



JULY EVENT

Monthly Meeting: 8 p.m. Monday, July 12, 2021

Atlanta Botanical Garden, Day Hall

Orchid Chat

see below for details



Volunteer *Calopogon tuberosus* in Mark's bog garden

A word from the President:

At last!! We can meet LIVE again!! I'm so excited!! It's been so long since we've seen each other and I'm really looking forward to greeting all the new members in person! The last time we gathered was at Jon's Garage at Atlantic Station for our well-attended plant swap last year!! Can't believe it's been so long...

This month's meeting will be a departure from our regularly planned speaker programs. Though we'll be Zooming the meeting for folks at home, we'll also spend some time reconnecting with each other. A little after 8 p.m. we'll be doing an informal Q and A session where we answer your burning questions about growing orchids, fertilization, repotting, pests or specialized care and culture of your problem (or)kids. We have a trea-

sure trove of knowledge among our members and the generosity to share information, sources, and even supplies. So bring your orchid questions (and the names of your orchids) so we can help demystify your query. Please remember to bring any sick orchids in a bag to prevent transmission of any creepy critters or other "bugs."

Barbara Barnett, our Membership Co-Chair, has written some very helpful information in her column, so please give it a good gander especially if you're new to the Society. We heartily welcome you to the Society of Orchid fanatics. SEE you Monday!!

~HB

July Note to New Members

Welcome New Members to the Atlanta Orchid Society IN PERSON MEETING!

It is almost here. I can't tell you how happy I am to be attending a live meeting.

We want to meet you all. I thought I should share some items to expect at a LIVE meeting. To start, EVERYONE will get a NAME TAG this month.

1. The meeting starts at 8 p.m., at the Atlanta Botanical Garden in DAY HALL, which is located right after the restaurant on the left. We start gathering about 7:30 so we can socialize and get setup before the actual meeting starts. The Gar-

den is closed to visitors on Mondays, but you can enter for the meeting. Just push the door!

2. If you have a plant in bloom to share, please bring it. We have tables set up by category and plant name tags to fill out. (Ask what to do if you don't have a name for the plant)

3. Parking at the Atlanta Botanical Garden for one meeting will cost about \$7 for 3 hours. You pay when you leave with cash or credit card. You can purchase parking passes for a number of visits at the Garden gift shop. Note that the gift shop is closed on Mondays, so you

need to come another day to purchase a pass.

4. If you have a "sick" plant that you want us to look at you can bring it in a plastic bag to protect other plants. An experienced member will help you.

5. At meetings we may have a vendor selling plants. Buying opportunities... :)

6. We may also have a plant raffle: a fundraiser for the Society.

Barbara Barnett,
Co-Membership Chair

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The Atlanta Orchid Society Bulletin

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Newsletter Editors: [Véronique Perrot](#) & [Mark Reinke](#)

The [Atlanta Orchid Society](#) is affiliated with the [American Orchid Society](#), the [Orchid Digest Corporation](#), the [Mid-America Orchid Congress](#), and the [Garden Club of Georgia](#).

Minutes of May Meeting of the Atlanta Orchid Society

The May 10th, 2021 meeting of the Atlanta Orchid Society was called to order by Helen Blythe-Hart, President, at 8 p.m. Due to the Covid19 situation, the meeting was held via Zoom. There were no new members or visitors to announce. HB announced that the society would resume normal meetings in July. Danny announced that the annual so-

ciety show will be held over three days in November. Danny Lentz introduced Carri Raven-Riemann who gave a presentation on Demystifying NZ moss. After the presentation, Carri fielded questions from members. Danny showed photos that members had sent in of their in-bloom plants. The meeting was then adjourned.



Some additional eye candy: Vinh's *Vanda* Barbara Ferri

EVENTS CALENDAR

July

10 – AOS monthly judging
12 – Atlanta Orchid Society Monthly Meeting, in person in Day Hall, ABG!

August

9 – Atlanta Orchid Society Monthly Meeting, Mershon Hall, ABG: Ice Cream Social and Greenhouse tour
14 – AOS monthly judging

September

11 – AOS monthly judging
13 – Atlanta Orchid Society Monthly Meeting, Mershon Hall, ABG: Eric Sauer on Maxilarias

November

19–21 – AtIOS Orchid Show

Judges' Corner

The Atlanta Judging Center met on Saturday, June 12th at 2 p.m. 21 plants were submitted for judging and all were evaluated for awards. Of the 21 plants that were submitted, 4 received AOS awards. They are:

Cattleya tigrina 'Palmetto Thunder', a cross of *C. tigrina* Brazilian Beauty x *C. tigrina* Towering Inferno, which received an AM of 82 points (owned by Fred Missbach).

Vanda Crownfox Avocado Honey 'Blood Moon,' a cross of *Vanda* Siam Spots x *Vanda* Doctor Anek, which received an AM of 83 points (owned by RF Orchids). Robert Fuchs, President of the American Orchid Society, was a guest at our judging center and participated in judging. The award was granted to a cut flower inflorescence.

Bletilla ochracea 'Chasus,' a species that received a CCM of 82 points (owned by Charles and Susan Wilson).

Vanchoanthe Ben Mianmanus 'Crownfox,' a cross of *Vandachostylis* Evergreen Magic x *Papilionanda* Mimi Palmer, which received an HCC of 78 points (owned by RF Orchids). This award was granted to a cut flower inflorescence.

Please see attached photographs taken by Charles Wilson.



V. Crownfox Avocado Honey 'Blood Moon'



Vanchoanthe Ben Mianmanus 'Crownfox'



C. tigrina 'Palmetto Thunder'



Bletilla ochracea 'Chasus'

You are always welcome to bring your plants or cut inflorescences to our monthly judging which is held at 2 p.m. on the second Saturday of each month at the Atlanta Botanical Gardens. We meet in Mershon Hall.

Doug Hartong
Chair, Atlanta Judging Center



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

Do you love Orchids?
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American Orchid Society Judge?



Come learn with us
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Notes on plants submitted to the virtual meeting of the Atlanta Orchid Society for June 2021

Notes by Mark Reinke; photos by various members of the AtIOS

I want to thank all the members who took the time to submit photos of their plants in bloom for the duration of our virtual meetings. The June meeting was the last one before in-person meetings and regular ribbon judging begins again in July. Do not be shy about bringing your plants in flower to the meeting so other members can continue to see the wide variety of orchids under cultivation by our membership. For the final month of virtual meetings, I will be concentrating on what I feel were the highlights in each category.

Mark

Cattleya Alliance

May and June are the peak flowering months for *Cattleya purpurata*, and we had several plants in bloom to view at the June meeting. This species is native to Brazil, and here is the description of the habitat from Baker's notes:

"Plants were originally found on the narrow, swampy, coastal plain, but the habitat is now known to extend from just east of Santos southward through the states of São Paulo, Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul to the region south of Porto Alegre. Within this coastal zone, plants are uncommon in the swamp forest, but they are more plentiful in the heavy forest along small creeks, usually below 600 ft. (180 m). The habitat extends some 750 miles (470 km), but it is seldom more than a few miles wide.



C. purpurata forma striata

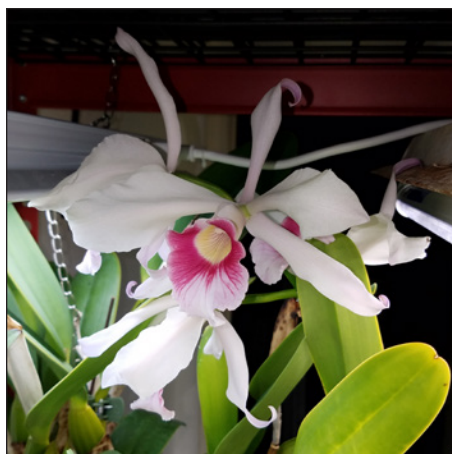


C. purpurata

Laelia purpurata was originally common throughout much of this range. Early visitors to the region reported that plants were so plentiful that they even grew in the sand along the beach. Because of excessive collecting and habitat destruction, however, plants in the wild are now found only in very tall trees in remote, hard-to-reach areas. Miranda (1990) reports that in Rio Grande do Sul plants grow on large old trees a bit inland from the sea, in Santa Catarina they are found on scrubby vegetation growing on rocky hills directly facing the sea, and in São Paulo they grow in swampy areas."

A couple of things can be gleaned from this description: First, note that Rio Grande do Sul is about as far south of

the equator as Jacksonville, FL, is north of the equator. This species is very temperature tolerant and can easily survive brief periods of weather near the freezing point. Also note that the range is confined to the coastal region, which creates a marine climate that has no distinct dry season. *Cattleya purpurata* will grow and bloom best if given water throughout the year, with good drainage but no real winter rest. The species comes in numerous color forms and entire orchid clubs in Brazil are dedicated to growing nothing else. Bailey Santwire showed us a plant typically known as *forma striata* with white segments streaked with purple to match the purple lip. Barbara Barnett and Danny & Dianne both had plants of *forma carnea* in flower, known for its pure white segments contrasting with a lip heavily brushed in rose pink. In my opinion, this color form also has the best fragrance, with hints of anise. Vinh Nguyen showed us a form that is closer to the most typical color form in the wild, with white or near white segments contrasting with a strong purple lip. This species is a large grower but still prized for its floriferousness and relatively easy culture. It factors into the ancestry of more than 21,000 registered orchid hybrids. Unfortunately, it blooms when there are few orchid shows to display its beauty.



C. purpurata forma carnea (left, Danny & Dianne's; right: Barbara's)

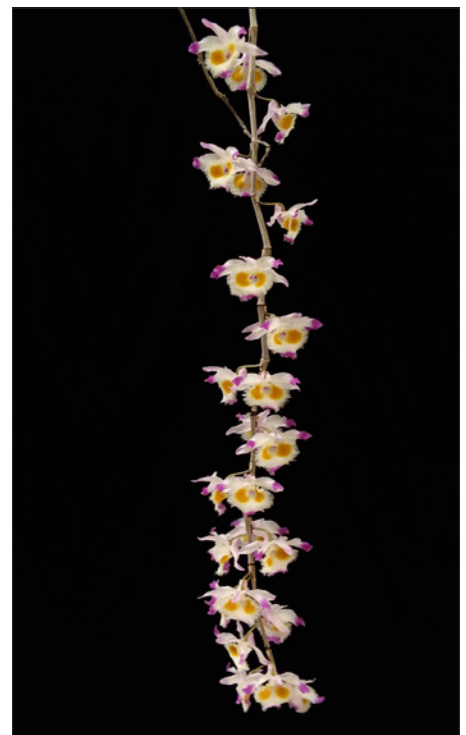


Rechingerara Honky Tonk Woman

I showed of a hybrid between *C. purpurata* and *Brassavola nodosa* called *Bc. Morning Glory*, originally registered in 1958 and remade many times due to its continued popularity. This cross often blooms this time of year and again in late fall into winter. The example I entered is very unusual in that the lip is strongly marked but carries the “color bleed” in the center of the midlobe common to many examples of *C. purpurata*. This is a first blooming seedling so we will see if this trait continues and if the flowers improve as the plant matures.

One other plant of note was my entry of *Rechingerara* Honky Tonk Woman. This cross of *Rth. Bouton D’Or* x *L. undulata* was made by Lenette Greenhouses of Kannapolis, NC, but registered by Arthur Chadwick in 2005 after they had closed their doors. I obtained a batch of

cloned plants of the cross some years back, but how the plant material got to labs in Taiwan to be multiplied is somewhat of a mystery. The plants were released without a clonal name but are presumably the ‘Chadwick’ form awarded in 2013. Since then, two other plants were awarded, and each given a different clonal name even though they are most likely all from this batch. Slow to reach maturity under my conditions, it took this plant close to a decade to finally put on these three nice heads of blooms. When they first open, the color is remarkably close to “brown” and not particularly impressive. But it gradually brightens to a rich coral-orange with some touches of lavender, yellow and white in the lip.



Den. devonianum (Mark’s)

Dendrobium Alliance

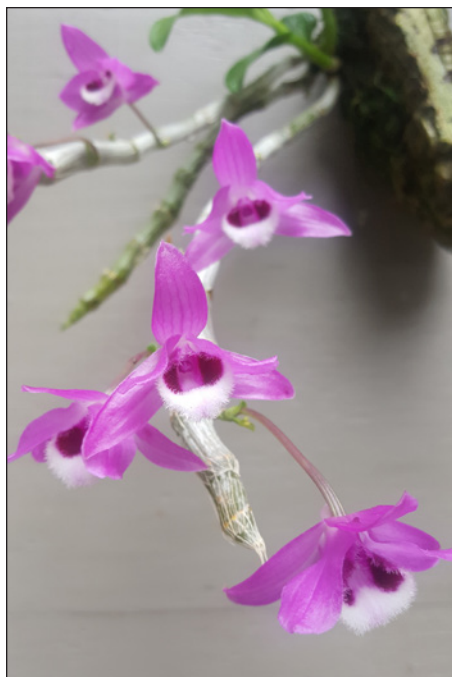
There were lots of species to view in this category in June. Probably the most eye catching is *Dendrobium devonianum*. I showed off a younger plant with flowers of good form, while Vinh Nguyen showed of a mature plant with at least 8 canes in flower. He has likely had this plant for several years to grow it to this size. The species is found in the mountains of Southeast Asia, generally, several thousand feet above sea level and is considered one of the harder species to grow. It



Bc. Morning Glory



Den. devonianum (Vinh’s)

*Den. parishii*

has very slender stems, usually half the width of a pencil, that can trail more than 3 feet on mature plants. Copious watering with good drainage is required in summer. My plant is watered daily at that time. Cooler and somewhat drier conditions in winter stimulate defoliation of the growths. The buds, however, do not begin to show until May, when the next season's stems are well underway. The small, but exquisite flowers have a hand painted quality and a highly fringed lip. They last about 2 weeks but are worth it in every sense if you can find an available plant and grow it well

Another late bloomer, and much easier to grow is *Dendrobium parishii*. It comes from a similar part of the world as the previous, but in a wider range of elevation. The flowers, which carry a "fruity, powdery" fragrance come up and down the previous season's stems which generally grow less than 24 inches in length. My plants are only now in flower at the end of June, with next years flowering growths well under way. The medium sized flowers have a fuzzy lip often with a dark throat but come in several color variations from the typical rose purple. Vinh showed us an example of the typical colored form and one with white segments contrasting with the purple throat. There is also a pure white form, still rare in cultivation. I recently obtained young seedlings of this form and

*Den. parishii* forma semi-alba

hope to offer them for sale in a couple of years.

We saw several examples of breeding in the "Antelope Flowered" Spatulata group this month. Véronique Perrot showed us her plant of *Den. Luwin Park x tangerinum*. This unregistered cross would be $\frac{3}{4}$ *Den. tangerinum* and $\frac{1}{4}$ *Den. attenuatum*. I showed a large plant of *Den. Touch of Gold*, which is *Den. gouldii* x *Den. johannis*. It is also one parent of *Den. QF Tiny Touch*, which combines it with *Den. Tiny Twister*, a primary hybrid of two dwarf species. In generally this group with long lasting flowers can get

*Den. Luwin Parx x tangerinum*

quite tall, so the latter cross is an effort to keep the ultimate size down to a more manageable level. Lovers of heat, bright light, regular watering and good drainage, if you have this space, this group is very rewarding with mature plants staying in bloom for many months of the year.

*Den. Touch of Gold*



Vaughnara Fiftieth Anniversary

Epidendrum/Encyclia Alliance

We had two hybrids in this group made from epiphytic species native to the mainland United States. We have only a handful of such orchids, but these two have been parents of several good crosses. Jon & Fi showed us *Vaughnara* Fiftieth Anniversary, which is a cross between *Epidendrum magnoliae* and *Bc. Richard Mueller*. While the flowers of this cross open a dull greenish, to brownish yellow, they brighten up as they mature to a nice sunny shade. The northern limit of *Epi. magnoliae* is Bladen County, NC, which is at a more northerly latitude than the city of Atlanta. Though much closer to the Atlantic Ocean, the record low is still around 60°F for this area. I showed off a plant of *Catyclia* Thumper McClain 'Pinnicale,' which is *Encyclia tampensis* x *C. Angelwalker*. This cross was made by McClain's Orchid Range in Jacksonville, FL back in 1977. That is just a few miles north of Putnam County, FL, the northernmost known location for wild growing *E. tampensis*. This species has been a parent of more than 40 awarded offspring but is also a wonderful thing to grow for its own charming merits.

The most awarded cross made from *E. tampensis* is *E. Cindy*, which combines it with *E. alata*, a species from Mexico to Costa Rica, growing in semideciduous tropical forests that drain into the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean. Véronique Perrot showed us an example of this species with more greenish segments and



E. alata (top: Vinh's; right: Véronique's)

Vinh Nguyen showed us one with darker segments. In both cases, the wing-like side lobes, which inspire the species name, and the characteristic skirt like white lip, trimmed in yellow with radiating purple lines are apparent. It can grow tall, well branched inflorescences with many flowers and has a nice fragrance.



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Rossioglossum ampliatus

Oncidium Alliance

Bailey Santwire exhibited a plant of *Rossioglossum ampliatus* (syn. *Oncidium ampliatus*). This species from the southern parts of Central America and the northern parts of South America has long been identified as an *Oncidium* species. The flowers are similar to many other species in that genus, yet the growth habit is much closer to *Rossioglossum* where it was placed in 2008. I have always found this species difficult to keep alive for more than a couple of years. Many sources recommend mounted culture like Bailey is growing it. This will mean, however, daily watering during the growing season and possibly more than once per day in hot, dry weather.

Less showy by contrast, but very well flowered, was Danny & Dianne's *Ornithocephalus bicornis*. There are more than 50 species in this genus spread through-



Ornithocephalus bicornis

out the tropical Americas. In naming this group, someone got out a magnifying glass and decided the column of the flowers resembles a bird's head. The plants make a fan of fleshy leaves with no accompanying pseudobulb and can make multiple inflorescences more than once per year.

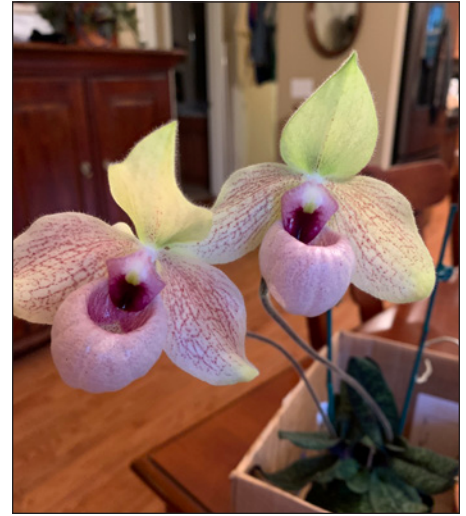
Jon & Fi showed off several plants in this category, with the best flowered and most notable being *Miltoniopsis*. Woodlands. This is an older hybrid in-

troduced by the Stuart Low Company of Sussex, England in 1949. Even though it came onto the scene nearly 75 years ago, it already represented 7 generations of breeding that started in 1889 with *Mps. Bleuana*, a cross between *Mps. roezlii* and *Mps. vexillaria*. More than 1100 additional registered cross descend from *Mps. Woodlands*, yet it is still being cultivated for its own loveliness and vigor.



Miltoniopsis Woodlands





Paph. Lynleigh Koopowitz (left & center: Danny & Dianne's; right: Barbara's)

Slipper Alliance

Barbara Barnett and Danny & Dianne both exhibited nice examples of *Paphiopedilum* Lynleigh Koopowitz, a primary hybrid between *Paph. delenatii* and *Paph. malipoense* originally registered by Paphanatics in 1991. Norito Hasegawa, the owner of that company, is now retired, but between 1987 and 2014 he registered nearly 200 *Paphiopedilum* crosses. The top dozen of his creations account for nearly 500 orchid awards. Dr. Harold Koopowitz, Professor of Ecology at the University of California, Irvine, and well-known author and orchid scientist, is a friend of Mr. Hasegawa and he named crosses after him, his son Michael and

daughter Lynleigh. *Paph.* Lynleigh Koopowitz has more than 50 awards worldwide. These plants are from a recent remake of the cross made with the darker form of *Paph. delenatii* and show stronger color than average examples and easily match the average size of the awarded examples at about four inches in spread.

HB gave us a look at one of the oldest multifloral hybrids, *Paph.* Prince Edward of York, originally registered in 1898 by Sanders of St. Albans, England, one of the venerable orchid producers that introduced over 2,000 new hybrids in its eight decades in the business. This cross was named after the future King Edward VII who would take the throne

at the death of Queen Victoria in 1901. It combines perhaps the two most impactful multifloral species, *Paph. rothschildianum* and *Paph. sanderianum*, and not surprisingly has garnered well over 100 orchid awards over the years. Helen's plant is still a youngster, flowering with two blooms. Awarded examples typically have four flowers with a vertical span of over 12 inches. I can recall seeing a group of awarded plants in flower for the first time about 25 years ago at the Miami International Orchid Show in Coconut Grove, FL, and the jaw dropping sight created a crush of visitors, mouths agape, and eager to take a closer look.



Paph. Prince Edward of York



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*Phal. amabilis*

Phalaenopsis Alliance

The highlight in this category this month were the species. Barbara Barnett showed us a nicely flowered example of *Phalaenopsis amabilis*. The name means the Lovely Phalaenopsis and it is the national flower of Indonesia. Its range extends as far north as the Philippines and as far south as Australia. Not surprisingly, this warm growing species is a key player in Phalaenopsis breeding extending as far back as 1886, and more than 33,000 registered hybrids trace their an-

*Phal. parishii*

cestry back to it.

Danny & Dianne showed us two beautifully marked flowers of *Phal. zebrina*, which is officially recognized as *Phal. sumatrana*. It was described under both names in 1860, with the former name

applied to examples with bold markings such as this one. The close-up photo clearly shows the fuzzy, brush-like tip of the lip. Like the previous species, the range extends to the Philippines and to parts of mainland Southeast Asia. More than 5500 registered hybrids descend from this beauty.

A third and quite different species was shown to us by Vinh Nguyen with his *Phal. parishii*. This small orchid has an unusually large number of long, fat roots as can be seen even in this young example. It comes from Northeast India, Burma and Thailand in locations that are hot and very moist during the growing season. While never growing large, older plants can develop several growths in a tight clump and there are awards for plants bearing 10 or more inflorescences at once. While not as frequently used as a parent compared to the two previous species, there are more than 80 registered mini hybrids that descend from it.

*Phal. sumatrana (zebrina)*

*Mystacidium flanaganii**Mystacidium braybonae**V. falcata* 'Pink Shower' x 'Lavender Dream'

Vandaceous Alliance

This month we saw two different examples of *Mystacidium*. This genus has only 11 known species and is concentrated in South Africa, with a couple examples ranging further north on the continent and one occurring in Madagascar. Lee Finley showed us *Mystacidium flanaganii*, which produces trailing spikes of greenish night scented blooms with a prominent nectary. Vinh showed us his plant of *Mystacidium braybonae*, with pure white flowers also described as fragrant. Both species are known only from limited habitats in South Africa and are small to miniature in stature. There are cultural awards for the latter species from the orchid society in its native South Africa given to plants with four to five hundred open flowers. Two examples in this country have received awards with around 200 flowers and buds.

Véronique Perrot showed us a very dark colored form of *Vanda falcata* mounted on a Kool-Log. While most commonly white, there were some recent batches of seedlings bred from parents with much more color that became available. This one, a cross between 'Pink Shower' and 'Lavender Dream' is exceptional for the deep lavender color and the contrasting nearly white lip. This species grows in the Japan, Korea, and parts of mainland China, often on deciduous trees where it receives intense light in winter and early

spring. Plants are described as growing out at an angle from the tree branches to allow for good drainage from the leaves. Véronique's plant is exhibiting this habit on the Kool-Log. During summer, this species wants copious watering along with good drainage. In winter, plants can dry out for a few days between watering, but if humidity is low, they should be carefully monitored. In 2018 a plant grown by Santa Barbara Orchid Estate received a simultaneous CCE and FCC from the American Orchid Society with almost 500 flowers. That had to be an amazing sight and a delight to the nose!

One other eye-catching species in this group was Carson Barnes' entry of *Vanda flabellata*, a relatively small species spread across the mountains of Southeast Asia. The little flowers offer a charming contrast between the greenish tan-brown segments and the fimbriated pure white lip peppered with bright magenta pink blotches. While this species does not seem to be capable of carrying loads of flowers at once, a hybrid made between in and *Rhyncostylis coelestis* known as *Vandachostylis* Thai Noi is a different story. A form named 'Pottsy's Violetta' received both an Award of Merit and a Certificate of Cultural Merit in June 2015 in St. Louis with 410 flowers on 23 separate inflorescences.

*V. flabellata*



Bulb. phalaenopsis

Miscellaneous

If I had to pick a star entry for this group, I might go with Vinh Nguyen's *Bulbophyllum phalaenopsis*. The weird and very odoriferous flowers of this large growing species are usually a meaty red color to aid in attracting flies for pollination. Vinh's plant is apparently offspring from a clone called 'Windy Hill's Copperhead,' which received a Certificate of Horticultural Merit in 2016 for its distinct color form. You can just see the tip of the Windy Hill Orchids tag peeking up in the background of the plant. This is not an orchid to have indoors while in bloom!

A species that is smaller growing and less smelly is Bailey's *Bulb. eberhardtii*, which Kew has decided is a form of *Bulb. longiflorum*. This species has a far flung natural range from East Africa to French Polynesia. Smaller still is George Guenther's *Bulb. farreri* of which only small amount of information is readily

available. It comes from Yunnan province of China, Vietnam, and Burma.

Lastly in Old World orchids we saw two quite different *Coelogyne*. Bailey presented us with a pale version of *Coel. xyrekes*. This is a medium sized plant with attractive puckered and pleated leaves that varies from near white to shrimp pink with a dark cinnamon colored patch on the lip and a bright yellow column (hidden from view in the photo). Several flowers are borne in succession on each inflorescence. It comes from the mountains of the peninsula shared by Thailand and Malaysia. I showed of the unique green and black flowers of *Coel.* South Carolina, a cross registered by Carter and Holmes Orchids in 1996. It is 3/4ths *Coel. pandurata* and 1/4th *Coel. asperata*, two species that come from the same region as *Coel. xyrekes* as well as neighboring islands but growing in hot climates and low elevations. I got seven inflorescences on this large and sprawling plant



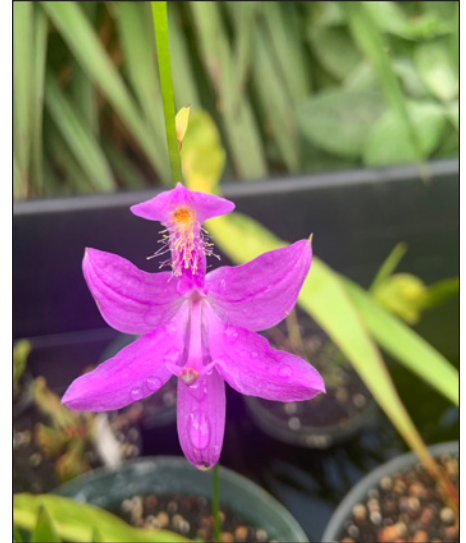
Bulb. eberhardtii



Bulb. farreri

but spread out over a couple of months so that no more than two were in bloom at once. What all *Coelogyne* species have in common is that the inflorescences is produced out of the center of a still developing new growth usually before the pseudobulb has begun to form.

Switching to the New World, this month we saw two of our showiest and easiest to cultivate native orchid species found in wetland environments. Both Bailey Santwire and I offered images of

*Coel. xerkes**Calopogon tuberosus alba* (Bailey's)*Calopogon tuberosus**Coel.* South Carolina

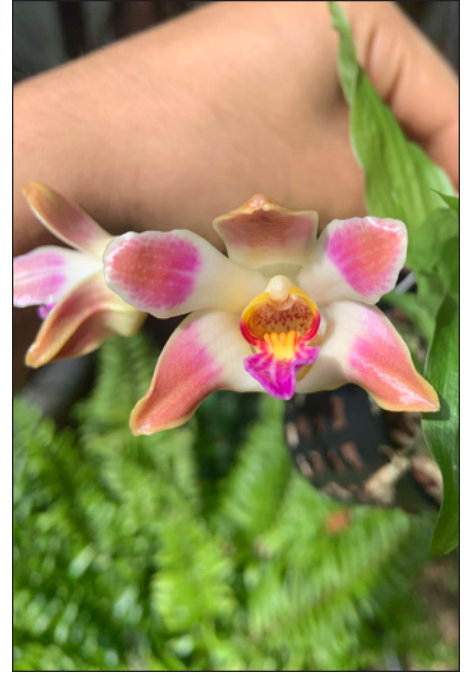
Calopogon tuberosus, our native Grass Pink Orchid, both in the normal lavender form and the less common pure white form. Bailey's plants are growing in pots set in a water retaining liner along with pots of *Sarracenia*, hardy Pitcher Plants. My plants have become naturalized in my large bog garden. I purchased a few dozen tubers and planted them when I first constructed the site. Some survived and others did not, seeming to prefer the less wet sections where they persisted. Finally, after several years, volunteer seedlings began to appear in the places they

favor, and now more come up each year. In addition, some of the original plants, like the clump of white ones I showed off in the photos, have multiplied into nice clumps. This species grows in suitable habitats from the Canadian border to south Florida and west to Texas and Minnesota. Its unusual nonresupinate flowers attract bees looking for pollen on the false beard of the lip. Their weight bends the lip down to contact the column and affix the pollinia to the bee. This method is highly effective, and I would estimate

80% of the flowers in my garden get pollinated. There are four other species of *Calopogon* in the eastern USA with more limited native ranges.

Another native species that occurs in a similar range to *Cpg. tuberosus*, but is the only member of its genus is *Pogonia ophioglossoides*, the Rose Pogonia Orchid. I originally started with a single 2" pot of these obtained from a conservation group known as Meadowview Biological Station. This species spreads rapidly by stolons and produces plenty of seed as

*Calopogon tuberosus alba* (Mark's)*Spiranthes vernalis*

*Pogonia ophioglossoides**Chysis limminghei*

well, so now there are many thousands of them in my bog garden blooming at the end of May. The slender stems bear one or sometimes two (and very rarely three) cute lavender flowers with a fuzzy lip. The genus name of both this species and the previous are based on the Greek word “pogon” which means bearded.

I should mention that Bailey showed another native orchid species which I

have identified as *Spiranthes vernalis*. This species can spread in large numbers in open grassy areas. If you look in the median of Interstate 295 around the western periphery of Jacksonville, FL, in mid-May you can see vast numbers of them in bloom. Just make sure someone is watching the road! This species is widespread in the east of the Great Plains and south of the Ohio and Missouri Rivers all

the way to the tips of Florida and Texas.

One of the showier tropical species from the New World this month was Bailey’s *Chysis limminghei*, which comes from low lying areas of the Mexico Gulf Coast and Guatemala. The color varies considerably on this orchid and Bailey’s plant has a nice blend of bright shades. Plants can bloom young but eventually may become a sprawling clump of

Mark’s bog garden with *Pogonia ophioglossoides*

*Lepanthes aculeata*

pseudobulbs up to 20 inches long. It is mostly deciduous in winter and flowers come out of the side of developing new growths in spring.

Finally, George Guenther gave us another series of tiny and charming Pleurothallids with *Lepanthes aculeata*, the Prickly Lepanthes from Ecuador and Peru, *Lepanthes cloesii* from Peru, *Lepanthes felis* from Colombia, *Lepanthes genetopophantica*, and the odd flowers of *Masdevallia angulifera* from Colombia, and *Masdevallia venezuelana*

*Lepanthes cloesii**Lepanthes felis**Lepanthes genetopophantica**Masdevallia angulifera**Masdevallia venezuelana*

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