

JANUARY EVENT

Monthly Meeting: Monday, January 8, 2024

Day Hall, at the Atlanta Botanical Garden

Gather at 7 p.m., Program starts at 7:30 p.m.

Orchid Culture, Panel Discussion 1:

Cattleyas and Dendrobiums

Members can bring plants to sell

Bring your blooming plants for our monthly ribbon judging



News from the Atlanta Judging Center

Holiday Greetings!

The Atlanta Judging Center, affiliated with The American Orchid Society, has been conducting monthly judging at the Atlanta Botanical Garden for many years. After our December judging, a vote was taken to **change our monthly judging venue** to Oglethorpe Presbyterian Church in Fellowship Hall. This was discussed at length at our Spring 2024 Business Meeting in November 2023 (*Ed. note: yes, the dates are correct*). A majority of the judges and students in attendance voted to move starting in January 2024 with our monthly judging.

This venue is located in Brookhaven, Georgia, just a short distance from the Atlanta Botanical Garden. The address is 3016 Lanier Drive NE, Atlanta, Georgia 30319. (*Ed. note: this is where the holiday party and the auction have been taking place for the last few years.*) Parking is free and plentiful. Access to the venue is a short walk.

The move was supported with the following facts: the horrendous and unreliable parking situation each month at the Botanical Garden; the parking expense each month to judges and students for monthly judging; and most importantly, the difficulty for the public to bring plants

to the ABG for judging which involves not only parking difficulties and expenses but the distance the exhibitor has to travel to bring in plants from the parking deck to the basement judging site. The Judging Center is here to provide a judging service to the community and the current situation was not meeting that need successfully.

We will continue to meet on the second Saturday of each month, with education at 12 noon and judging to follow. We hope this change will increase the number of orchids we all enjoy judging.

Doug Hartong
Chair, Atlanta Judging Center

Orchid Panel: How to grow Cattleyas and Dendrobiums

Come join us for January's "Orchid Culture – Panel Discussion I". For this month's panel discussion, we will focus on two of the largest and most diverse orchid genera: Cattleyas and Dendrobiums. We have Subject Matter Experts (SMEs) from our own Society who will answer your questions about orchid culture in this Q&A panel discussion, to help hone your orchid growing skills and to help solve your orchid issues. There are several ways our members have devised to successfully coax these wonderful plants to bloom and re-bloom, from growing them in a greenhouse to windowsill culture to growing

under artificial lights or on Kool Logs.

Advice about building your collection with purpose and where to buy quality plants will be touched on, as well as talking about the bumps we've all faced along the way, including how to handle the inevitable demise of cherished favorites, or dealing with pests and diseases, including virus testing. Ever wonder about the use, type, or amount of fertilizer on your charges? Or when is the right time to re-pot a Cattleya or Dendrobium? Just ask our experts! Learn how to navigate your way through the information and misinformation found on YouTube and how to

search the AOS website for culture sheets. You can save your questions for the meeting or e-mail them ahead of time to Firelli "Fi" Alonso (FiAlonso@outlook.com) who will be hosting this panel discussion, so we can prepare answers to your questions. If you have a problem plant that you'd like to bring to the meeting to have us diagnose, please totally enclose it in a plastic bag, so no pathogens or pests escape and infect other healthy orchids.

We will have our usual monthly Ribbon Judging, so bring your bloomers and we'll be sure to cheer you on! You might even get a ribbon...

Happy New Year, and it's Time to Pay your Dues!

It is time to renew your membership with the Atlanta Orchid Society! If you just need to renew and your info hasn't changed, go to atlantaorchidsociety.square.site/shop/memberships/2. Otherwise, go to the AtLOS web site and click on the Join/Renew button on the front page.

This does not apply to members who joined at the show last September: your membership is valid until the end of 2024. If in doubt, contact our treasurer, Edison Gu (hcg_u_edison@outlook.com)!

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The Atlanta Orchid Society Bulletin

Volume 65: Number 1 – January 2024

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](#).

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The American Orchid Society Judging Program

is seeking highly motivated orchid enthusiasts to join the judging ranks

Work with other like-minded people in support of AOS awards programs and educational efforts

For more information contact us at judges@aos.org



EVENTS CALENDAR

January 2024

7 – Atlanta Orchid Society board meeting, 1–4 p.m. Email [Firelli Alonso](#) if you want to attend the meeting

8 – Atlanta Orchid Society Monthly Meeting: panel discussion on how to grow orchids. Part 1: Cattleyas and Den-drobiums

13 – AOS monthly judging: new location, see note on page 1.

February

10 – AOS monthly judging

12 – Atlanta Orchid Society Monthly Meeting: 2024 Show preparation

March

8–10 – AtIOS Orchid Show: mark your calendars!

10 – AOS monthly judging

12 – Atlanta Orchid Society Monthly Meeting: panel discussion on how to grow orchids. Part 2: Oncidiums, Paphio-pedilums, Phalaenopsis and Vandas

Judges' Corner: November Judging

Greetings!

The Atlanta Judging Center awarded the following plants during our November judging at the Atlanta Botanical Gardens. Seven plants were considered and 3 received awards. Award photography by Charles Wilson.

2023-2115 *Paphiopedilum* Doll's Kobold 'Rudolph,' AM/AOS 80 points (*Paph. henryanum* x *Paph. charlesworthii*). Exhibitor: Helen Blythe-Hart

2023-2116 *Paphiopedilum henryanum* 'Ruby Ripples,' HCC/AOS 77 points. Exhibitor: Helen Blythe-Hart

2023-2117 *Phalaenopsis* I-Hsin Flaming Ball 'Stones River,' AM/AOS 87 points. (*Phal. Ox King Island* x *Phal. I-Hsin Beth*). Exhibitor: Tom Harper
Congratulations to the exhibitors!

Doug Hartong
Chair, Atlanta Judging Center



Paphiopedilum Doll's Kobold 'Rudolph'
AM/AOS



Paphiopedilum henryanum 'Ruby Ripples'
HCC/AOS



Phalaenopsis I-Hsin Flaming Ball 'Stones River,' AM/AOS

Judges' Corner: December Judging

Hello:

The Atlanta Judging Center met on December 9th, 2023, at our new venue for the upcoming year 2024. Please see photos of our judges "in action"!

Ten orchids were considered for awards and two received them. All photography by Charles Wilson.

2023-2118 *Cattlianthe* Charles Wilson 'Chasus III', AM/AOS 81 points (C. Circle Spirit x Ctt. Orchidglade). Exhibitors: Charles and Susan Wilson

2023-2119 *Bulbophyllum orientale* 'Mt. Airy,' CCM/AOS 82 points. Exhibitor: Andy Braun

Congratulations to the exhibitors!

Doug Hartong
Chair, Atlanta Judging Center



Cattlianthe Charles Wilson 'Chasus III' AM/AOS



Bulbophyllum orientale 'Mt Airy' CCM/AOS



Ribbon Judging Tally for 2023

One of the best features of our society is our monthly show tables and AOS ribbon judging, where we can see a wide variety of blooming orchids grown by our fellow members. Each year we award prizes for the members with the most points from ribbon judging for each quarter (\$25) and for the entire year (\$50). We had thirty-two different households win ribbons at the show tables in 2023.

Points are awarded as follows for each ribbon: 5 points for a blue ribbon, 3

points for a red ribbon, 1 point for a white ribbon, and 5 points for a green ribbon.

A member can only win one of the four quarterly awards, which typically makes the fourth quarter results very interesting.

Here is my tally; anyone else is welcome to verify. I looked at the newsletters for the January to November winners, and got Mark's writeup for December. Bailey managed not to win a quarter despite having the fourth highest total for

the year. He can thank Fred. Dianne and I won the year, but it's getting much more competitive than some recent years.

This year's winners are:

Q1: Danny & Dianne (51 pts.)

Q2: Fred Pippin (60 pts.)

Q3: Jon & Fi (29 pts.)

Q4: Edison Gu (27 pts.)

Year: Danny & Dianne (196 pts.).

~ danny

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2023
Bailey Santwire	9	9	14	15	16	19		8	14	5	2	5	32	50	22	12	116
Barbara Barnett	3		3	1					1				6	1	1	0	8
Bob Grzesik									3	3			0	0	3	3	6
Carl Quattlebaum & JoJo Stickney	8												8	0	0	0	8
Carson Barnes	12	23	9	9	16		8	11		5	12		44	25	19	17	105
Cary Green										1			0	0	0	1	1
Danny Lentz & Dianne Morgan	15	20	16	21	12	13	30	21	7	19	13	9	51	46	58	41	196
David Mellard			5			3							5	3	0	0	8
Doug Hartong						1	5						0	1	5	0	6
Edison Gu				5	3				3	10		17	0	8	3	27	38
Fred Pippin	11	15	8	9	27	24	3	10	9	9	15	10	34	60	22	34	150
Graham Wyatt								3	5		3		0	0	8	3	11
HB Blythe-Hart												5	0	0	0	5	5
Janet Sherwood									5		10		0	0	5	10	15
Jill Heske	5												5	0	0	0	5
Jody Gomez						5							0	5	0	0	5
Jon Crate & Fi Alonso	15	30	5	15	17	2	7	10	12	16	12	16	50	34	29	44	157
Karl Harden												8	0	0	0	8	8
Kim Williams											5		0	0	0	5	5
Liz de la Cruz		1				5							1	5	0	0	6
Loy Xingmen			5	3					5				5	3	5	0	13
Margaret Cekis					3					3			0	3	0	3	6
Mark Reinke & Gary Collier												11	0	0	0	11	11
Nick Rust							4		5				0	0	9	0	9
Norrie Keenan									1				0	0	1	0	1
Paul Reavis										3	10	3	0	0	0	16	16
Stephanie Byrne				3			5		3		5		0	3	8	5	16
Steve Schwab		1	1	4									2	4	0	0	6
Tim Cape											1		0	0	0	1	1
Veronique Perrot	1	5	8	11			5	5			8		14	11	10	8	43
Victoria Shaefer										1	5		0	0	0	6	6
Vinh Nguyen		5	24	5	10	7	12			5		5	29	22	12	10	73

Atlanta Orchid Society Monthly Meeting Ribbon Winners for December, 2023

Notes by Mark Reinke; photos by Danny Lentz & Jon Crate



Brassavola nodosa

Class 1: Cattleya Alliance

Blue: *Brassavola nodosa* – Edison Gu

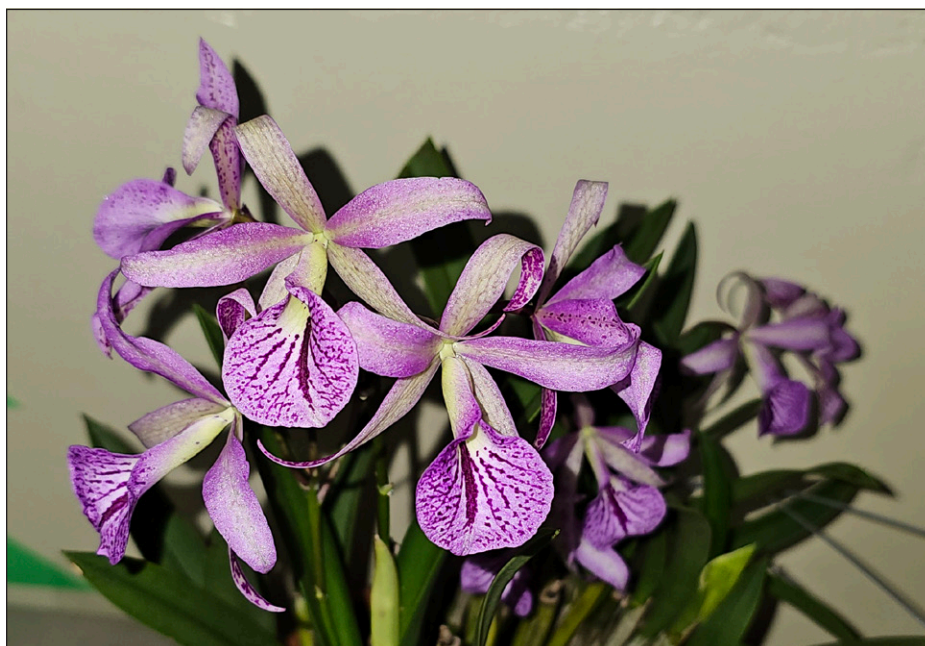
President Carson Barnes commented on the exceptional qualities of this particular plant of *Brassavola nodosa*. The inflorescences were particularly erect and strong, and the flowers had unusually strait segments and excellent form. Edison said it came from the sibling cross from H&R Nurseries in Hawaii between the ‘Mas Mejor’ clone and the ‘Remar’ clone. If so, this particular plant got everything one would have hoped for in that pairing and then some. I bought ten compots out of that cross (the minimum for a wholesale price) and have not flowered any that would compare to this example! This species has a fairly large area of distribution on both sides of Mexico, through Central America and into both Colombia and Venezuela, possibly Guyana and beyond, always growing at fairly low elevations.

We have a plant we collected as a small seedling from a mangrove swamp just



Cattleya walkeriana

behind Puerto Aventuras on the Caribbean coast of Mexico at least 25 years ago. It is now a large plant but lacks the floriferousness of some of the commercially available strains. The best way to maintain this species in good condition over many years is to use a wire or plastic basket or a long-lasting mount. If a pot must be used, select the largest possible media, and always allow the roots to dry completely before watering again. While the terete foliage indicates it likes bright light, I have seen massive colonies on shaded limbs of large old trees in the Yucatan that were covered with flowers, so it should be easily adaptable to grow-



Brassanthe Maikai ‘Louise’ AM/AOS



Rhyncolaeliocattleya Carolina Sendor

ing under lights or on a reasonably bright windowsill. The reputation of this species is such that even people only casually acquainted with orchids have heard of the wonderful scent that can waft far from a plant in bloom, but only after dark when the “Lady of the Night Orchid” is advertising for pollinating moths.

Red: *Cattleya walkeriana* – Edison Gu

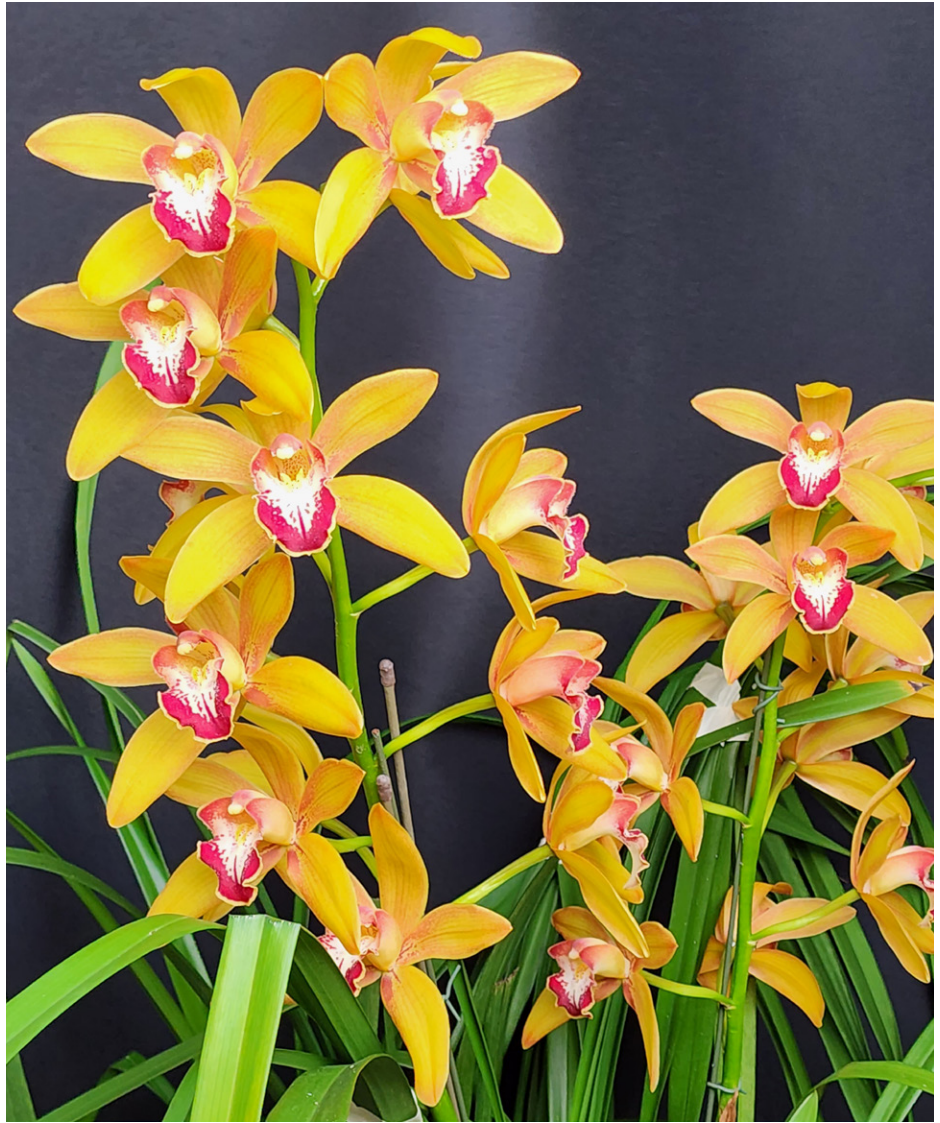
Red: *Brassanthe* Maikai ‘Louise,’ AM/AOS – Karl Harden

White: *Rhyncolaeliocattleya* Carolina Splendor – Gary Collier & Mark Reinke

White: *Rhyncolaeliocattleya* Drew Simon Smith ‘Krull’s Envy,’ AM/AOS – Fred Pippin



Rhyncolaeliocattleya Drew Simon Smith ‘Krull’s Envy’ AM/AOS



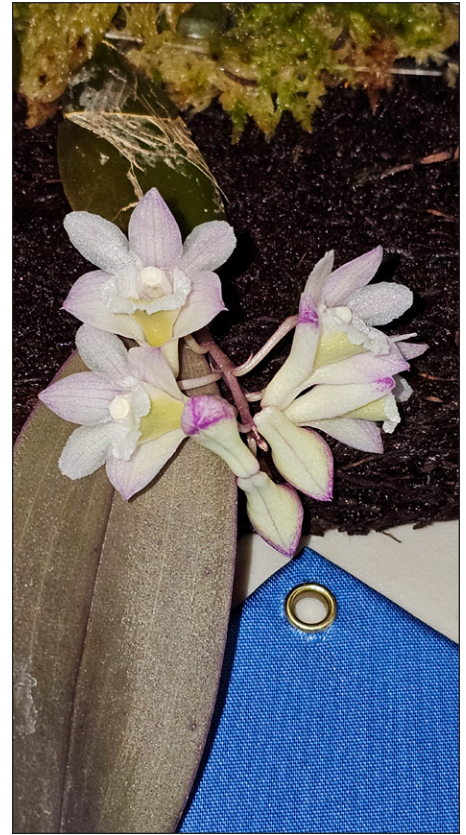
Cymbidium Here Comes Sunshine ‘Ruby Throat’

Class 2: *Cymbidium* Alliance

Blue: *Cymbidium* Here Comes Sunshine ‘Ruby Throat’ – Gary Collier & Mark Reinke

This large-flowered hybrid introduced by the Orchidpeople on the Big Island of Hawaii in 2013 produces impressive sprays of flowers nearly 5 inches across but contains enough of the much smaller but warm growing *Cym. ensifolium* to allow it to do well in our hot summer climates with a little extra attention to watering. That species also shifts the bloom season earlier than the traditional standard types, so sadly it always flowers in the space between fall shows and the start of the winter-spring season. Thanks to that same species, the flowers have a very nice daytime fragrance. I grow this plant in bright greenhouse light, but no direct sun, sitting in a tray that will hold

onto a little water when I soak the pot, as copious moisture is required during the growing season for good success. All my *Cymbidium* plants get a sprinkling of Nutricote time release fertilizer in spring on top of the media in addition to the K-lite fertilizer I use throughout the greenhouse.

*Dendrobium pseudolamellatum*

Class 3: Dendrobium Alliance

Blue: *Dendrobium pseudolamellatum* – Edison Gu

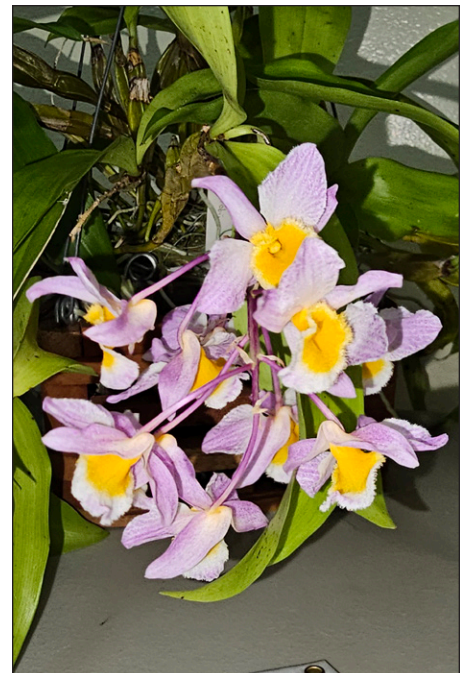
This is a very unusual species from the Malaysian state of Sabah in Borneo, famous for Mt. Kinabalu, the home of *Paphiopedilum rothschildianum*. Described in 2010, it grows on trees in wet lowland forests, hanging in pendant fashion with brownish, flattened stems carrying shiny leaves that are gradually deciduous. The flowers are pinkish to almost white and borne in clusters of up to five or more from nodes near the apex of the stem. Several clusters can be produced at once, mostly from growths that are older and have lost their leaves. This species is placed in Section Platycaulon, which includes several others with flattened stems and similar bloom habits such as *Den. platygastrium*. It performs best when mounted in a warm humid growing environment in medium light with frequent watering.

Red: *Dendrobium taylori* – Bailey Santwire

This species from Australia was described in 1912 as *Cadetia taylori*, and this name is still seen on the majority of plant

tags for it. However, it was described as *Dendrobium taylori* in 1884 and Kew gives this name preference.

White: *Dendrobium farmeri* – Bailey Santwire

*Dendrobium taylori**Dendrobium farmeri*

*Epidendrum vesicatum*

itats have low rainfall but remain humid. The roots are thick and capable of easily absorbing dew and mist during this dry period. This cross introduced by Marilyn LeDoux of Windy Hill Gardens in Labadie, MO, combines three species, and this particular plant has the best color and size out of a batch of seedlings I purchased from her a couple of years ago. It is a vivid magenta that glows with a touch of yellow on the lip. Based on their look and habits, I made assumptions about growing *Barkeria* that were completely off course at first, resulting in the loss of some really nice plants in years past. An article in *Orchids* magazine and a book I purchased about the native orchids of Mexico steered me in the direction of success. Most of the species grow at elevations up to or above 5000 feet above sea level and do not appreciate too much heat or dryness. I moved all my plants to the area directly in front of my evaporative cooling pads and they are doing quite well now, with almost daily watering during the growing season and less in winter. They do not like to grow in a pot, so all my plants are set in nearly empty baskets. They also do well mounted.

Class 4: Epidendrum Alliance

Blue: *Epidendrum vesicatum* – Bailey Santwire

There isn't much written about the peculiar species from the State of Espírito Santo in Brazil, which is the next state north of Rio de Janeiro along the Atlantic Coast. Jay Phfal's Internet Orchid Encyclopedia has the best description, albeit rich in botanical terminology: "Found in Espírito Santo state of Brazil as a miniature to small-sized, hot to warm growing, pendent epiphyte with an ancipitous stem enveloped completely by alternate, imbricating sheaths and carrying longly oblong, acute, equitant, articulate to the leaf base leaves that blooms in the later spring on a terminal, arcuate to pendant, several flowered inflorescence arising through a spathe and often hidden within the leaves." The consummate grower and award winner Byron Rinke has both a CCM for a plant with 101 flowers and buds and an HCC for another with 51 flowers and buds. The starry greenish white flowers are up to about three quarters of an inch in spread on the best plants.

Blue: *Barkeria* Princess Margo – Gary Collier & Mark Reinke

There are at least 19 described species in the genus *Barkeria*, occurring primarily on the Pacific side of southwest Mexico with a few species found further down into Central America. They are known for having long lasting flowers on thin wiry stems above pencil-like pseudobulbs that are partially or totally deciduous during winter when their hab-

*Barkeria* Princess Margo

*Trichocentrum* Kuquat 'Horent'*Oncostele* Wildcat 'Bobcat'*Oncidium* Heaven Scent 'Redolence'

Class 5: Oncidium Alliance

Blue: *Trichocentrum* Kuquat 'Horent' – Jon Crate & Fi Alonso

The genus *Trichocentrum* contains about 100 species and natural hybrids scattered from Central America and through much of tropical South America. There are over 30 species with stiff “mule ear” leaves that some taxonomists have further subdivided into the genus *Lophiaris*, but Kew maintains them in *Trichocentrum*. They grow primarily across the northern tier of South America, including Trinidad and up into Central America, typically at fairly low elevations. This particular hybrid was registered way back in 1962 so it is surprising to see one being grown today. The originator was Karl Kuquest who lived on Long Island, NY, and registered 50 different crosses, mostly in the Oncidinae group, from 1957 to 1971. All but three of them have the letters “Ku” used with the grex name. Few of them are still in cultivation today, but his one venture into *Zygopetalum* produced *Zygo*. Helen-Ku, which is in the background of over 230 registered hybrids now. Back to our exhibited plant, you will find that it combines three species, *Trt. splendidum*, *Trt. lanceanum*, and *Trt. luridum*. The “mule ear” orchids grow best with bright filtered light, warm temperatures and prefer to dry between

watering as well as receive less when not actively growing. They do not require high humidity, with 30% - 60% being the ideal range for them.

Red: *Oncostele* Wildcat 'Bobcat' – Paul Reams

White: *Oncidium* Heaven Scent 'Redolence' – Bailey Santwire



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Paphiopedilum henryanum 'Ruby Ripples' HCC/AOS



Paphiopedilum Hengduan's Qin

Class 6: Slipper Alliance

Species

Blue: *Paphiopedilum henryanum* 'Ruby Ripples,' HCC/AOS - HB

This charming species is from extreme southern China near the border with Vietnam in Quangxi Province, a semi-autonomous region. The landscape there is quite rugged and there are few villages, and the plants grow on steep limestone cliffs usually at several thousand feet above sea level. It is considered quite rare in the wild. Since being described in 1987, plants in cultivation have received well over 100 awards from orchid judging bodies throughout the world. HB recommends growing this species no hotter than 85 degrees and down to

about 60 degrees, never allowing the pot to dry out completely. She kept this plant indoors during the warmer months but put it outside in fall to get some cooler nights and help stimulate flowering. She says that the newer batches that are several generations removed from the original wild collected plants seem easier to grow. This plant came from Sam Tsui of the Orchid Inn.

Red: *Paphiopedilum wardii* h.f. *album* – Fi Alonso & Jon Crate

White: *Paphiopedilum micranthum* – Danny Lentz & Dianne Morgan



Paphiopedilum wardii h.f. *album*

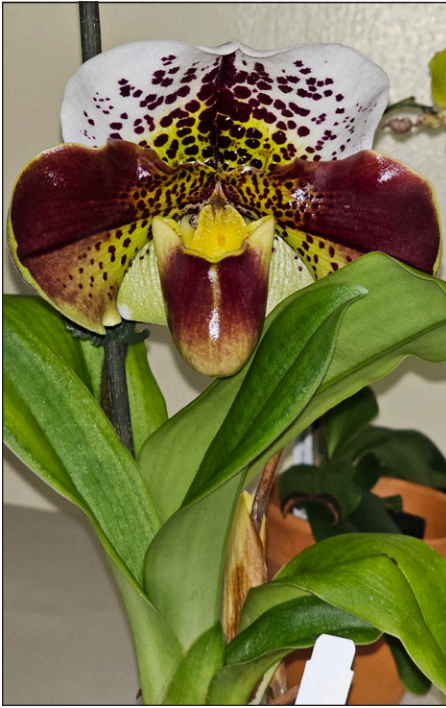


Paphiopedilum micranthum

Hybrids

Blue: *Paphiopedilum* Hengduan's Qin – Karl Harden

As Carson Barnes mentioned at the meeting, this lovely orchid has much of the color of the one parent *Paph. helenae* and the shape and glossy texture of the other, *Paph. villosum*. It is a fairly new cross, registered in 2019. The former species comes from limestone ridges and slopes in extreme northeast Vietnam and neighboring parts of China, and the latter from around Inle Lake in Myanmar where the habitat is suffering from increased population and deforestation. They prefer rather mild conditions with plentiful watering in summer and a cooler winter environment with less watering. The habitats have very low rainfall in winter, but the plants grow in locations that benefit from nearby streams or sources of higher humidity.

*Paphiopedilum* Don's Lily

Red: *Paphiopedilum* Don's Lily – Danny Lentz & Dianne Morgan

*Phalaenopsis bellina*

Class 7: *Phalaenopsis*

Blue: *Phalaenopsis bellina* – Danny Lentz & Dianne Morgan

Out of flower, *Phalaenopsis bellina* and *Phal. violacea* are virtually indistinguishable, and even in flower the size and shape of the blooms along with the blooming habits are the same. Since its botanical description as a separate species in 1995, it was accepted that *Phal. bellina* occurs in Borneo while *Phal. violacea* grows in Malaya, but recent studies have found that the two species grow in both locations with *Phal. violacea* also extending into Sumatra. The most common color form of *Phal. bellina* bears flowers that have white segments shading to green towards the tips with a magenta blotch at the base of the segments extending into the inner half of the lateral sepals. The column and the lip are also magenta, with contrasting yellow to almost orange side lobes that curl up and nearly touch each other. This well describes the flower we see in the exhibited plant. There are, however, plants with numerous variations in the color and pattern and an alba form as well. Each short inflorescence produces several very fragrant flowers in succession but rarely are two open at the same time, and older plants can have several inflorescences which persist and flower in the summer blooming season



for several years. This species and the related *Phal. violacea* prefer to grow in filtered light with year-round warmth, good humidity and regular watering.



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Perreiraara Thai After Glow

Class 8: Vandaceous Alliance

Blue: *Perreiraara Thai After Glow* – Fi Alonso & Jon Crate

A *Perreiraara* is *Aerides* + *Rhynchostylis* + *Vanda*, and this 2018 introduction from Motes Orchids contains one species each of the first two genera and five of the latter, though two of those were formerly placed under *Ascocentrum*. One of the parents was *Prara*. Bangkok Sunset and the name is probably a play on the fact that the coloration of this hybrid is a little more subtle like the shades of color frown in the moments just after the sun sinks below the horizon. There have been two awards bestowed by the AOS on plants of this cross at different judged events in Jamaica in 2019. In both the awards descriptions, you can visualize the complex blend of colors that make up each blossom of this undoubtedly fra-

grant hybrid. All the species that make up this orchid prefer bright to very bright light, good humidity, and frequent water in summer with somewhat less in winter. It should be tolerant of cooler temperatures at that time of year.

Red: *Vanda Robert's Delight 'Black'* – Jon Crate & Fi Alonso



Vanda Robert's Delight 'Black'



Fredclarkeara After Dark 'Sunset Valley Orchids' FCC/AOS

Class 9: Miscellaneous

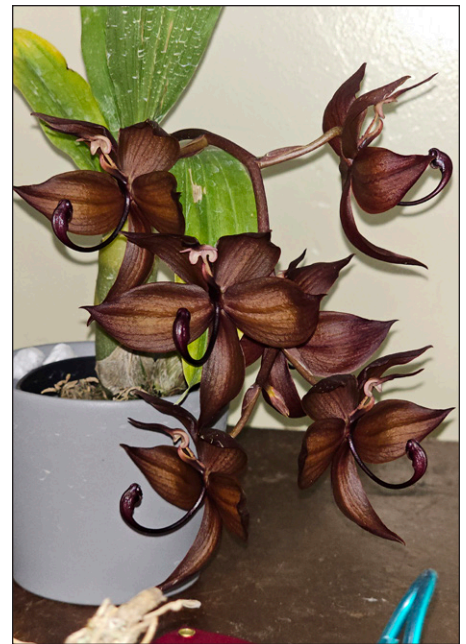
Blue: *Fredclarkeara After Dark* 'Sunset Valley Orchids,' FCC/AOS – Vinh Nguyen

A *Fredclarkeara* consists of *Catasetum* + *Clowesia* + *Mormodes* and obviously the first person to register this combination of genera was Fred Clarke of Sunset Valley Orchids outside of San Diego, CA. This particular cross, registered in 2002 was his triumph at creating an orchid with nearly black flowers such as the 'SVO Black Pearl,' FCC/AOS form. A total of nine different clones from this cross have received a First Class Certificate from the AOS to date, including this one, which is not black, but has a dark and mysterious color pattern which in the brightest light is darkest burgundy over a yellow base color. When well grown, over time this orchid can create an unusually floriferous plant for Catase-

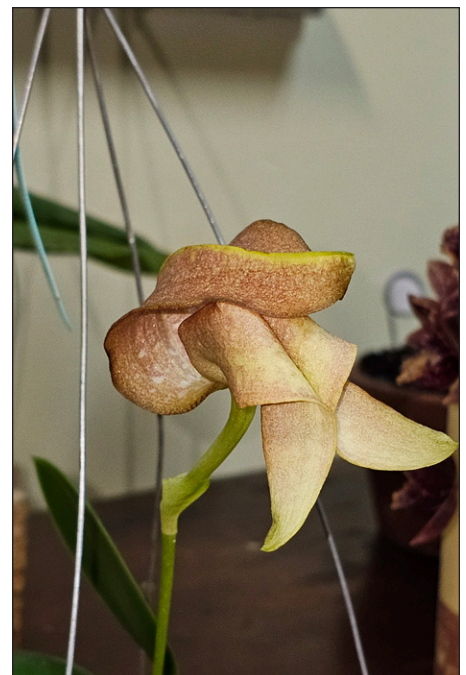
niae, and there are several awards for plants bearing over 100 flowers. It is usually shedding its leaves or has completely shed them by flowering time, which can extend into January based on the individual's growing environment. Any interested in their culture should subscribe to the newsletter of Sunset Valley Orchids as it provides growing tips for *Catasetum* types throughout the year. I just received one on December 14th that explained exactly how you should be caring for them as they enter winter dormancy.

Red: *Cycnoches cooperi* – Edison Gu

Red: *Bulbophyllum grandiflorum* – Bailey Santwire



Cycnoches cooperi



Bulbophyllum grandiflorum



Pleurothallis platystylis

**White: *Pleurothallis platystylis* – Bailey
Santwire**

White: *Anguloa eburnea* – Edison Gu

Edison entered this plant as *Anguloa virginalis*, but the flower shape and red speckles on the column are most characteristic of the other species in this small genus that can have white or nearly white flowers. Still, these two species come from similar locations and it might take an expert in them to make a more positive identification. *Anguloa* grow in cool forests in the Andes of Venezuela, Colombia and Ecuador and northern Peru and normally flower in summer on developing new growths that come after the previous season's bulbs have shed their rather large leaves. Edison indicated this was a newly imported plant which probably accounts for it blooming out of season.



Anguloa eburnea