



SEPTEMBER EVENTS

Monthly Meeting: 8:00 pm Monday, September 10, 2018
Atlanta Botanical Garden, Day Hall

Pre-meeting Class (7:15-7:45) : Jody Gomez will discuss preparing your plants for fall and winter.

Program: Peter T. Lin - Mini-Catts: Delightful Cattleyas in Miniature

Greengrowers – Saturday Sept. 22 at the home of Richard and Stephanie Hallberg (see page 3)

Peter T. Lin
 Diamond Orchids

Mini-Catts: Delightful Cattleyas in Miniature

Peter T. Lin will be presenting a talk on one of his favorite topics: Mini-Catts, also known as miniature Cattleyas. Peter will be sharing a fast-paced Powerpoint presentation on these charming orchids. The journey will begin with a review of the miniature species, early hybrids, and then to some of the relevant hybrids of today. He will also review how to grow these wonderful plants.

Peter started growing orchids over 25 years ago, but then stopped due to school and starting a career. It wasn't until about 7 years ago that the orchid "bug" came back and he is now heavily involved once again. He is an accredited judge with the American Orchid Society and a hybridizer of mini-catts. He enjoys meeting with other orchid enthusiasts, and can often be found at various orchid shows and societies around the country. He also has hundreds of photos of his orchids that he maintains on Flickr. You can view them by typing this address into the internet:

<http://www.flickr.com/photos/minicatt/collections/>

Due to limited growing space, Peter likes to specialize in miniature orchids, both species and hybrids, and has received numerous AOS awards. His other interests in orchids include Dendrobiums, Angraecoids, and Neofinetias. He maintains a collection of a thousand or more orchids at his home in Southern California in 3 small greenhouses, as well as in the house under fluorescent lights.



Slc. Tropical Star 'Fire Tips'



Slc. Star of Life '#1'

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ATLANTA ORCHID SOCIETY**Officers****President****David Mellard** 404-310-9899**Vice-President/Programs****Helen (HB) Blythe-Hart** 770-656-4054**Secretary****Darrell Demeritt** 404-377-4187**Treasurer****Dan Williamson** 301-717-0939
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Volume 59: Number 9 – September 2018

Newsletter Editors: Danny Lentz & Mark Reinke

The Atlanta Orchid Society is affiliated with the American Orchid Society, the Orchid Digest Corporation and the Mid-America Orchid Congress**Minutes of August 13, 2018 Meeting**

The August 13, 2018 meeting of the Atlanta Orchid Society was held at the Atlanta Botanical Gardens. David Mellard, president, presided. The speaker for this month was Fred Clarke, Sunset Valley Orchids, who gave a presentation on catasetums. The society approved the July meeting minutes, and Dan Williamson gave the treasurer's report. The society welcomed Jason Chin as a visitor.

David announced these upcoming events: (1) AOS monthly judging at Turner Theater, Saturday, Sept 8, 1 pm, (2) AtIOS regular monthly meeting, Monday, Sept 10, 8 pm, minicattleyas, (3) society auction, Oct 20, (4) Mid-America Orchid Society Congress meeting, Oct 27-28, and (5) AOS members meeting, Oct 31-Nov 3, Apopka, FL. For more information, see the Events Calendar section of the society newsletter.

The Victoria Estates Garden Club near Emory University requested a speaker from the society for their Oct 2018 meeting. HB Blythe-Hart and Roy Harrow volunteered. The South Metro Orchid Society will have their annual auction on Saturday, Sept 29. Contact Roy Harrow for more information.

By secret ballot, the society chose the final member of the nominating committee: HB Blythe-Hart. Other nominating committee members include Danny Lentz (chair), Doug Hartong (2017 chair), Daryl Wattley, and Carson Barnes. According to the society by-laws, the nominating committee will present the slate of officers at the Oct meeting, which will be published in the Nov newsletter. The society will vote on the slate at the Nov meeting, and the new officers and trustees will be installed at the Dec meeting.

The next monthly meeting of the Atlanta Orchid Society will be Monday, Sept 10, when Peter T. Lin will speak on mini-cattleyas. He will bring plants for sale.

The society's annual auction will be on Oct 20 (Saturday) at the Rock Springs Presbyterian Church just down the road from ABG on Piedmont. If you have plants to donate to the garden, please send a list to Mark Reinke (markreinke@att.net). More information about this covered-dish event will be in the September newsletter.

We sold some Cattleya seedlings at the 2017 auction that were labeled *Cattleya dowiana*. A plant from that batch has bloomed and they are actually *Cattleya maxima*. We apologize for the mixup.

Events Calendar

September

8 - American Orchid Society monthly judging, (noon) training, (1pm) judging, at the Atlanta Botanical Garden - Hardin Visitor Center - Turner Theater

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

Peter T. Lin will speak on Mini-Cattleyas.

<http://www.diamondorchids.com/>

September 21-23

Alabama Orchid Show

Birmingham Botanical Gardens
2612 Lane Park Rd, Birmingham, AL

Free parking and admission

29 – South Metro Orchid Society Picnic and Auction
see page 4 for details

October

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

Helen Hersh will speak on Windowsill Growing.

www.mountprospectorchids.com

13 - American Orchid Society monthly judging, (noon) training, (1pm) judging, at the Atlanta Botanical Garden - Hardin Visitor Center - Turner Theater

October 20

Atlanta Orchid Society Auction
Rock Springs Presbyterian Church. Covered dish luncheon at 11, Auction from 12 until about 3.

October 26-28

Mid-America Orchid Congress Fall Meeting in Independence, Missouri

October 31 – November 3

AOS Fall Members Meeting & the International Slipper Orchid Symposium Meetings

Apopka, FL

Greengrowers at Richard Hallberg's House Saturday September 22, 10am-2pm

Longtime AtIOS member Richard Hallberg is shutting down his greenhouse this year and needs to find new homes for his plants and growing supplies. Richard will be giving away a variety of orchids as well as staghorn ferns, bromeliads, night blooming cereus, etc. Some of the plants will need spraying for scale and repotting. There are assorted supplies such as pots (both plastic and clay), baskets, tree fern plaques, cork plaques, wire hangers, etc. There are also some greenhouse supplies. Richard has been growing a diverse mix of species and hybrids for several decades and is a good resource if you have questions about greenhouses. Richard's wife Stephanie has also created a large woodland garden on part of their lot so be sure to take a stroll through the yard to see some more nice plants.

The address is: **152 Sloan Street, Roswell**

Richard can be reached at 678-643-5827 or rkhallberg@gmail.com.

Parking is limited in the driveway but there is a Baptist Church across the street at the corner of Walnut and Sloan with parking available, and there may be some street parking on Sloan but it's a little narrow.

Directions: Take 400 North to Northridge (Exit 6). Stay in the right lane and make turn onto Dunwoody Place. Follow Dunwoody Place to Roswell Road (BP on right), turn right. Go 1 ½ miles, across river, up hill. Second light at top of hill is Sloan St., turn right on Sloan. Go 4/10 mile to intersection of 5 streets. Turn left on Walnut and look for greenhouse.

Amazon Smile

You can help out the Atlanta Orchid Society simply by shopping at Amazon through their Amazon Smile program. To do this simply go to <http://smile.amazon.com> every time you want to shop at Amazon. When you go to checkout for the first time, you will be asked to designate your charity. If you type Atlanta Orchid Society in the search bar, we are the only result that comes up. Select that one. You can change the charity at any time, by following the directions on the About page. All of the details of the Amazon Smile program can be found on the Amazon site at: <http://smile.amazon.com/gp/chpf/about/>

Atlanta Orchid Society Monthly Ribbon Winners August 2018

Notes by Mark Reinke
Photos by Darryl Wattley

Class I – Cattleya Group



Blue – Cattleya Crystelle Smith
'Aileen,' AM/AOS – **Nancy Newton**
and in memory of David Glass

This orchid hybrid was originally registered in 1985 by Krull-Smith Orchids in Apopka, FL. Twelve different clones from that cross have received Awards of Merit from the American Orchid Society and that many more have received Highly Commended Certificates. There are only a few cattleya hybrids that have more flower quality awards. The cross is listed as *Cattleya* Beaufort x *loddigesii*. It is a delightful near miniature grower that is extremely free flowering when well grown.

A few years back, however, I made a "re-make" of the cross that produced results quite different in size, growth habit and flower color, making me question that *C. loddigesii* was actually the other parent in this cross where the *C. Beaufort* heritage is obvious. My version used a tetraploid *C. Beaufort*. But it seems hard to imagine that difference could have produced such a drastic change in the look. In fact, all of my plants were bifoliate rather than unifoliate, and had taller growths with pale lavender flowers and a pale yellow to white lip with no red markings. This would seem to indicate that even though the *C. Beaufort* I used was tetraploid, the *C. loddigesii* traits were dominant. Even when I used *C. Dream Catcher*, an offspring of *C. Beaufort* with even more red and

orange tones I got similar results and even taller plants, all bifoliate.

Whatever the actual other parent was in this original cross, if you can still find one in commerce it is well worth having. As far as I know, only three cultivars have been cloned: 'Aileen,' AM/AOS, 'Gold Throat,' AM/AOS and 'BK Orchids,' which is not awarded but has the most striking color contrast in the lip. All of these batches seem to have passed through the commercial pipeline at this point. If you do acquire one, note that we have found that these plants do best in baskets with minimal medium or as Nancy Newton discovered, in a clay pot with lava rock. This orchid seems to need extremely rapid drainage and quick drying to produce a healthy, long lasting root system. [Note from Aileen & Barney: Frank Smith made this cross with a tetraploid *C. Beaufort* and *C. harrisoniana* as the other parent, which was synonymous with *C. loddigesii* at the time.]

Red – Cattlianthe Trick or Treat –
Danny Lentz & Dianne Morgan

White–Cattleya Leoloddiglossa 'Call
That Blue,' AM/AOS –Carson
Barnes

Class II – Cymbidium Group

No Entries

Class III – Dendrobium Group

No Entries

Class IV – Epidendrum Group



Blue – Epidendrum magnoliae– Roy
Harrow

Epidendrum magnoliae is the northernmost growing epiphytic orchid species in the Western Hemisphere, documented from Bladen County, NC (inland and northwest of Wilmington) and extending south and westward on the coastal plain to Calcasieu County, LA (Lake Charles vicinity) on the Texas border. It also occurs down the peninsula of Florida to a line from about Tampa Bay to the Indian River. However, it is considered a rare or threatened species in NC, SC, GA, AL and MS. There is also a disjunct population in the three most northeastern states of Mexico, primarily in mountainous locations.

This small delicate orchid can grow in large colonies, especially on the tops of horizontal limbs of large, mature Live Oaks and other hardwoods. But because it is often found in conjunction with mats of resurrection fern, and the flowers are greenish to bronze in color, it is easily overlooked.

The record low temperature from Elizabethtown, NC, the northern extreme of its range, is a remarkable minus 3 Fahrenheit! That would indicate that in all but very cold winters it would be hardy in the Atlanta area. However, it will grow and bloom just as well with minimal cooling in winter to about the mid-50's F at night. The flowering period peaks in summer to fall, but is variable, and established plants can flush more than once per year.

For obvious reasons, hybridizers have obsessed over the years at the possibility of making frost hardy crosses by combining this species with other members of the greater Cattleya Alliance. While a few very nice things have been produced, none have shown the ability to survive freezes. However, for purposes of enjoyment and dependability, the two most outstanding in my opinion are *Epicatanthe* Butterfly Kisses (x *Ctt. Trick or Treat*) and *Vaughnara* (originally *Brassoepilaelia*) Fiftieth Anniversary (x *Bc. Richard Mueller*). While you will likely be challenged to find the former at this time, Carter and Holmes have cloned one of their best of the latter cross and I

purchased a blooming size plant as recently as February of this year.

Class V – Oncidium Group



Blue – Cyrtochilum macranthum
hybrid– **David Mellard**

This plant is a hybrid between *Cyr. macranthum* and another species, but the tag information wasn't fully legible. The plant came from Equaflor-A and the only hybrid they currently list on their site is *Cyr. macranthum* x *retusum*. The look of this flower is certainly possible with this pairing. A typical flower of *Cyr. macranthum* has a lip with a distinct inverted triangle look with a prominent callus in the center. The lip of this flower is broader and the callus is much reduced, which are traits of *Cyr. retusum*. In other *Cyr. retusum* crosses the color from the other parent is dominant, and in this plant the color pattern is nearly identical to *Cyr. macranthum*, but with less full segments and the much broader lip I just discussed. This pairing has not been registered as of the latest updates.

There are many beautiful *Cyrtochilum* species, but the showiest are natives of high elevation cloud forests in the Andes, from 6000 to over 9000 feet above sea level. David should be commended for his cultivation skills in bringing this plant to flower in this climate. The record highs for the range of either species in this cross don't even approach an average August day in Atlanta, so evaporative cooling or other temperature control is likely necessary to successful cultivation.

Red – Gombrassiltonia Hilo Ablaze
'Hilo Gold,' AM/AOS – **Dan Williamson**



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 some reason the tags that usually come with this showy hybrid combining *Gomesa*, *Brassia*, and *Miltonia* list the award for 'Hilo Gold' as a Highly Commended Certificate. In actuality, that clone received an 80 point Award of Merit in September, 2010.

Red – Jacquinella equitantifolia –
Kyle Brooks

Class VI – Cypripedium Group



Blue – Paphiopedilum stonei –
Carson Barnes

Paphiopedilum stonei is found only in Sarawak, which is a small province of Indonesia on the northwestern tip of Borneo. It is said to grow on limestone slopes or cliffs that face northeast and receive high shade. While they are seen growing with minimal media, mostly mosses and leaf debris, covering their roots, the area receives plentiful to copious rainfall year round so they would likely never dry out. Judging by how few mountains and large hills remain forested in that province it is likely becoming rare in the wild.

The medium to large sized plants produce inflorescences that can bear up to five flowers, with the bloom season peaking in summer. The flowers have a unique look that would not be mistaken for another species, with a stark white dorsal sepal that can carry a few deep purple lines, often in a broken pattern, a purple pouch lip with a fine network of deep veins and petals that flare out and then down in fumanchu style. The petals are yellow green overlaid with irregular purple markings that coalesce into solid dark purple on the trailing, twisted tips.

This is a hot growing species that will not do well below 60F for extended periods. It likes bright light that is a bit diffuse, and year round frequent watering. The amount of water required means that repotting needs to be done as often as once a year, before the media begins to break down, for optimal plant health.

The list of fabulous crosses made from the species is long, but the most awarded and most often used for further breeding is *Paph. Lady Isabel* (x *rothschildianum*) which was first done in 1897 and has numerous AOS awards including two First Class Certificates from the AOS.

Red – Paphiopedilum tonsum–
Carson Barnes

White– Papiopedilum Clair de Lune
'Edgard Van Belle,' AM/AOS –
Carson Barnes

The above is the corrected spelling from the registration records for this wonderful Paph. which was ahead of its time when awarded 88 points in 1968, and still compares well with more recent breeding. When awarded, the flower span was measured at 15 cm, which is just shy of 6 inches. Divisions of this clone still bring high prices.

Class VII - Phalaenopsis Group



Blue – *Phalaenopsis cornu-cervi* variety *flava* – **Veronique Perrot**

Phalaenopsis cornu-cervi (pronounced “kor-new-SIR-vee”) is a widespread species growing at a variety of elevations from northeast India to Burma, Thailand, the Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Java and Borneo. The species name means “stag horn” and refers to the persistent, antler-like inflorescences, which continue to flower for years, producing a succession of blooms for several months peaking in late summer into fall.

There are two variants listed that have no purple pigmentation in the flowers: a variety *alba* and a variety *flava* (as this plant is labeled). However, looking at photos of both I see no difference, so I assume they are synonyms for the same color form, which is clear greenish yellow or chartreuse, with a same white center lobe on the lip as the typical color form.

While the flowers are not large and have rather narrow segments, an older plant can have several to many inflorescences in bloom at once. And

despite the drawbacks of the individual blooms, the species has been used in over 100 first generation hybrids and is in the background of another 300 or so advanced generation crosses. When paired with *Phal. violacea* to produce *Phal. Valentinii* (1959) flowers of heavy substance with an even, intense red-purple color were produced. This helped begin a breeding line still being worked with today for strong, rich red shades of improved form and flower count.

Because of the large natural distribution of *Phal. cornu-cervi*, it will grow in a wide range of conditions from cool to hot. In the wild rainfall is much reduced in the winter months, but humidity remains high and dew and mist is common, so in cultivation some reduction in watering is called for, but plants should never be allowed to remain completely dry. They will flower in fairly low light, but higher light that turns the foliage slightly yellow green will induce more and better blooms.

Red – *Phalaenopsis bellina* (a 4n or tetraploid form) – **Danny Lentz & Dianne Morgan**

Red - *Phalaenopsis equestris forma coerulea* – **Carson Barnes**

Class VIII - Vandaceous Group



Blue – *Angraecum magdalenae* – **David Mellard**

While this species from Madagascar rarely carries more than 3 flowers per inflorescence, it is a much more compact growing plant compared to some of the better known members of the genus, such as *Angcm. sesquipedale* and *Angcm. eburneum*,

and that is a big plus for growers with limited space. In fact, we have a plant of the latter species with six developing spikes, that will be a real show stopper when in bloom next month with up to a dozen flowers per spike. The problem is that no one but us will get to see it since it is too large to move down the greenhouse aisle.

The main stem of *Angcm. magdalenae* can reach twelve or more inches in height on a mature plant, which by then would also have several shorter growths clustered around it. But the full shaped, somewhat reflexed flowers are large enough to always be in good proportion to the plants size. They are pure white with a long curved nectar spur that forces sphinx moths to get down into its opening and right under the loosely attached anther cap to get their nectar reward, unwittingly carrying the orchid's sticky pollen packets to the next flower as they leave. There is a beautiful, somewhat spicy fragrance in the evening and the blooms last a month or slightly longer. Peak bloom season is May to August.

The main challenge to growing this species well here is our summer heat. It grows in the mountains of eastern Madagascar at around 6000 feet above sea level, often on large flat rocks where it is exposed to very

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bright light. The all-time record high of the nearest reporting station to the habitat is just a typical summer day here at 91F. That means effort must be made to keep the plant cool while still providing it with a good light level. In its habitat there is copious summer rainfall followed by a 5 or 6 month period with very little rain, but high enough humidity to promote plenty of nightly dew. So, in the peak of summer, watering should be almost daily, and in the middle of winter, regular light misting or light watering spaced a few days apart is sufficient.

There is a commonly available cross between this orchid and "Darwin's Orchid," *Angraecum sesquipedale* called *Angcm. Lemförde White Beauty* that will give you much of the same look as that famous, but large species in a plant that is more the size of *Angrcm. magdalenae* with more heat tolerance.

Red – Vanda No ID– Larry Kikkert

Class IX – Miscellaneous



Blue – Stanhopea tigrina –Nancy Newton and in memory of David Glass

This spectacular orchid, as anyone with a bit of orchid knowledge would be aware, produces flowers that last only 2 or 3 days at best, so it is always a treat to see one that decided to present itself in perfect condition for a meeting date. The bloom season typically peaks right in between our July and August monthly meetings so perhaps Nancy

has special powers to coax hers to slow down and wait!

The entry slip listed the plant as "*Stanhopea tigrina* var. *San luis Potos.*" I can't find anything on a distinct variety with a name like that, but I can confirm that the state of San Luis Potosí is within the natural range of this species, which is described as occurring "on oak trees in the well-watered, thick forests of the eastern slope of the Mexican Plateau at elevations up to 6550 ft. (2000 m). It was originally collected near Xalapa, Veracruz at 3300-4250 ft. (1000-1300 m), and later collections of both the normal *S tigrina* and *S tigrina* var. *nigroviolacea* have been made in the mountains near the city of Veracruz and near Orizaba"

As you see in the above description, two forms are mentioned. The exhibited plant, with its heavy purple markings, would fall into the "variety *nigroviolacea*" group. Sometimes this form has been given its own species status, but more recent studies point to it and the form with a tiger pattern of purple spots instead of large blotches being the same species.

The allure of this orchid for growers, which is capable of balancing the short life of the blooms, is their large size, fantastic if not bizarre shape, and the heady perfume that may be a bit too much for sensitive noses or small enclosed spaces. It is also fascinating to watch the spikes develop slowly into huge buds that resemble weird, semi-translucent "alien" pods. If you happen to be there at the right moment you'll see them burst open to become fully formed flowers in as little as 10 minutes!

Stanhopea are not good choices, of course, for "windowsill" growers since they must be in baskets with large mesh and lined with sphagnum or coconut fiber to allow the downward developing spikes to pass unhindered. The mix inside the basket should be moisture retentive, but well drained. During the summer months they need nearly daily watering, and the balance of the year should never fully dry out. Too much dryness will quickly mar the foliage with lots of black spots, as will too

high of light. But bright, diffused light is needed for good flowering, so the right balance may require adjustments to plant position at first. Some species will spike on a staggered schedule, extending the amount of days to enjoy open flowers, but I have always found *Stan. tigrina* to produce all of its spikes at the same time, opening all at once or within a few days of each other. In 2009, a plant exhibited by the Jardin Botanique de Montreal received a simultaneous 90 point CCE and 86 point AM with 34 inflorescences carrying 73 open flowers and buds.



Blue–Habenaria rhodocheila– David Mellard

This charming orchid is found in middle elevations in the mountains of Southeast Asia as well as in the Philippines, often growing in dappled light on moss covered rocks. The species name means Red Lipped, but the color ranges through many shades of red, orange, and pink to clear yellow as in this example. Most recently, those with a bright, fluorescent orange lip have been the most available type, but that batch seems now to have passed through the commercial pipeline. The plants are described as carrying 5 to 15 flowers and being 8 to 12 inches tall. But I have seen well grown specimens that are taller and had more flowers.

There is an extensive article on this genus in the August, 2018 edition of *Orchids* magazine, showing not only many nice species, but also some great hybrids. Unfortunately,

few species and hybrids are readily available from suppliers.

The habitat where *Hab. rhodocheila* grows is influenced by the monsoon, with a very wet summer and dry winter. Obviously, plants that are growing on moss covered rocks would dry out even more than if they were in soil. Thus the growth habits are distinct. Smallish tubers carry the plant through the dry season when all the above ground portions wither away. With the onset of the rains in April or May, the tubers quickly sprout into shoots that develop rapidly to flower by late summer or earliest fall. After flowering, they die back again, but their root system can produce multiple tubers that will ultimately form a colony of flowering stems.

A few years ago, member Roy Harrow brought an absolutely stunning pot full of this orchid in bloom to the show in Birmingham, AL that occurs in September. He told me that he let the pot sit in water while the plants were actively growing and that made them grow bigger and better. Since then, that is how I have been growing my plants

and I find what he said to be true. Not only more lush growth, but bigger flowers are being produced. I sit them in shallow commercial baking trays once growth starts, usually in April for me, and then add some Nutricote time release fertilizer pellets to the surface of the media. After flowering they are removed from the trays and allowed to dry as the tops die back. While the cultural advice says to lightly water the pots occasionally through dormancy, I find keeping them totally dry works best for me. When I see how many new shoots emerge in spring, I decide whether to keep the plant in the existing pot or step it up to larger. You can also separate all the tubers and pot them up individually if you prefer one stem to a pot. But very small tubers will not be blooming size their first year.

Red – *Cycnoches barthiorum* 'Pink Dove' – Danny Lentz & Dianne Morgan

White – *Coelogyne usitana* – Larry Kikkert

South Metro Orchid Society Annual Picnic & Auction

Saturday Sept. 29, 2018.

Location: Home of Mike & Mary Cawthon

[135 South Mt. Carmel Rd.
McDonough, GA 30253](https://www.google.com/maps/place/135+South+Mt.+Carmel+Rd.,+McDonough,+GA+30253)

678-583-4096

mmcawthon@bellsouth.net

If you think you might like to go, please let this email address know in case we need to plan on a large number of new visitors.

Registration will start at 11:00am
Lunch at 12:00 Auction at 1:00pm

Proceeds from the sale of all plants/items will go to the SMOS (a 501C3 organization)

Guests to provide casseroles, salads, desserts etc. Hosts will provide beverages.

Doug Hartong is offering the following plants for sale. You can contact Doug at 678-667-6028 or catmando@mindspring.com

(2) Plumeria (4-5 feet tall)	C. Pink Leopard
(2) Epiphyllums (orchid cactus)	Laelia anceps X Brassolaelia Aurora
Sobralia decora 'Pale Form'	Lc. Twilight Song (4N)
Trichoglottis philippinensis var. brachiata 'Dustin', HCC/AOS	Lc. Canhamiana var. coerulea 'Cobalt', AM/AOS
Trichoglottis rosea (mounted)	Lc. Little Oliver 'Tomiko'
(2) Cattleya schilleriana (mounted)	Rlc. California Girl 'Orchid Library' X Rlc. Izumi Girl
Sc. Love Knot (mounted)	Rlc. Robert Ferguson 'Florida Sunset', HCC/AOS
C. Speciosissima 'Snow Queen', FCC/AOS	Rechingara Honky Tonk Woman
(leuddemanniana? Gravesiana?)	(2) Rhynchovola David Sander (mounted)
C. trianae 'The President', FCC/AOS	Rolfeara Jewel
	Ctt. Varnut Valentine



Cyrtorchilum sp. growing at 3000m elevation in ruins of Kuelap, Peru



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Student membership, 1 year - \$40, 2 years - \$75

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