

MARCH EVENT

Monthly Meeting: Monday, March 11, 2024

Day Hall, at the Atlanta Botanical Garden

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

Orchid Culture, Panel Discussion 2: Oncidiums, Paphiopedilums, Phalaenopsis and Vandas

Members can bring plants to sell

Bring your blooming plants for our monthly ribbon judging



www.atlantaorchidsociety.org/atlanta-orchid-show/

We need You(r Plants)!

In case it escaped your notice, the Atlanta Orchid Society Show is this coming weekend (Fri. 8 – Sun. 10 March)! To put up a good exhibit, we need your plants! See pages 8–10 for what a trophy-winning exhibit looks like. Danny already sent an email with the relevant files so you can register your plants. Do it as soon as possible, so Bailey and Edison, who are in charge of the exhibit, get a sense of what they will have to work with.

We also need your help. See last month's newsletter for more details. (If you don't have that newsletter at hand, you can download it (and all previous newsletters) from the AtLOS website (www.atlantaorchidsociety.org/resources/newsletter-archives/))

The show is the perfect place to find interesting plants to add to your collection (see page 8 for Barbara Barnett's tips on how to proceed). It is also the perfect place to acquire the various odds and ends needed to grow better plants (pots, growing media (bark, perlite, sphagnum moss, etc.), supports, fertilizers and more).

Lastly, you can satisfy your sweet tooth with orchid-themed chocolates! (See below for the two flavors designed specially for the AtLOS.)

Do Not Miss It!

Orchid Panel: How to grow Oncidiums, Paphiopedilums, Phalaenopsis and Vandas

This is Part 2 of the panel discussion on how to grow orchids, following the Part 1 panel discussion that was held at our January meeting.

This month's panel will deal with four more major groups of orchids commonly grown. Our star-studded panel will comprise of our current President, Bailey Santwire, who will talk about Oncidiums (dancing lady orchids), our Immediate Past President, Carson Barnes, who will talk about Phalaenopsis (moth orchids) and Vandas, and one of our former IPP, HB Blythe-Hart, who will talk about Paphiopedilums (slipper orchids).

Bring your questions!

President's Message

I am sure we are anxiously anticipating the warmer days of spring especially with some trees blooming outdoors teasing our spring fevers. I hope the signs of plants in our collections are waking up in the form of new growths initiating, spikes and buds developing! This is also the perfect time of the year to look over your collections and decide what needs to be repotted for the growing season coming up and remember to make notes

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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](#).

AtIOS Board Business: Updates to the Bylaws

The Atlanta Orchid Society, Inc. is currently working under bylaws that were adopted in October 2010. A PDF file of those bylaws is attached to the newsletter for your reading pleasure. It was recommended that these bylaws be updated to provide for current technological advances. When doing so, there were some grammatical modifications. All substantive changes are **highlighted in yellow** in the bylaws on pages 3–6 of this newsletter. These proposed revisions have been approved by the Board of Trustees at the board meeting on 28

Feb. They are dated March 2024, but cannot become effective until they have been presented at two membership meetings, published in the monthly newsletter, and then approved at the second membership meeting by a two-thirds majority of the membership present at the second meeting, at which time the vote will be taken. A quorum must be present for the vote and, if approved, the revised bylaws would become effective at that time. The earliest possible effective date would be April 2024.

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EVENTS CALENDAR

March

2–3 – Tampa Bay Orchid Society Show (Tampa, FL)

8–10 – AtIOS Orchid Show: Dazzling Diversity!

9 – AOS monthly judging: the monthly judging will begin at 1 PM and will take place in ABG's Magnolia Room, where the AOS show judging will be held.

11 – Atlanta Orchid Society Monthly Meeting: panel discussion on how to grow orchids. Part 2: Oncidiums, Paphiopedilums, Phalaenopsis and Vandas

16–17 – Jacksonville Orchid Society Show (Jacksonville, FL)

21–24 – Deep South Orchid Society Show (Savannah, GA)

April

5–7 – Apopka International Spring Orchid Festival & AOS Spring Members' Meeting, Apopka, FL)

8 – Atlanta Orchid Society Monthly Meeting: Jim and Melania Davison

12–14 – Western North Carolina Orchid Society Show (Asheville, NC)

13 – AOS monthly judging

26–28 – South Carolina Orchid Society Show (Columbia, SC)

May

11 – AOS monthly judging

11–12 – Volusia County Orchid Society Show (DeLand, FL)

13 – Atlanta Orchid Society Monthly Meeting

17–19 – Redland International Orchid Festival (Redland, FL)

17–19 – Memphis Orchid Society Show (Memphis, TN)

31–2 June – New Orleans Orchid Society Show (Metairie, LA)

June

1–2 Central Florida Orchid Society Show (Orlando, FL)

8 – AOS monthly judging

10 – Atlanta Orchid Society Monthly Meeting: Ice Cream Social

Bylaws of the Atlanta Orchid Society, Inc.

(Proposed Revisions March 2024)

Article I - Name and Office

The name of this organization shall be The Atlanta Orchid Society, Inc. The corporation shall have and continuously maintain in the State of Georgia a registered agent, who shall be the Treasurer, and an office, which shall be the mailing address of the Treasurer, as required by the Georgia Corporation Annual Registration Code.

Article II - Purpose

The Atlanta Orchid Society, Inc. is a non-profit 501(c)(3) organization. The purpose of the Atlanta Orchid Society shall be to bring together through a common bond persons interested in orchids; to create a forum for the discussion and public education concerning orchids; to encourage all orchid activities of interest to the enthusiast, including the holding of orchid shows; and to procure and disseminate information as to the methods of culture, hybridization, propagation, and conservation.

Article III - Members

Membership shall be open to any person who expresses an interest in orchids. There shall be two classes of members: active and honorary. Active membership begins immediately when an application is filed and dues are paid. Nominated by the Board of Trustees, honorary members shall be those persons who through their efforts have become outstanding in orchid culture, through study or writing concerning the orchid family, or for other meritorious service, and shall require three-fourths of the members present and voting at any regular meeting for approval.

Article IV - Meetings

Regular meetings of the Society shall be held on the second Monday evening of each month, unless otherwise arranged by the Board of Trustees or by action of the membership.

Meetings of the Board of Trustees shall be held at least three times a year and shall be called by the President. Special meetings of the Board of Trustees may be called by any member of the Board with written, electronic, or verbal notice made to the entire Board with a minimum lead time of forty-eight (48) hours. For urgent issues, the Board may meet forthwith providing nine (9) of the eleven (11) members approve to hold the meeting. All Board meetings may be conducted in person or by videoconference.

An annual meeting of the members for the purpose of electing officers to serve during the next year, for electing Trustees, and for other matters, shall be held at the regular meeting in November of each year, or at such other time and place as may be designated by the Board of Trustees.

Article V - Officers

The officers shall be President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Immediate Past President. Officers and Trustees, except the Immediate Past President, shall be elected at the annual meeting in November, sworn in at the December meeting (but no later than January 15), and shall take office effective January 1st or a day of swearing-in if this occurs in January, for a term of one year for officers and three years for Trustees.

Article VI – President

The President shall (1) see that the Bylaws are enforced, (2) execute the directives of the Board of Trustees, (3) preside at all meetings of the Society and the Board of Trustees, (4) appoint all committee chairs, and (5) working with the Treasurer, submit a proposed budget to the Board of Trustees in January. The President, with the Secretary and Treasurer, shall sign all written contracts or agreements as may be approved by the Board of Trustees. No one shall serve more than two successive full terms as President.

Article VII – Vice President

The Vice President shall arrange for programs and speakers at each regular meeting. In the absence of the President, the Vice President shall preside at all meetings and perform the duties of the President. No one shall serve more than two successive full terms as Vice President.

Article VIII - Secretary

The Secretary shall conduct the general correspondence of the Society and keep copies of same. The Secretary shall (1) keep true records of the business transacted at meetings of the Board of Trustees, (2) keep true records of any business that relates to policies and procedures or issues voted on at regular meetings of the membership, (3) send, or cause to be sent, notices of the meetings to the members, (4) keep, or cause to be kept, a record of the names and addresses of all members and preparation and distribution of a roster annually, and (5) have general charge of the records, library, and other documents belonging to the Society. In the absence of both the President and Vice President, the Secretary shall call the meeting to order; following which, a temporary presiding officer shall be chosen by those members present. No one shall serve more than three successive full terms as Secretary.

Article IX - Treasurer

The Treasurer shall (1) send or cause to be sent notices of all dues when payable, (2) collect and hold all moneys received by the Society from any source, (3) hold such moneys until ordered to disburse same by order of the Board of Trustees which shall designate a depository for the safe keeping of such funds, (4) pay all bills by check or debit card to the fullest extent practicable, (5) reimburse members and officers for expenses incurred in accordance with the budget and budgetary guidelines, (6) advise the Board of Trustees of the funds on hand and the amount of unpaid bills, (7) submit to the membership at the February regular meeting a statement of receipts and expenses for the prior year and the adopted budget for the current year, and (8) ensure the annual filing of all IRS, state, and local registrations and returns. The Treasurer's records shall be audited at the end of each year by two members appointed by the Board of Trustees. No one shall serve more than three successive full terms as Treasurer.

Article X - Activities and Use of Funds

No salaries shall be paid to any of the officers or Trustees.

As indicated by the Georgia Corporation Annual Registration Code, no part of the net earnings of the corporation shall inure to the benefit of, or be distributable to, its members, officers, Trustees, or other private persons, except that the corporation shall be authorized and empowered to pay reasonable compensation for services rendered and to make payments and distributions in furtherance of the purposes set forth in Article II. No substantial part of the activities of the corporation shall be the carrying on of propaganda, or otherwise attempting to influence legislation, and the corporation shall not participate in, or intervene in (including the publishing or distribution of statements) any political campaign on behalf of any candidate for public office. The corporation shall not carry on any activities

not permitted to be carried on (a) by the corporation exempt from federal income tax under Section 501 (c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code or the corresponding provision of any future federal tax code or (b) by a corporation, contributions to which are deductible under Section 170(c)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code or any other corresponding provision of any future federal tax code.

Article XI - Board of Trustees

The Board of Trustees shall consist of eleven (11) members, five (5) of whom shall be the elected officers and the Immediate Past President. The other six (6) shall be Trustees who each shall be elected for a term of three years and may serve no more than two full terms successively. The respective terms of these Trustees shall be so staggered that two of them shall expire each year and be filled by a vote of the members at the annual meeting.

The Board of Trustees shall have general charge and direction of the affairs and business of the Society; the care and management of the Society's funds and other personal property; and they shall consider and pass upon all questions of the appropriation of money, including the amounts to be appropriated for contributions, prizes, and publications.

Any vacancy among the officers and Trustees shall be filled by a majority vote of the Board of Trustees for the unexpired portion of the term of the predecessor.

Any officer or any Trustee may be removed at any time by a majority vote of the Board of Trustees at any meeting of the Board, if, in their judgment, such officer or Trustee, either by illness, neglect, lack of interest, or other cause, shall not have adequately attended to his or her duties.

Article XII - Quorum

A quorum shall consist of twenty percent (20%) of the total paid and honorary Society membership present at any meeting of the membership. A quorum of the Board of Trustees shall consist of six (6) of the eleven (11) members present at any meeting of the Board.

Article XIII – Proxy

All votes cast by the membership must be cast in person or by videoconference, and no proxy votes shall be recognized. Proxy votes by the Board of Trustees are also prohibited.

Article XIV - Actions and Amendments

All actions, except approval of changes in the Bylaws, shall be determined by a majority of the votes of the members present and voting at any meeting.

Any change in these Bylaws may be adopted if approved by a two-thirds (2/3) majority of the votes cast by members present at any meeting, provided there is a Quorum present, and provided the change has been discussed at a previous meeting and published in the newsletter prior to the meeting at which it is considered. Changes in these Bylaws shall be effective immediately, unless otherwise specified. (See Article XII – Quorum)

Article XV – Dues

The annual dues shall be set by the Board of Trustees and approved by the general membership. Dues shall be payable at the January meeting and shall be delinquent following the March meeting. The full assessed amount of dues shall be payable for one member of a household and an additional half of that amount to include all other household members. New members joining from July through September shall be assessed one-half of the prescribed annual dues for that calendar year. New members joining from October through December shall be assessed the full annual dues, which shall be applied to the following calendar year. Honorary members shall be exempt from the payment of dues.

Article XVI - Affiliation

Subject to approval by the Board of Trustees, the Society may affiliate with or become a member of international, national, or regional orchid organizations.

Article XVII - Pledging or Mortgaging of Assets

Neither all nor any part of the assets of the Society may be pledged, mortgaged, or otherwise encumbered until (a) the Board of Trustees shall have approved such pledge, mortgage, or encumbrance by a majority vote and (b) thereafter, such pledge, mortgage, or encumbrance shall have been approved by a majority of the votes cast by the members in any regular, special, or annual meeting of the Society and, in the call for such meeting, notice has been given of the proposed pledge, mortgage or encumbrance.

Article XVIII - Indemnification

Trustees of the corporation shall provide indemnification to the Trustees and officers to the fullest extent permitted by Article 8, Part 5 of the Georgia Nonprofit Corporation Code.

Article XIX - Dissolution

In the event of the dissolution of the Society, the Board of Trustees shall, after paying or making provision for the payment of all of the liabilities of the corporation, distribute the remaining assets as follows: 45% to the American Orchid Society, Inc. Orchid Conservation; 10% to Atlanta Judging Center, Atlanta, GA; and 45% to the Atlanta Botanical Garden's Fuqua Orchid Center, Atlanta, GA. In the event that the Atlanta Judging Center no longer exists or does not qualify as described in Sections 501(c)(3) or 170(c)(2) of the Internal Revenue code of 1986 (or the corresponding provision of any future federal tax code) the Board of Trustees shall dispose of that portion of the assets to one or more non-profit orchid-related organizations operated exclusively for charitable, educational, or scientific purposes as shall at the time qualify as an exempt organization or organizations under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. Any such assets not so disposed of shall be disposed of by a court of appropriate jurisdiction exclusively for such charitable purposes, or to such organization or organizations organized and operated exclusively for such charitable purposes, as said court shall determine.

Article XX - Nominating Committee

A Nominating Committee consisting of five (5) members of the Society shall be appointed no later than September. These five (5) individuals shall be (1) a Chair, not a current member of the Board of Trustees, appointed by the President, (2) the Chair of the previous year's Nominating Committee, (3) one member of the current Board of Trustees, selected by written ballot of the Society membership at its September meeting and (4) two members of the Society at large selected by the Board of Trustees. Should any member of this Nominating Committee be unable to serve for any reason, the Trustee receiving the second highest vote total in (3) shall serve as an alternate.

The Nominating Committee shall present its slate of officers to the membership at the October regular meeting of the Society. This slate of officers shall be published in the Society's November newsletter.

President's Message

Continued from page 1

so you don't repeat the same mistakes especially with those bifoliate Cattleyas and finicky species! If you have Catasetinae, take care not to water too early with those developing growths until the growth unfurls and the roots are at least 3-4 inches but I do find this time a good time personally to repot into fresh media taking care not to damage the developing roots. It is also a good time to plan ahead and get your collections on a regime of preventative pest and disease control as well as fertilizing. With the show coming, it is a good time to stock up on some supplies and fill in the gaps in your grow spaces with new plants!

We are gearing up for our big event this coming weekend at the Atlanta Botanical Gardens, please bring in your blooming plants to be installed in our society exhibit! Your plant, seedling or specimen, may win a ribbon or trophy and get to be part of a beautifully arranged exhibit! With the show being a major event for the society, we still need some volunteers to help with show set-up/take-down, clerking on Saturday morning, and hospitality as the more is the merrier!

I always will encourage checking out other orchid shows in the region and there are a few upcoming shows that I have personally attended before and enjoyed. Speaking of that enjoyment, I find myself attending three orchid shows in March alone with more coming in April and May mainly to show support as a show attendee and as a developing AOS judge.

Happy growing as always, and may your orchids prosper!

Bailey Santwire
President
Atlanta Orchid Society

Connoisseur's Corner: The Genus *Chysis*

(pronunciation: KHY-sis) (Abbreviation: *Chy.*)

Commonly grown species: *Chy. bractescens*, *Chy. aurea*, *Chy. tricolorata*, *Chy. limminghei*

An epiphytic or lithophytic species that grows from Mexico to the Peruvian Andes as well as east to Venezuela known for their pendulous club-shaped pseudobulbs that bloom on new emergent growths. The few long-lasting flowers tend to be large and waxy, as well as deliciously fragrant in some species. There are 10 recognized species in this genus, and several hybrids have been made to increase floriferousness, ease of culture and color intensity.

They are relatively intermediate to warm growers preferring night temperatures to be above 50-60°F. They appreciate bright light conditions but never in direct sunlight, as they have thin plicate leaves. They generally appreciate good airflow to prevent fungal diseases on the leaves. They require heavy watering while in active growth until the pseudobulb fully matures, then watering is significantly reduced until the next year's growth begins. Maintain higher levels of humidity

to help discourage spider mites. The leaves are considered mostly biennial or lasting two years as during the following dry season, the plant will shed the leaves on older growths. In the event that the plants completely defoliate, water can be withheld completely as long as the bulbs do not shrivel excessively. Fertilizer is given at half strength only during active growth and none is given during dormancy. *Chysis* grows well mounted on tree fern or cork or grown in baskets of sphagnum moss, bark and charcoal to allow the pendulous pseudobulbs to hang down. The roots are thick and fuzzy and readily cling to their growing containers so take care not to put this one next to your wall! They also do not appreciate being repotted often so a media that can last several years is preferred.

Happy Growing!

Bailey Santwire



Chysis Maritza Bielecki

For the Novice Grower at an Orchid Show

What Should You Buy??? Remember, there will be a lot of eye candy, and the exhibits can be overwhelmingly lovely. You can plan ahead to keep your mind organized and go prepared to enjoy the show

1. Where do you plan on growing?
What are your light conditions: sun, shade, or dappled?
2. What temperature can you offer your plants? warm, intermediate, or cool?
3. What are you already growing well?
Do you want to expand your collection or want more of the same or a variation?
4. At a show you will probably “Fall in Love” with an orchid or two. Consider if you can provide what the orchid needs to keep it alive? You don’t want to set yourself up for failure.
5. Now, how much you can afford to pay, and how much room do you have for the orchids you bring home? Seedlings take longer and are more difficult to grow and bloom, so you are more likely to succeed with blooming size or near blooming size plants.
6. Ask questions! If the vendor gives you instructions on a plant, write them down! If not, you will forget or only remember bits and pieces.
7. Ask about the size of the mature plant. Don’t find yourself surprised with a very BIG or tiny plant.
8. Do some research: Look up the basic conditions of major orchid groups on AOS.org.

Cattleyas
Oncidiums
Dendrobiums
Bulbophyllums
Vandas
Paphiopedilum
Phalaenopsis

Barbara Barnett

Show Trophy-Winning AtLOS Exhibits

At last month’s meeting, we heard from AOS judge Terry Kennedy about what makes a good exhibit. Here are photos of our more successful efforts in the past few years.

Stating the obvious, an exhibit cannot exist without plants! We need lots of them, in all shapes, colors, types, sizes, for the people putting together the exhibit to be able to pull it off.



AtLOS exhibit at the 2022 Alabama Orchid Show



AtLOS exhibit at the 2023 Alabama Orchid Show

Judges' Corner (1)

The Gulf Coast Orchid Society Show in Gautier, Mississippi, was judged on February 3, 2024. There were 190 plant entries and 2 AOS Awards granted.

The AOS Show Trophy was won by the Gulf Coast Orchid Society and earned 84 points. All photography was by Charles Wilson.

2024-2052 *Clowesetum* Jumbo York 'Genette', HCC/AOS 79 points (*Clowesia* Rebecca Northen x *Catasetum* Orchidglade). Exhibitor: Andy Braun



Clowesetum Jumbo York 'Genette' HCC/AOS

2024-2053 *Phragmipedium* Richard Lemay 'Cooper,' AM/AOS 82 points (*Phrag. pearcei* x *Phrag. Sorcerer's Apprentice*). Exhibitor : Joann Vaz

2024-2054 Show Trophy 84 points

Doug Hartong
Chair, Atlanta Judging Center



Phragmipedium Richard Lemay 'Cooper'
AM/AOS



Gulf Coast Orchid Society (Gautier, Mississippi) exhibit, that won a Show Trophy from AOS

Judges' Corner (2)

The Greater Mobile Orchid Society Show was judged on Saturday, February 24th, 2024. There were 150 plants in 5 exhibits. Two AOS Awards were granted along with a Show Trophy and Silver Certificate, both of which were won by the Gulf Coast Orchid Society in Gautier, Mississippi. All photography was by Joe Paine. Congratulations to the winners!

2024-2057 Show Trophy 86 points

2024-2056 Silver Certificate 86 points

2024-2058 *Rlc. Legendary 'Ansley'*, AM/AOS 82 points (*Rlc. Jerry Rehfield X Rlc. Lebenkeris*). Exhibitor: Joe Paine

2024-2059 *Rlc. Carol Wood 'Chasus'*, AM/AOS 84 points (*Rlc. Very Vermilion x Rlc. Circle of Nine*). Exhibitor: Charles and Susan Wilson

Doug Hartong
Chair, Atlanta Judging Center



Rlc. Legendary 'Ansley', AM/AOS



Rlc. Carol Wood 'Chasus', AM/AOS



Gulf Coast Orchid Society (Gautier, Mississippi) exhibit, that won a Show Trophy and Silver Certificate from AOS

Atlanta Orchid Society Monthly Meeting Ribbon Winners for February, 2024

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



Cattleya trianae

Class 1: Cattleya Alliance

Species

Blue: *Cattleya trianae* – Fi Alonso & Jon Crate

February is the peak bloom season for this magnificent large-flowered species native to Colombia. It was once widespread in all three of the branches of the Andes running through the west central part of the country but has suffered from overcollection and habitat destruction. Most of the plants brought into cultivation originated in the Magdalena valley in the department of Tolima, which is west of Bogotá. It tends to grow near rivers and streams in an otherwise somewhat dry habitat that includes cacti and succulent bromeliads. However, these areas are not particularly hot due to their elevation and nights are especially cool. This type of environment is preferred by many of the beautiful large-flowered species from Colombia, which can sometimes make them difficult to adapt to our hot summers unless grown in a controlled environment. Many examples of *C. trianae* with exceptional form were collected in the last two centuries and it is one of

the foundational species of our modern large-flowered hybrids. About 25,000 registered crosses have this species in their family tree. In addition to the typical bright lavender flower with a deeper lip as seen on the exhibited plant, there are numerous color forms in cultivation. I would probably discourage anyone who does not grow under lights, like Danny and Dianne, or have a controlled greenhouse environment from attempting to succeed with this species in the South.



Brassavola nodosa



Cattleya lueddemanniana 'Arthur Chadwick'
AM/AOS

(Note from Fi: We grow this species outdoors in the spring, summer and fall, and indoors, southern exposure, receiving a lot of sunlight in the winter.)

Blue: *Cattleya lueddemanniana* 'Arthur Chadwick' AM/AOS – Danny Lentz & Dianne Morgan

Red: *Brassavola nodosa* – Loy Xingwen

White: *Cattleya amethystoglossa* – Edison Gu



Cattleya amethystoglossa



Rhyncattleanthe East Texas Sunset



Brassocattleya Hippodamia

**Red: *Cattlianthe Memoria Cynthia Taylor*
'Pink Cluster' – Fred Pippin**

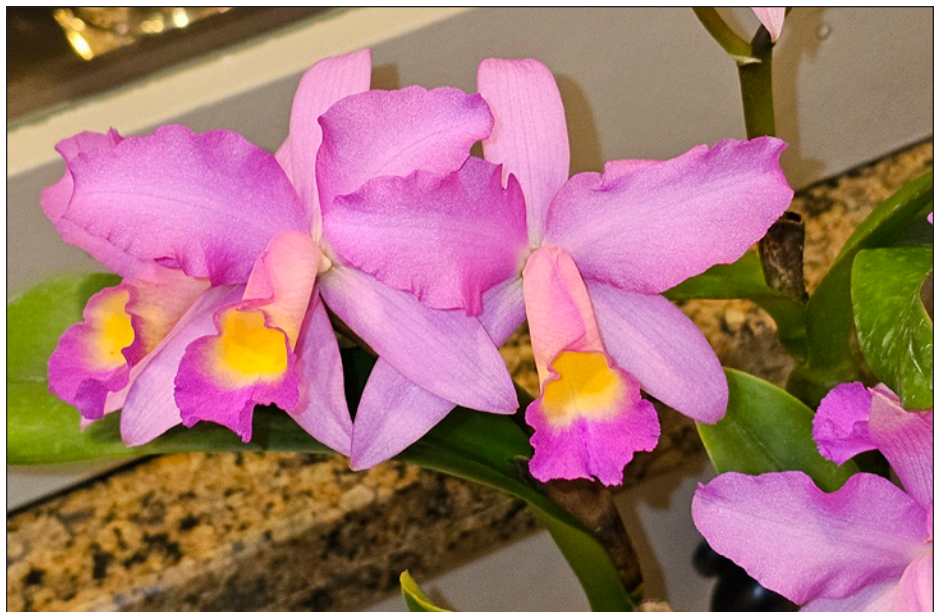
**White: *Brassocattleya Hippodamia* – Jon
Crate & Fi Alonso**

Hybrids

Blue – *Rhyncattleanthe East Texas Sunset* – Fi Alonso & Jon Crate

Rhyncattleanthe East Texas Sunset combines two of the most famous winter/spring flowering cluster hybrids: *Cattlianthe Rojo* and *Rth. Orange Nugget*. Those two combined have generated another 800 registered hybrids in the last few decades. What all these crosses have in common is the ease of growth and flowering inherited from *Guarianthe aurantiaca*. Multiple leads over time produce showy specimens with rather long-lasting flowers, making them perfect candidates to add masses of color to displays in the peak of orchid show season. My latest copy of *Orchids* magazine lists 59 American Orchid Society-sanctioned shows taking place across the country in February and March, and you can bet nearly all the displays will be punctuated with many orange cluster-flowered cattleyas such as this one.

Orchids in this group are good choices for beginners and rewarding subjects for specimen plants that will even impress experienced growers.



Cattlianthe Memoria Cynthia Taylor 'Pink Cluster'

*Cymbidium* No ID

Class 2: *Cymbidium* Alliance

Blue – *Cymbidium* No ID – Carl Quattlebaum & Jojo Stickney

Red – *Cymbidium* King Arthur – Carl Quattlebaum & Jojo Stickney

*Cymbidium* King Arthur

Cymbidium King Arthur dates back to 1963 and is one of the dependable and relatively compact heirloom varieties based on *Cym. floribundum* that you are likely to obtain as a division from a friend and not a commercial listing. The plant exhibited is very similar to the 'Green Giant' variety which received an Award of Merit from the AOS in 1974. However, there are many similar looking forms of this cross so that observation is not a certainty. While none of the species in the background of *Cym. King Arthur* come from climates with hot summers, the addition of *Cym. floribundum* to the genetics somehow makes it easy to grow here in the South. There are several other hybrids with similar backgrounds that you will see in this area, including *Cym. Flirtation* (1955), *Cym. Sweetheart* (1955), and *Cym. Showgirl* (1962). Most people who have such plants in their collection grow them outside during the frost-free months in bright light, often with direct morning sunshine. By keeping the plants well-watered and fertilized during the summer growing season and leaving them out into the chilly nights of fall, you can dramatically increase the

number of spikes of showy winter flowers, which can last two or even three months if kept cool while in bloom.

White – *Cymbidium* Spark Sprite 'Sparky' HCC/AOS – Bailey Santwire

*Cymbidium* Spark Sprite 'Sparky' HCC/AOS

*Dendrobium Burana Sundae*

Class 3: Dendrobium Alliance

Note: Last month, the blue-ribbon winner in Dendrobium Alliance was entered as *Den. Oriental Smile 'Butterfly.'* I wrote my comments without seeing a photo of the plant in question. I can now confirm that it is *not* that variety, which would have a strong yellow undertone and a near black spot in the throat. It is instead a nice, more typical *Den. nobile* hybrid that combines white, lavender and a touch of yellow. There are so many with similar looks in that color pattern that I can't identify further.

Blue: Dendrobium Burana Sundae – Edison Gu

Dendrobium Burana Sundae falls in the group I like to call “Semi-Antelope” types, that mix the species in the *Spatulata* section that tend to have narrow twisted petals with species in the *Phalaenathe* section with nearly round flowers.

The results of this mix are flowers with a fuller shape than the pure antelope types and strong colors not found naturally in either group. There are ten species and one natural hybrid in this orchid's family tree, which goes back seven generations starting in 1935. While this cross has a legitimate registration with the RHS, quite a few that fall into this group are simply known as “production Dens” and sold by color without a registered name. I get lists of orchid plugs available from wholesale growers in Hawaii every week, and there are a number of them listed with names such as: “Dendrobium Light Violet,” or “Dendrobium Off White with Purple Stripes.” These are the types you might see for sale in a grocery store or home improvement center. While I do get in many orchid plugs during the year to grow up and sell, I pass on this group as they do poorly under my growing conditions in winter. Nearly all the species

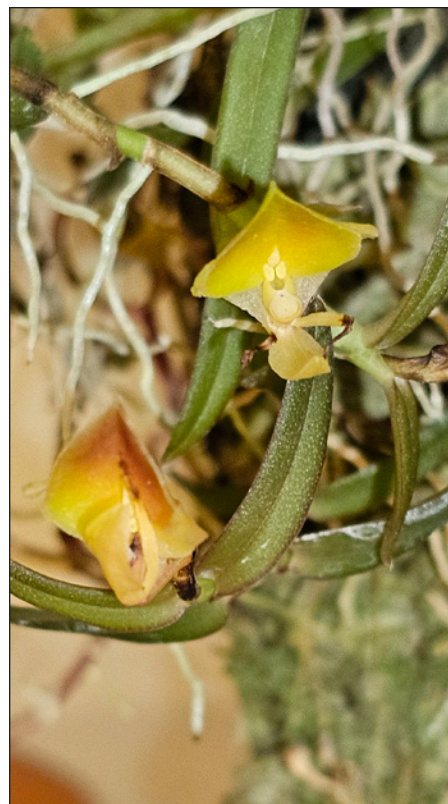
*Dendrobium Red Senator*

that go into them are listed as hot growers that prefer to stay above 65F at all times. This does, however, make them great windowsill orchids if they can be provided with the bright light they prefer. They need frequent water and feeding in spring and summer when actively growing and reduced amounts the balance of the year. A pot that is small for the plant size is best.

Red: Dendrobium Red Senator – Fi Alonso & Jon Crate

White: Dendrobium Royal Chip – Victoria Schaefer

*Dendrobium Royal Chip*

*Protocatavola* Key Lime Stars*Epidendrum porpax*

Class 4: Epidendrum Alliance

Blue: *Procatavola* Key Lime Stars – Cary Green

Though this orchid strongly resembles *Brassavola nodosa*, which is one of its parents, it belongs in this class because it is one quarter *Prosthechea mariae*, which has been known in the past as *Encyclia mariae*. It is also one quarter *Cattleya forbesii*. Both of these orchids enhance the yellow and green shades in petals. This particular example also has a nice green throat peppered with fine dark purple dots. The cross is fairly recent, having been registered in 2019, and there are a large number of seedling plants currently available commercially. The variation in those I have seen flower is fairly minimal so you can buy an unflowered plant at a low price with a good expectation about how it will turn out. If you happen to get one in a 2.5 inch pot, you will find that it will often flower in that size container if allowed to fill it to overflowing. However, if you are quick to repot, you may wait to see the first flowers until the new container is crowded. *Pcv.* Key Lime Stars is an easy orchid to grow and flowers more than once per year when mature, with clusters that can

eventually number 5 or 6 flowers each. It likes perfect drainage and is a good candidate for basket culture. If kept in a plastic pot, it needs extra large media and lots of holes in the bottom to encourage good root growth.

Red: *Epidendrum porpax* – Bailey Santwire



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*Trichocentrum splendidum*

Class 5: Oncidium Alliance

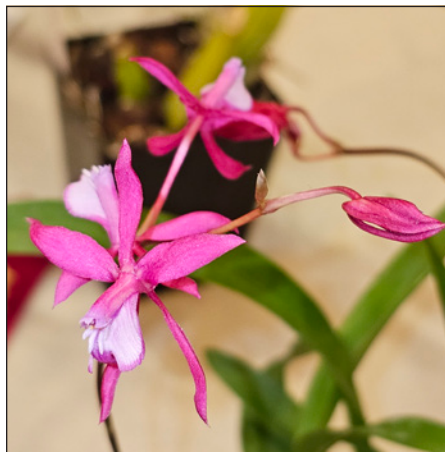
Blue: *Trichocentrum splendidum* – Edison Gu

This “mule eared” species is primarily a lithophyte in the wild, where it forms large colonies on rocky hillsides in semi-arid parts of Honduras, Nicaragua and Guatemala. While there is a four-to-six-month dry season with very little rainfall from late fall into mid-spring, the humidity stays at least 65% during this time and reaches the dew point at night. The warm rocks generate condensation and provide a bit of moisture to the orchid roots almost nightly. Light watering or misting early in the day so that the plants dry quickly is a good idea at this time, while much more frequent water should be applied from about May through October. Bright light is essential but avoid direct sun unless you can provide good air movement. While a member of the Oncidium Alliance, this species does not produce fertile seed when crossed with most of the currently recognized *Oncidium* species, so the vast majority of its offspring involve other *Trichocentrum* species or hybrids.

Red: *Oncidesa Gower Ramsey ‘Orange Delight’* – Cary Green

White: *Oncidium beyrodtioides* – Edison Gu

White: *Oncidium Space Mine ‘Red Rendez-vous’* – Véronique Perrot

*Oncidesa Gower Ramsey ‘Orange Delight’**Oncidium beyrodtioides**Oncidium Space Mine ‘Red Rendez-vous’**Paphiopedilum Green Veil*

Class 6: Slipper Alliance

Blue: *Paphiopedilum Green Veil* – Fred Pippin

The ancestry of this 2021 introduction by Lehua Orchids in Hawaii might surprise you. Despite having the full “bulldog” shape we are familiar with, one parent was a cross between *Paph. philippinense forma alba* and a green version of *Paph. Makuli*, which combines a *Paph. Maudiae* (alba) with *Paph. sukha-kulii forma alba*. The genetics of the other parent, which is a yellow-green bulldog type called *Paph. Veiled Charm*, completely dominate the look, so that most *Paph. Green Veil* are almost exact copies of it. The one difference is that while traditional bulldog types are strictly winter to early spring bloomers, this orchid can flower at various times of the year, even in summer, thanks to the influence of the *Maudiae* type grandparent. This type of hybrid should be grown in a moisture retentive but well-draining mix in a plastic pot under medium light levels. It should do well under LED lights placed well above the foliage and will appreciate a swing between day and night temperatures to encourage good flowering.



Paphiopedilum Presidential Wonder

Red: *Paphiopedilum Presidential Wonder* – Danny Lentz & Dianne Morgan

White: *Pragmipedium* hybrid – Barbara Barnett



Phalaenopsis schilleriana

Class 7: Phalaenopsis

Blue: *Phalaenopsis schilleriana* – Fi Alonso & Jon Crate

February is peak bloom season for this beautiful species from the Philippines. This example has especially well shaped flowers with nice even color, giving a taste of the full potential with this orchid. Well grown mature plants can bear 30 to 50 or more fragrant flowers on several inflorescences at once. The foliage is also especially attractive, with silver mottling over a dark green background, with purple shading on the reverse. As might be expected from an orchid with so many good traits, *Phal. schilleriana* is in the family tree of more than 30,000 registered hybrids. This species likes



Phalaenopsis No ID (red ribbon)

warm temperatures and filtered light in summer and somewhat brighter light in winter. It should receive frequent water from about May to November and somewhat less the balance of the year. In the wild, there is a five-month interval with very low rainfall, but humidity remains high leading to frequent dew and mist.

Red: *Phalaenopsis No ID* – Victoria Schaefer

Red: *Phalaenopsis Jiaho Pink Girl* – Cary Green

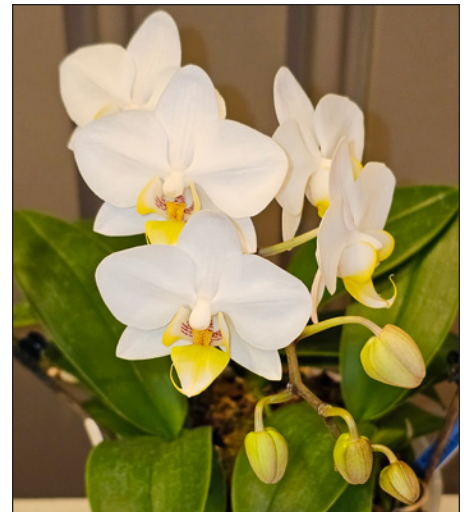
White: *Phalaenopsis No ID* – Cary Green



Pragmipedium hybrid



Phalaenopsis Jiaho Pink Girl



Phalaenopsis No ID (white ribbon)

*Papilionanthe vandarum* 'Marisa'

Class 8: Vandaceous Alliance

Blue: *Papilionanthe vandarum* 'Marisa' – Carson Barnes

This somewhat scrambling species with slender terete growths comes from northeastern India and neighboring Myanmar, and is one of the highest growing of the dozen recognized *Papilionanthe* species, occurring at four to five thousand feet above sea level. Each inflorescence carries one to three graceful white flowers with undulate margins and a prominent nectar spur. There is a touch of blush pink on the underside of the column. Only two awards have been given to *Ple. vandarum* by the AOS and only one of those for a plant grown in this country. However, there are a number of photos of beautifully grown specimen plants with many flowers from the files of the C.A.O.B. which is the equivalent association for orchid lovers in Brazil. It does best with very bright light, mounted culture and frequent water while growing and somewhat less when resting in winter.

Red: *Trichoglottis pusilla* – Bailey Santwire

White: *Vanda Dimo Dream* 'Kao Song' – Fred Pippin

*Trichoglottis pusilla**Vanda Dimo Dream* 'Kao Song'

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Class 9: Miscellaneous

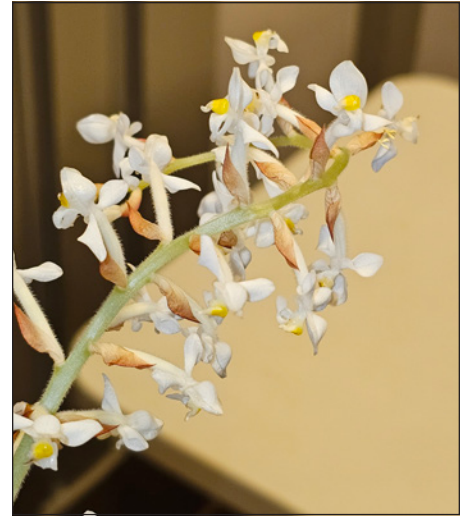
Blue: *Ludisia discolor* – Tim Cape

While considered the only member of its genus, *Ludisia discolor* is well known and widely grown more for its beautiful foliage than for the scapes of small winter flowers that are white with a yellow column. It can grow into a large, impressive specimen with time and good care, and there are cultural awards for plants bearing from 200 to 3000 flowers at once! The velvety leaves carried in a whorl on a succulent rhizome are usually dark green with prominent reddish or pink veins and a purple underside. They can appear almost iridescent and there are several selected varieties with especially good patterns available commercially. The wild habitat extends over a large area of southeast Asia, usually in damp shaded forests at around 3000 feet above sea level where it grows as a terrestrial. Because of its creeping habit, a wide shallow container such as a bulb pan makes a good growing vessel. The exhibited plant is in a fairly small container and the stems have grown quite a distance out of it, requiring it to be elevated for the best show. Give this orchid a moisture reten-

tive mix that offers good drainage and keep it moist in summer or year-round if grown in household warmth. In the wild, the winter temperatures fall into the 40s F at night and rainfall is somewhat less, so water should be reduced if grown in a cool greenhouse. With more than 40 cultural awards already recorded with the AOS, the bar is set quite high for inclusion of any new specimens into that group.

Red: *Dracula lotax* – Fi Alonso & Jon Crate

White: *Maxillaria reichenheimiana* – Edison Gu



Ludisia discolor



Dracula lotax



Maxillaria reichenheimiana