2 woodbaskets/rafts \$3 flasks, stoppers, \$10/box of a dozen+ many Oncidiums, Miltonias (several warmth-tolerant ones in bloom now), Brassias \$10-15 some overgrown Paphs (hundreds of them, mature) \$25 up Phrags - large nursery pots with over a dozen growths (some on bloom now) \$50 misc others (cymbidiums, Phaius, Gongoras, misc species) \$5 up Antique Orchid Album Fitch lithographs \$70 other orchid art also. Just inside 285 near 400.

**Linda Wish,
404-252-5872,
orchidwish@comcast.net**

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once conditions for their survival can be assured. That this is indeed a problematic situation is illustrated by the story of *Paphiopedilum rothschildianum*, probably both the rarest and the most strikingly beautiful of all the species of tropical lady slippers. It grows in Malaysian Borneo, where only two known populations, each of only a few plants, exist today. Several years ago a plan was developed to germinate seed pods from the area and grow them to near maturity and try to re-establish them in their homeland in Mt. Kinabalu park, where the species, then presumed lost, was rediscovered in 1959. One hundred plants were grown to a large size, and then with considerable pomp and circumstance intended to build support for their protection, brought to the park and planted in the appropriate habitat in two different sites. They survived and did well, and hope was building for the success of the project. And then a local group who objected to the reincorporation of the protected area where the plants were growing into Mt. Kinabalu park burned the entire area out of spite, as if to say: "if we cannot have this land for our own purposes, neither can you." And with the destruction of the plants the political support for their preservation that had been building also dissolved away, and all hope was lost.

Conservation is indeed a very problematic and uncertain business. Under such circumstances it's hard to make a decision about the best plan of action, much less to successfully carry it out! It's also hard to hold out much hope that many if any of the now threatened species of orchids can be saved. Ironically, the best hope for many may now lie with the vast collections of orchids in the hands of both amateur and professional gardeners where at least many species are being successfully maintained and reproduced. As long as this continues, the gene pools are not extinct and theoretically, at least, the species can be reestablished in the wild when and if conditions become favorable. I say "theoretically" not to be unduly pessimistic, but because this hope overlooks a serious problem. Often domesticated populations of orchids have been so highly selected for the characteristics that hobbyists find desirable that they may no longer be well enough adapted to their original environment for reintroduction programs to succeed.

In light of this rather pessimistic outlook, let me conclude with a final question: Does it matter if more, perhaps most orchids in the wild become extinct? The answer, of course, is that it matters very much! A bet-

ter form of the question, perhaps, is why should we care? Does it matter enough for us to try to change the course that we are presently on? What arguments can be marshaled in support of conservation and are they sufficiently persuasive to have a chance of overriding the negative outlook?

In the first place, let's face the fact that it would be hard to make a compelling case on grounds of the practical usefulness of orchids, or any great value other than their intrinsic value of orchids to those who grow and enjoy them. Only one kind of orchid has significant commercial value. That is *Vanilla*, vine first discovered in Mexico and now cultivated extensively in the orient for the seed pods or "beans" which are, of course, the source of vanilla flavoring. Other than this, one could say that from the viewpoint of practical utility orchids are possibly the most useless plants in the world!

It is true that over the centuries orchids have been valued by indigenous peoples for their medical uses. Among the many claims other than their usefulness as aphrodisiacs, orchids have been used as heart medication, digestive medications, relief for arthritis, for treatment of mental and psychological disorders, infertility, and so on and on. Here in north Georgia the roots of cypripedium (lady slipper) species have long been used to treat 'nerves', *i.e.*, anxiety, depression and the like. Not too surprisingly, the preferred route of administration is as a potion made by mixing dried roots with moonshine and consuming generous amounts of the brew. According to testimony this elixir turns out to be unusually versatile, being an effective cure for just about any affliction that can be imagined. Seriously, there have been claims for the usefulness of a tea brewed from lady slipper roots in the treatment of nervous disorders. To my knowledge, however, no pharmacological tests have ever been done to confirm the validity of this claim.

Moving on to other areas, a strong argument can be made orchids, along with many other kinds of plants, must be saved for their potential but as yet undiscovered uses. This includes in particular the search for new chemicals or sources of chemicals with as yet undiscovered value, as medicines or for other purposes. But whether this argument will ever have a significant effect upon the priorities of nations where orchids grow frankly seems uncertain at the present time. And a strong argument could certainly be made that orchids

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must be saved because of their very large and nearly unique role in tropical and sub-tropical biotic zones. This argument is perhaps one of the strongest that can be made for the preservation of orchids in the natural environment. It can be carried in terms of both the specific interdependencies between orchids and other plants and animals, such as those I touched on briefly earlier, and in the more general terms of their role as significant producers that fill a unique niche in natural systems.

The latter argument leads directly into the much larger and more important question of the future of our tropical forests and the much debated problem of massive deterioration of global climates. A critically important concern, there is none-the-less good reason to doubt whether attention can or will be focused upon the problem with sufficient strength, speed, and duration to change the de facto priorities of either commercial interests or of the rapidly expanding populations of indigenous peoples of mainly Third World countries.

Those of us who collect and grow orchids can make a strong case of a different kind for the conservation of wild populations of orchids: Substantial healthy populations of as many species as possible will continue to be needed by orchid breeders as a source of horticultural variety and genetic diversity. This argument suffers somewhat from the defects of special pleading, of course, but should carry significant weight on grounds of both the intrinsic value of orchids to us, and because of the very considerable economic and political importance of orchids for those nations where they grow.

Although all of these arguments for stronger conservation programs carry considerable weight with one group or another, they all suffer badly when put up against the dire needs of the mainly Third World countries where orchids grow. Thus, for me the strongest argument comes down to the aesthetic, moral and even spiritual needs and responsibilities of mankind. Some, perhaps many of us believe that all life is in some sense sacred, and that it is wrong under almost any circumstances to cause or allow unique species to be extinguished from the face of the earth. But no matter how compelling some of us may find this class of argument, it all too obviously flies in the face of reality. Until we understand and live by a moral doctrine that includes responsible stewardship in our understanding of *Genesis 1:26*, I fear that we are likely

to continue to behave in ways that in the long run may seal our doom, or at the very least cause an unacceptable degree of deterioration in the quality of our lives. My final question, then, is how shall we understand and behave with respect to the charter with which we were blessed in the beginning:

“Then God said let us make man in our image, after our likeness, and let them have dominion over all the earth, and over every creeping thing that creeps upon the earth.”

Genesis 1:26

Thank you. This concludes my remarks. I will appreciate any comments or questions you may have. Bill Frye.

EVENTS OUT AND ABOUT

Sept 13 - AOS Atlanta Monthly Judging

Sept 8 - AtlOS Monthly Meeting

Sept 19-21 - Alabama Orchid Society Show,
Birmingham Botanical Gardens, 2612 Lane Park Rd., Birmingham, AL. Contact: Beverly VonDerPool, 942 Conroy Rd., Birmingham, AL 35222; (205) 591-2378; bvonderpool@yahoo.com.

Sept 22 - South Metro Orchid Society meeting
8 pm Reynolds Nature Preserve
Morrow, GA 30260

Sept 26-28 - Kentucky Orchid Society Show
Contact: Jim McCulloch, 302 Caroldale Ln., Louisville, KY 40243;
jimlou@aol.com

Oct 18-19 - Gainesville Orchid Society Show
Kanapaha Botanical Gardens, 4700 SW 58th Dr., Gainesville, FL. Contact: Joan MacLeod, 4411 NW 15th Pl., Gainesville, FL 32605; (352) 375-6744;
neilmacleod@bellsouth.net

Oct 24-26 - Coastal Carolina Orchid Society Show Knights of Pythias Hall, 1820 Belgrade Ave., Charleston, SC. Contact: Fran