



The Atlanta Orchid Society Bulletin

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



Newsletter Editor: Mark Reinke

November, 2011

www.AtlantaOrchidSociety.org

Volume 52: Number 11

OCTOBER MONTHLY MEETING

**8:00 pm Monday, November 14, 2011
at the Atlanta Botanical Garden, Day Hall**

Speaker – Dr. David Mellard

Topic – Coelogyne Who?

Coelogyne are popular in the Southeast because many species and hybrids will tolerate the warm summers and in winter do fine indoors under lights or in the greenhouse. One very popular plant that is often seen at orchid shows, at society meetings, and for sale from nurseries is the plant shown in this photo. You will often see this flower named as *Coelogyne* *Intermedia*, *Coelogyne cristata*, or *Coelogyne x intermedia*. So, which one is correct? David Mellard, a long-time member of the Atlanta Orchid Society, will talk about these and other names that have been proposed for this plant. If you have this plant in your collection you'll leave with the proper name.



***Coelogyne* *Intermedia*, *Coelogyne cristata*, or
Cologyne x intermedia. Which one is correct?**

David became interested in orchids in the mid-1990s when a friend traded 10 or so orchids for a handfed cockatiel. This trade led to the purchase of books to learn about care, joining the society, and, like society many members, the purchase of more orchids. He started out growing by windows, then under lights, and now has a 16 x 48 foot greenhouse. While he has a mixed collection, he focuses mostly on odd and unusual terrestrials. He's an accredited AOS judge and past president, vice-president, treasurer, trustee, show-chair, and (soon-to-be) secretary of the Atlanta society. His other interests include growing carnivorous plants, trillium, begonia, and moss.

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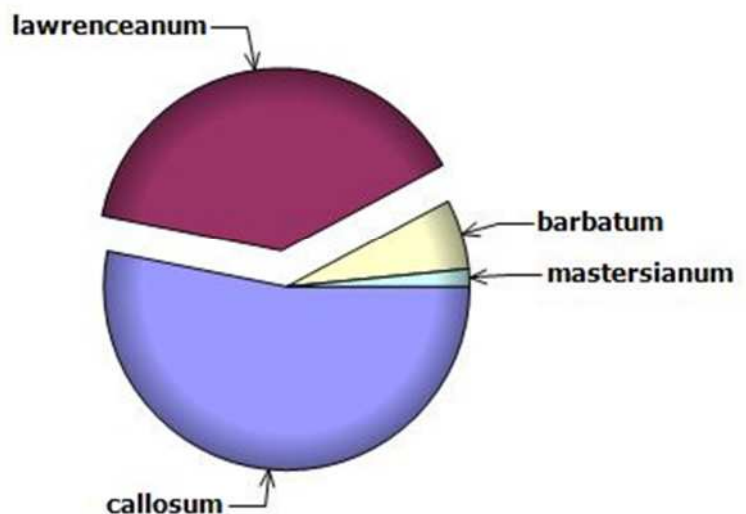
Webmaster – [Keith Coleman](#)

Trophy for Best Slipper Alliance Orchid at the 2011 Birmingham, AL show goes to plant entered by Atlanta Orchid Society Member, Cheryl Bruce!



Paphiopedilum Hilo Glory
(Red Glory x Jolly Roger)

Paphiopedilum Hilo Glory



Seven generations of select hybridization, mostly with just two naturally occurring species, resulted in this impressive flower of superb dark and saturated color and a lacquered texture!

Pie Chart courtesy of Orchidwiz

Events Out and About

November

**Nov 5 – Greengrower's Visit to Steve Arthur Orchids, Graniteville, SC
11:00 am – Pot Luck Picnic**

Nov 12 - American Orchid Society monthly judging, Atlanta Judging Center, 2 pm, ABG basement workshop.

**Nov 14 - Atlanta Orchid Society Monthly Meeting, ABG, Day Hall – 8 p.m.
Dr. David Mellard : "Coelogyne Who?"**

Nov. 13-20, 2011 - 20th World Orchid Conference, Singapore.

www.20woc.com.sg

December

Dec 10 - American Orchid Society monthly judging, Atlanta Judging Center, 2 pm, ABG basement workshop.

Dec 12 - Atlanta Orchid Society Monthly Meeting, ABG, Day Hall – 8 p.m. Annual Holiday Banquet

January

Jan 9 - Atlanta Orchid Society Monthly Meeting, ABG, Day Hall – 8 p.m.

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

Future Orchid Shows

Jan 27-29, 2012 – Gulf Coast Orchid Society Show, Gulfport, MS

Mar 9-11, 2012 – Atlanta Orchid Show Atlanta Botanical Gardens, Day Hall

Mar 23-25, 2012 – Deep South Orchid Society Shows – Savannah Mall, Savannah, GA

Mar 31-Apr 1, 2012 – Western North Carolina Orchid Society Show – NC Arboretum at Bent Creek, Asheville, NC

A Note from the President

Hello Everyone,

Well it's getting colder and I hope you all have your plants inside for the winter! We have a green grower's outing scheduled for Steve Arthur's orchid greenhouses on Saturday, November 5th. I hope you can are able to make it, and if so, bring a friend! The November meeting is also the time to vote for the officers for 2012. Our speaker for November is long time ATLOS member, Dr. David Mellard, and I think he will have a great program.

Also, don't forget the raffle for November. If anyone has plants to donate, please feel free to bring them and all the proceeds benefit the society. If you have any extra plants to sell please feel free to bring them.

Thanks a lot everyone. Hope to see you at the meeting!

Greg Smith

Greengrower's Visit Saturday, November 5, 2011

**Steve Arthur Orchids
21 Glasshouse Rd.
Graniteville, SC 28928**

Arrive at 11:00 a.m. and bring a covered dish for pot luck picnic. Steve Arthur will provide fried chicken.

Please RSVP to Geni Smith so that we will have an approximate head count.

I-20 East past Augusta, GA to Exit 11 in SC, Bettis Academy Rd. Go right, and then 1.8 miles to Glasshouse Rd. on right. Proceed approx. 200 yards to greenhouse.

BREAKING NEWS

AOS Moving to Fairchild Tropical Botanic Garden in Coral Gables, FL

<http://www.miamiherald.com/2011/11/02/2484467/orchid-group-moving-to-fairchild.html>

JOIN THE AMERICAN ORCHID SOCIETY

12 issues of *Orchids*, the Society's monthly full color magazine chock full of insightful articles and tempting ads for plants and supplies.

10% off on purchases from the Society's Bookstore and Orchid Emporium. Reduced or free admission to participating botanical gardens.

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

Single Membership 1 year \$65, 2 years \$125

Student Membership 1 year \$40, 2 years \$75

JOIN OR RENEW ONLINE AT: www.aos.org

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 \$34/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](mailto:Fred.Missbach@orchid-digest.com) (404-237-1694)

Minutes of the Atlanta Orchid Society October 10, 2011 Monthly Meeting

1. Keith Davis gave a very informative talk about how to grow the Florida ghost orchid: *Dendrophylax lindenii*. See notes from the speaker in this newsletter for highlights from his talk.
2. Maureen Pulignano, membership chair, reported that the society has 125 members with one new member joining last month. Please welcome Jordan Moore who has been growing orchids for about 10 years with a focus on the Angraecum Alliance.
3. Two visitors attended the meeting: John and Dorothy Funderburg.
4. Steve Burrows, chair of the nominating committee, presented the slate of officers and two new Trustees for 2012:
 - a. Geni Smith President
 - b. Maureen Pulignano Vice-President
 - c. Jessica Wackerman Secretary
 - d. Clark Weisner Treasurer
 - e. Terry Glover Trustee (2012-2015)
 - f. Lynne Gollob Trustee (2012-2015)
5. Mark Reinke announced the monthly ribbon winners.

David Mellard, Secretary



Notes from Keith Davis' Talk About Growing The Florida Ghost Orchid, *Dendrophylax lindenii*

October 2011, David Mellard

1. Keith reported that he tried to grow the ghost orchid on many different mounts but was only successful with growing it on one species of hickory, the Mockernut hickory (*Carya tomentosa*). Mockernut hickory is one of several common hickory trees in our area. They are a medium-sized tree, growing up to 80 feet tall. Trunks can be up to two feet wide. The slow-growing Mockernut hickory grows in forests with many other trees, especially oaks and pines. He stated that other species of hickory do not work.

He thought the Mockernut hickory worked because mature, old trees have a deeply furrowed bark, which provides nooks and crannies for the orchid root to search out. These nooks and crannies retain moisture and help keep the orchid hydrated between watering. Young trees and branches do not have the furrowed bark so one must search out old, mature trees and use the bark from the trunk.

2. He does not sell mounts and so suggested that you either search the forest for old trees that have fallen or look for Mockernut bark at BBQ restaurants. If you find a fallen tree, he suggests cutting the log into lengths and let the log sit for 1 year then split the log to remove the bark. The bark retains moisture and will last for decades. The bark is difficult to remove from freshly fallen trees so letting it sit out in the weather for a year is necessary.
3. He says that cork does not work for growing the ghost orchid.
4. He suggests getting micro-propagated plants (e.g., from Oak Hill Orchids) and putting them on top of Spanish moss in a plastic box and mist them regularly for a year. If the plant is attached to a mount, just lay mount in the Spanish moss and move the moss close to the plant. This will allow the plant to produce roots. When new roots are emerging from the plant and get to be about 2 to 3 inches long, you can mount the plant on Hickory bark. This is best done in April and May. Drape some Spanish moss over the roots but not too much. After the roots attach, the moss can be removed. Fertilize very lightly with every watering (about ¼ tsp per gallon for most fertilizers). He stated this is about 30 ppm nitrogen. Be sure to use good water (rain water, city water with the chlorine removed). This will help the plant get established.
5. Other sources of the ghost orchid are Carter and Holmes and Keith Davis. He said that neither he nor Carter and Holmes have plants available at the moment so you will need to check with them periodically.
6. Water the plant every day or every other day in summer. He places the plants in areas with lot of air movement.
7. Once the plant is mature (several years probably), blooming can be induced by providing a dry period in January and

February. During this time, water the plant once or twice a month to simulate the dry period they normally get in Florida this time of year. The plant will spike in March and bloom in June. Blooms last about 6 weeks.

8. Keith wrote two articles about the ghost orchid that appeared in the 2009 *Orchids*. These articles are available online at <http://www.aos.org/AM/Images/pdf/GhostOrchidFeature.pdf> and <http://www.aos.org/AM/Images/pdf/GhostOrchidSidebar.pdf>
9. Another article about growing the ghost orchid is also available from the AOS at <http://www.aos.org/Default.aspx?id=399>.
10. You can reach Keith Davis at dowiana51@gmail.com

Atlanta Orchid Society Monthly Ribbon Winners October, 2011

Notes and comments by Mark Alan Reinke

A note about photos: Our usual excellent photographer, Cheryl Bruce, was unable to attend so I took photos using a borrowed basic "point and shoot" camera. I apologize for the lower quality. In a few cases I substituted a photo taken at a later time because the photo from the evening was too blurred to use.

Class I – Cattleya Group



Blue – Cattleya Natalie Clark x granulosa – Geni Smith

This cute, spotty cattleya has an interesting background. C. Natalie Clark, the presumed pod parent, is *C. briegei* x *C. Penny Kuroda* which contains a real mixture of genetic traits and reveals many different outcomes in both color and pattern. Its species parent, *C. briegei*, is a compact rupicolous (rock dwelling) species from Brazil with upright spikes of small, bright yellow flowers and a propensity to produce latent flaring in its offspring. *C. Penny Kuroda* is a cross between a large classic white cattleya and the towering, spotted, bi-foliate species *C. guttata*. I should say that at least this is what is officially recorded as the parentage, though, since many forms of *C. Penny Kuroda* have both flares on the petals and spots on the sepals, it is hard to imagine where they came from if *C. intermedia* 'Aquinii' isn't hiding somewhere in the background. Whatever the case, *C. Penny Kuroda* hybrids often yield unusual and unexpected results, so some kind of atypical genetics is at work. In the case of this month's blue ribbon winner, an as of yet unregistered hybrid, the addition of *C. granulosa*, a fairly tall growing bi-foliate, whose spade shaped purple striped lip is offset by bronzy to greenish segments with varying degrees of speckling, almost assures that the progeny will be quite spotty themselves. But *C. Natalie Clark* does its best to express some degree of petal flaring and arrange the spots more heavily in certain regions of the segments where they nearly coalesce. For a young plant, this orchid is already showing good flower count. I expect, despite being 25% *C. briegei*, the other species involved will cause it to grow progressively taller for a while longer, perhaps topping out in the 18 to 24 inch range. Both parents are generally spring to summer bloomers, so the fact that this plant is blooming now may indicate the ability to flower more than once per year.

Red – *Cattleya* Mini Purple 'Cosmic Jewell' – Dave Johnston

White – *Cattleya* Loddiglossa (coerulea form) – Keith Davis

White – *Myrmecophila galeottiana* – Dave Johnston

Class II – *Cymbidium* Group
No Entries

Class III – *Dendrobium* Group



Blue – *Dendrobium bracteosum* – Geni Smith

Dendrobium bracteosum is a good "windowsill orchid" for a variety of reasons. In its native New Guinea it is accustomed to even temperatures throughout the year that fall into the household range. It also lives in moderate shade and therefore doesn't need extremely bright conditions to grow and flower properly. The plants are fairly compact and the flowers can last up to 6 months, generally from late spring to late fall. The base color of this species is variable, with our well flowered ribbon winner falling into the middle of the spectrum that runs from white to pink, to purple or dark red, and even greenish to yellowish in rare cases. Whatever the background shade, the lip is always bright yellow orange to red orange, making a nice contrast. The species is deciduous, and inflorescences develop along the lower portion of mature canes, normally after they are leafless. Each spike develops up to 20 or more closely spaced buds encased at first in noticeable bracts, which give the species its name. The petals remain somewhat forward as the flowers open, especially in the more deeply colored forms. Despite the deciduous nature, plants do experience a long dry season like some other species, but do prefer to have somewhat less water in winter, allowing the roots to just dry out between each drink. Though they like plentiful water and feeding during the main growing season, the media should be fast draining as the roots will suffer if they stay soggy for long periods. In humid greenhouse conditions, plants can be grown mounted. Do not remove old canes until they

are definitely dead and shriveled since they will continue to flower for many years.

Red – *Dendrobium* Thanes Blue – Helen Weil

White – *Dendrobium* Nora Takunaga – Cheryl Bruce

Class IV – Epidendrum Group



Photo courtesy of Marble Branch Farms

**Blue – *Barkeria* Jim Balch ‘Rich Mountain,’
AM/AOS – Gary Collier & Mark Reinke**

Bark. Jim Balch is a primary hybrid between *Bark. scandens* and *Bark. uniflora* registered by Dr. Robert Marsh of Garland, TX in 1991. He is a professor of biochemistry and the University of Texas Dallas who registered 25 *Barkeria* hybrids between 1987 and 2003, by far the most of any amateur or professional grower working within the genus. Perhaps his research has uncovered some secret to achieving fertile *Barkeria* seed pods, as this is notoriously difficult to do, even when working just a single species, let alone hybrids between them. This plant definitely brings out the best in both parents, and is to date the highest scoring flower quality award within the genus. The flowers are just over two inches in natural spread, and combine the wide spreading lip shape of *Bark. scandens* with the prominent color spot of *Bark. uniflora*. But perhaps the most outstanding feature is their extraordinary lasting ability. This combined with the tendency to continue to produce side branches with additional buds once the terminal cluster is mature keeps this plant in flower from late September until late April or early May each year. Both species originate from seasonally dry tropical forests on the Pacific slope of western

and southern Mexico, at elevations between 3,000 and 6,000 feet above sea level. They are partially to fully deciduous, with scrambling masses of thick, spreading roots designed to soak up whatever dew or mist is available. New growth initiates in late spring, and quickly produces stems with 3 to 7 leaves at the apex of which a long and wiry inflorescence develops. Plants are best accommodated on mounts or in baskets. The Sassafras stick upon which this plant is growing has been almost completely obscured by the accumulated mass of stems and roots.

Red – *Encyclia dichroma* – Dave Johnston

White – *Epidendrum nocturnum* – Cora & Ken Ramborger

Class V – Oncidium Group



Blue – *Tolumnia* Golden Sunray x *Ilonara* Cassie’s Prince – Roy Harrow

This boldly colored and especially attractive example of “equitant oncidium” breeding is a plant that Roy Harrow obtained at our annual auction held this year in August! The results of hybrids in the group are normally exceptionally variable so that each seedling has its own unique form and color pattern making it

impossible to predict with any certainty what you might get. But in this case the gamble paid off with nice full flat flowers of an uncommon butter yellow background and especially large size. The nomenclature in this group seems to be still up for debate, with some authorities recognizing *Tolumnia* as a distinct genus and others not. For now, the RHS does consider it distinct, and also has placed one ancestor of this hybrid, formally known as *Oncidium crispum*, into its own genus, *Gomera*. If registered, this cross would fall under *Ilonara* just like its pollen parent. *Ilonara* = *Gomera* + *Rodriquezia* + *Tolumnia*. This complication is irrelevant when it comes to culture since the first two genera make up only a tiny portion of the genetic mix. Grow this plant like a typical *Tolumnia*, preferring moderate warmth, filtered bright light, high humidity and frequent, but careful watering that permits the roots to dry off quickly.

Red – *Beallara* Marfitch ‘Howard’s Dream,’ AM/AOS – Lynne Gollob

White – *Miltassia* Shelob ‘Kapoho’ – Lynne Gollob

Class VI – *Cypripedium* Group



Photo courtesy of Cheryl Bruce

Blue – *Paphiopedilum* Hsinying Alien – Cheryl Bruce

Phal Hsinying Alien, registered in 2004 by Ching Hua Orchids of Taiwan, is *Phal.* Supersuk x Raisin Pie. While this breeding makes it 50% *Paph. sukhakulii*, most seedlings from the cross do not inherit the attractive horizontal form of that species quite as well as this example has. In fact, there is an unusually large amount of variation in both color and form in this cross, so buying an unflowered seedling will be something

of a gamble. I imagine the hybridizer envisioned a result much like this particular plant demonstrates so beautifully. It is very similar to the *Phal.* Supersuk parent, but with a deeper “vinicolor” palette.

White – *Paphiopedilum* Doll’s Kobold – Cheryl Bruce

Class VII – *Phalaenopsis* Group



Photo courtesy of Maureen Pulignano

Blue – *Phalaenopsis* Mahalo ‘Stones River,’ JC/AOS – Geni Smith

Phalaenopsis Mahalo combines eight species, but primarily *Phal. amboinensis*, *violacea*, and *lueddemanniana*. It has been one of the building blocks for modern reds and purples with heavy substance, and at least 78 other hybrids are descended from it. In the best forms, the deep saturated colors that are generally present in spots and bars on *Phal. amboinensis* & *lueddemanniana*, are so densely congregated across the surface of the flower that then coalesce into a solid color. Apparently, breeding with this orchid is not without its challenges as most forms are “near triploid,” meaning that have almost, but not quite, 3 full sets of chromosomes, rather than the two sets for most natural species and four sets for select mutated forms of both species and hybrids. It takes just

the right mate, with similar unusual chromosome count to make a successful cross and obtain fertile seed. Generally, a hybrid dominated by the species aforementioned has flower spikes that persist for a number of years, and which produce just a few flowers at a time in the appropriate season, so a showy specimen only results once the plant is old enough to support a number of inflorescences at once.

Red – *Phalaenopsis* Summer Venus – Maureen Pulignano

White – *Phalaenopsis* Memoria Harry Vernon x (Dotty Woodson x George Vasquez) – Geni Smith

Class VIII – Vandaceous Group



Blue – *Aerides* Punchinello – Laurel Burrows

Aerides Punchinello is a primary hybrid between *Aer. odorata* and *Aer. lawrenceae* and is a 1972

introduction by Singapore Orchids. Despite its longevity on the market, it has no registered offspring. Both parents are lowland species of Southeast Asia and appreciate growing conditions that are maintained fairly consistently year round, with warmth, brightness (though perhaps a bit less light than typical *Vanda* conditions), and copious watering in summer, with just slightly less in winter when light intensity and heat are less. They are tolerant of occasional nights in the 50's, but prefer to stay 60 degrees or higher. A mature plant of *Aer. Punchinello* would likely be on the large side, and capable of producing several impressive and highly fragrant inflorescences at once. In general flowers of these species last only about three weeks, or even less, so that should be taken into consideration when deciding whether or not to allocate the required growing space.



Red – *Kagawaara* unregistered (*Renanthera philippinensis* x *Ascocenda* Krailerk) – Lynne Gollob

The tag of this ribbon winner contained some spelling and nomenclature issues. The above information is correct, and as of the most recent updates, the cross is still unregistered. The flower form of *Renanthera* is generally recessive when crossed with other vandaceous orchids of rounder and fuller form, which explains why the influence of *Ren. philippinensis* is not obvious. The red, orange and violet blue ancestors of this orchid give it a vibrant color that falls somewhere between warm pink and purple.

White – *Christensonia vietnamica* – Geni Smith

Class IX – Miscellaneous



Blue – *Ceratostylis retisquama* – Cora and Ken Ramborger

More than 60 (some sources indicate as many as 148) species of *Ceratostylis* inhabit the lowland tropical forests of Southeast Asia, and especially the Philippines, which is where our blue ribbon winner comes from. It is one of the showiest of the genus, and though the individual flowers are not long lived, plants bloom off and on throughout the year. The terete leaves arise from a wandering rhizome encased in papery brown sheaths, out of which the single flowered inflorescences emerge carrying bright red-orange or salmon red blossoms about one inch in spread. Plants enjoy being mounted but need frequent water during the summer growing season. They need less water in winter, but fairly high humidity must be maintained. Curiously, not one single species of *Ceratostylis* has a registered hybrid to its name! They are not closely related to any other genera, and apparently will not even cross within their own genus.

Red – *Spiranthes cernua* var. *odorata* – Cheryl Bruce

White – *Bulbophyllum biflorum* – Greg Smith

CORRECTIONS ON PREVIOUS RIBBON WINNERS:

September 2011 Newsletter, *Oncidium* Alliance blue ribbon winner entered by Maura Caffrey



Brassidium Shooting Star 'Black Gold' HCC/AOS (Brassidium Gilded Urchin x Brassia Edvah Loo)

The original entry form for this plant did not have the grex name. It was later emailed to me, but somehow I never received it. *Brsdm.* Shooting Star is a 1990 introduction by the Rod McLellan, Co. of San Mateo, CA.

October 2011 Newsletter, Slipper Alliance blue ribbon winner entered by Maura Caffrey



***Paphiopedilum* Hsinying Spring Green (Hsinying Citron '#9' x *lawrenceanum*)**

There was some mix up in the entry forms or the incorrect form was pulled for this plant. Maura does also have the plant described in the comments, *Paph.* Hsinying Fairtron (Hsinying Citron '#10' x *fairrieum* v. *album*) and it does clearly show the influence of the *Paph.*

fairrieanum parent with distinctly downswept petals. Both orchids are 2011 registrations by Ching Hua Orchids in Hsinying, Taiwan.

Join the Atlanta Orchid Society

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

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

GROWING TIPS for September

By Courtney T. Hackney

Email: Hackneau@comcast.net



Growing Tips was not submitted in time for publication of this month's newsletter. When it arrives it will be forwarded to all the members.

Check out the Fuqua Orchid Conservatory Blog:

www.theorchidcolumn.com

2012 Officer and Trustee Nominations

President – Geni Smith
 Vice President – Maureen Pulignano
 Secretary – Jessica Wackerman
 Treasurer – Clark Weisner
 Trustee 2012-2015 – Terry Glover
 Trustee 2012-2015 – Lynne Gollob

Member voting on this slate of nominees will take place at the November monthly meeting. PLEASE ATTEND!

Wear Your Name Badge!



At our recent Board of Trustees meeting a new policy was adopted for our name badges. We now encourage our members to take their name badges home – or keep them in your cars. We also approved a means to encourage members to wear them to each meeting

Those who wear their badge to the meeting will receive ONE FREE RAFFLE TICKET!

We especially encourage our long-term members to participate. Although many of you may be plant contributors to the raffle table, wearing your badge and offering your free ticket to one of the many new members is not only a great way to introduce yourself, it also provides a warm welcome.

If you do not have a current badge either at home or in our collection, please let me know a few days before the meeting and I will make one for you.

Maureen Pulignano
 Membership Chair
maureen@deefalt.com

RECENT ACTIVITY AT THE ATLANTA JUDGING CENTER

The following awards were granted at recent sessions of the AOS judging center. They are provisional awards pending publication by AOS. Certificates of Horticultural Merit and Certificates of Botanical Recognition are also provisional pending identification by an AOS certified taxonomist prior to publication of the award.

All award photos this page © Maureen Pulignano



Rhyncolaeliocattleya Green Melody 'Panther Creek'
HCC/AOS

Exhibited by Barney & Aileen Garrison



Brassisia Shooting Star 'Black Gold' HCC/AOS
Exhibited by Maura Caffrey

In Bloom at Marble Branch Farms



Cattleya Beaufort 'MBF Firebird'
(A seedling from a Carter & Holmes remake of
the cross using tetraploid parents)

In Bloom at Marble Branch Farms



Cattleya Yellow Warbler 'MBF Oriole'
(*C. Love Fresh* x *Cattleya* [formerly *Sophronitis*]
cernua) *C. cernua* is difficult to breed with but makes
great cluster flower miniatures!