



SEPTEMBER EVENTS

**Monthly Meeting : 8:00 pm Monday, September 9, 2019
Atlanta Botanical Garden, Day Hall**

Program: Tom Kuligowski, Angraecums

We will be taking our speaker to dinner at 6:00 at Ru San's near the garden at Piedmont and Monroe. If you'd like to join us please let HB know you are coming.

Tom will not be selling plants. Members may bring plants to sell.

Tom Kuligowski has long been known as the Angraecum man. Specializing in numerous Angraecoids; documenting growth



Tom Kuligowski

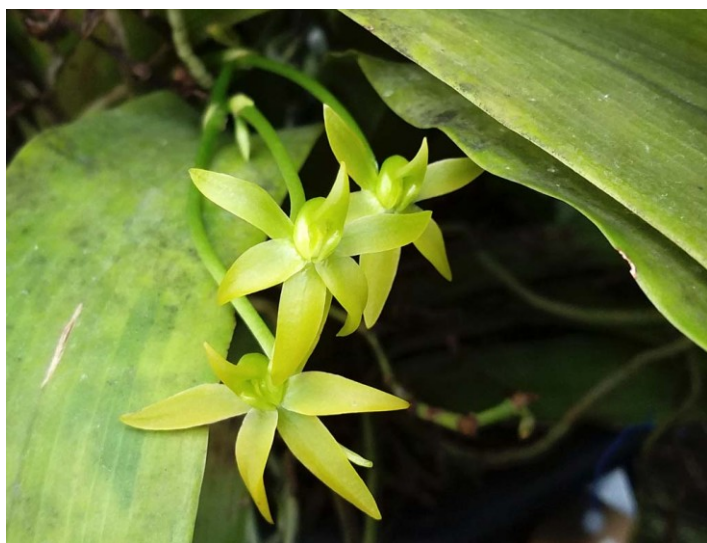
habits, blooming traits and most recently has started some minor hybridizing. He has created the Angraecums blog (www.angraecums.blogspot.com) and an Angraecums Facebook Page to pass on growing trends and various culture techniques to help both the hobbyist and professional growers to grow and bloom these magnificent plants.

Angraecums tend to be known for their beautiful, showy flowers, many that are fragrant at night. Some can even become fantastic specimen plants in just a couple of years. With both species and several sought after crosses, the Angraecums offer some very unique shapes along with the most pristine white in any of the orchids. The amazing fact people aren't aware of, is that they can thrive in South Florida's sub-tropical weather or on a windowsill in the not so warm north, if given the chance. This presentation will provide both hobbyists and serious growers with fundamental guidelines to grow these beauties successfully and in turn, grace you with years of enjoyment.

The program is beneficial to both the beginner as well as the experienced grower. It's all about the flowers!



Angraecum leonis (picture from Tom's blog site www.angraecums.blogspot.com)



Angraecum huntleyoides at ABG

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Volume 60: Number 9 – September 2019

Newsletter Editors: [Danny Lentz](#) & [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 August 12th Meeting of the Atlanta Orchid Society**

The August 12, 2019 meeting of the Atlanta Orchid Society was called to order by David Mellard, President at 8:00 PM. A good crowd showed up for the meeting, including several visitors who were welcomed by the society.

After approving the minutes of the July meeting, Dan Williamson, Treasurer, reported on the budget. Detailed account balances, etc. are available through Dan for anyone interested.

David Mellard provided a review of several upcoming events in September, including our regular monthly meeting in Day Hall (Sept 8) and AOS judging in the Magnolia Room (Sept 14) at the ABG.

Several orchid shows take place in September, the last of the season. The Alabama Orchid Show in Birmingham, AL will be held at the Birmingham Botanical Garden, 2612 Lane Park Road, on Sept 21-22 (Saturday and Sunday). HB Blythe-Hart will be setting up the AtIOS exhibit on Friday, Sept 20.

The Smoky Mountain Orchid Show will be held Sept 28-29 (Saturday and Sunday) at Stanley's Greenhouse, 3029 Davenport Road, Knoxville, TN.

And finally, the AOS members meeting will be October 16-20 in Homestead, Florida, and the Slipper Symposium will be November 2 in Apopka, Florida.

After Art Chadwick gave a very informative talk about *Cattleya* species and hybrids, the results of the monthly plant judging, and ribbon awards were announced.

With no further business or announcements, the meeting was adjourned at approximately 10 PM.

The next AtIOS monthly meeting will be September 9th at the Atlanta Botanical Gardens (Day Hall).

Welcome New and Returning Members

George Guenther (Atlanta)

Events Calendar

September

9 - Atlanta Orchid Society Monthly Meeting, ABG, Day Hall – 8 p.m. Tom Kuligowski will speak on angraecums.

13-15 – MAOC meeting in Milwaukee

14 - American Orchid Society monthly judging, (noon) training, (1pm) judging, at the Atlanta Botanical Garden – Magnolia Room behind Day Hall

21-22 – Alabama OS (Birmingham) show

28-29 – Smoky Mountain OS (Knoxville) show

October

12 - American Orchid Society monthly judging

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

Oct. 16-20 – [AOS meeting](#) in Homestead, FL

November

2 – Atlanta Orchid Society Annual Auction, Rock Spring Presbyterian Church

2 – Slipper Symposium (Apopka, FL)

8-10 – Triangle OS Show (Durham, NC)

9 - American Orchid Society monthly judging

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

Future Events

March 2020 – [World Orchid Conference](#) in Taichung, Taiwan

Announcements, Notes, Classifieds, etc.

If you have a few things you want to sell or swap, or are thinking about ordering something that others might be interested in splitting, let us know and we can put a note in the newsletter.

We could really use a volunteer to be in charge of refreshments for the monthly meetings.

Our nominating committee this year will be chaired by [Veronique Perrot](#). The other members will be Danny Lentz, HB Blythe-Hart, Bob Grzesik, and Larry Kikkert. If you would be interested in serving as an officer or trustee next year please let us know.

AtIOS Show Update

Our Board of Trustees met on August 18. A main topic of the meeting was discussion on whether to move the date of our annual show. It was decided to move our show to early November. We are targeting the first weekend of November, 2020 for our next show.

Volunteering at ABG

The Atlanta Botanical Garden is recruiting docents for its Orchid Specialist program. Orchid Specialists greet guests in the Fuqua Orchid Center and answer questions about orchids, orchid growing, the Orchid Center, and the Atlanta Botanical Garden.

Requirements: As part of their training, new Orchid Specialists will apprentice with a veteran Orchid Specialist. New Orchid Specialists will also be asked to complete Orchids for Beginners I and II at ABG.

There are openings currently available on weekdays and weekends. For more information, please contact Josh Todd, Volunteer Manager at jtodd@atlantabg.org

[Several AtIOS members including Marianne Gilmore, Geni Smith, and Clark Weisner volunteer as Orchid Specialists and seem to enjoy it very much. If you're interested you may want to talk to one of them. –danny]



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

Atlanta Orchid Society Monthly Ribbon Winners August 2019

Notes by Mark Reinke

Photos by Danny Lentz

Class I – Cattleya Group



Blue – Brassocattleya Hawaii Stars
'Pink Ice' – Larry Kikkert

Brassocattleya Hawaii Stars is a 2006 introduction from Hawaii Hybrids of Hilo, Hawaii and combines *Brassavola Little Stars* with *Cattleya Memoria Robert Strait*. Both of these parents have been popular in making interesting compact hybrids in recent years. Several different plants out of this cross have been mericloned and made commercially available over the past decade. The flower form is very similar in all of them, with the only variable being the amount and intensity of orchid lavender trim on the large lip. There can be four to six blooms per inflorescence on mature plants, usually bearing the sweet scent of one of the grandparents, *Cattleya walkeriana*.

That species, plus the two *Brassavola* species in the immediate family tree, means that this orchid prefers bright light and very good drainage. In a pot, it should dry completely between each watering, and it would also adapt to basket culture very well. Plants branch at the rhizome freely if well grown and can become showy specimens that generally bloom twice per year. In February of this year a plant exhibited at the Naples Orchid Society Show in Florida received a Certificate of Cultural Merit with 83 flowers on 19 inflorescences!

Red–Cattlianthe Loog Tone 'African Beauty,' HCC/AOS– Doug Hartong



White–Cattleya quadricolor– Danny Lentz & Dianne Morgan

This large flowered species from Colombia is only infrequently seen in collections, so it is worth taking a closer look while we have a flowering example in front of us. *Cattleya quadricolor* was first described with this name in 1864 which is a reference to the separate zones of white, lavender, purple and yellow on the lip. It has also been known as *Cattleya chocoensis* and is sometimes still sold under that name today. Some also consider it a subspecies of *C. trianaei* although Kew currently accepts its separate species status.

The flowers average about four inches in spread, are fragrant, variable in color and don't open quite as wide and flat as some of the other larger flowered species. Nonetheless, it often has very broad petals and hides in the ancestry of more than 2300 registered hybrids.

Like other large flowered species that come from Colombia rather than from Venezuela or Brazil, it tends to be more finicky in cultivation. A note on the entry tag indicates that Danny and Dianne have had this plant for more than 10 years and this is the first time it has flowered. Part of the challenge, especially in our area, is that *C. quadricolor* comes primarily from the

Cauca Valley at about 3,000 feet to 5,000 feet above sea level and is considered a cool grower. Year round, temperatures average around 60 at night and 75 during the day, with the record extreme high in the low 90's. This area also has more even rainfall and so plants do not have a drier winter rest like many of the other large flowered species. The habitat is described as being covered in stunted trees covered in moss and other vegetation, so the humidity remains high year round. Therefore the fact that it has flowered at all in Atlanta indicates it has been cared for well and protected from high temperatures.

White – Cattleya C. G. Roebling 'Blue Indigo' – Danny Lentz & Dianne Morgan

Class II – Cymbidium Group

No Entries

Class III – Dendrobium Group



Blue – Dendrobium Touch of Gold – Annelies Carl

This plant was entered under the parent names of *Den. gouldii x johannis*, but the cross was registered over two decades ago and originated with H&R Nurseries on the island of Oahu, Hawaii. They allowed the first grower to receive an award on the cross to give it the registered name back in 1995. A recent remake of the cross went out into commerce with some tags that did not inform the buyer of that registered name.

That hiccup aside, it is one of my favorite hybrids in the Spatulata or "Antelope Flowered" section of the genus, combining a massive species that can be over seven feet

tall (*Den. gouldii*) with a near miniature species (*Den. johannis*) to create a well behaved and floriferous hybrid that many people can grow well and enjoy. Each inflorescence has about 15 cute, twisty flowers that are a bit under two inches from tip to tip and have a yellow lip accented by segments that graduate to dark chocolate brown at their tips. Flowering is primarily in summer and the blooms usually last 2 months or longer. Each growth is capable of producing multiple inflorescences over its lifetime.

The exhibited plant would be considered “starter size” which, if well cared for, can become a showy specimen with easily 100 or more flowers open at once. One plant has been awarded with more than 700 flowers and buds when exhibited at the Volusia County (FL) Orchid Society Show in May, 1998.

The state of Florida may have a slight advantage over our area in that this orchid is a lover of hot growing conditions and high light. All you need to do is touch the stiff growth and firm textured leaves to understand what it likes best. However, I have successfully grown this orchid in our greenhouse in high and bright locations, but with winter night temperatures averaging in the 50's, which is well below the all-time record lows in the habitats of its parent species. Regular year round water, with somewhat less in winter and very good drainage are what it needs to thrive.

Red– *Dendrobium discolor*–**Bailey Santwire**

Class IV – Epidendrum Group

No Entries

Class V – Oncidium Group

Blue – *Miltonia regnellii forma alba*–**Bailey Santwire**

While widely used in hybridization, with over 400 registered hybrids tracing back to it, this Brazilian species is not frequently seen on its own, let alone the albino mutation

that lacks the typically lavender lip of the common form. It comes from the coastal range of Southeast Brazil, where temperatures range from cool to warm, but not hot, and



where there is an abundance of moisture year round. The flowers are medium sized, but inflorescences can have up to seven of them, opening in succession over an extended bloom season from summer into fall. With proper care, this species will grow and bloom in places like Atlanta, with much hotter summer weather than its native range, but indoor culture under lights, or evaporative cooling in a greenhouse will make success much easier.

Red – *Oncidium Sweet Sugar* 'Lemon Drop' – **Maegan Brass**

Class VI – Cypripedium Group

Blue – *Phragmipedium Memoria Garren Weaver* – **Danny Lentz & Dianne Morgan**

This plant was entered as a cross between *Phrag. wallisii* and *Phrag. pearcei*, and that combination has been recognized as a registered hybrid under the above name since 1994. This particular example has really nice, well defined veining as well as heavy spotting around the opening of the pouch lip, but the petals may fall a bit short of the average 12 inch length of the awarded examples.

Both parents in this cross are medium sized, with growth about or slightly more than a foot tall. *Phrag.*

wallisii comes from Colombia and often grows fully exposed on granite cliff faces, but at elevations of 4000



to 7000 feet above sea level in areas where clear weather is rare. *Phrag. pearcei* comes from Ecuador and Peru in similar exposed environments with areas of heavy rainfall. Based on that information, this orchid prefers bright, but diffused light short of direct sun exposure, constant moisture and mild temperatures, and is likely resentful of 90F or warmer for more than brief periods.

Class VII - Phalaenopsis Group

Species

Blue – *Phalaenopsis sumatrana* (syn. *zebrina*) – **Danny Lentz & Dianne Morgan**

This species was described in 1860 both as *Phal. sumatrana* and *Phal. zebrina*, but Kew has decided the former of these two names should be the accepted one. Individual plants are highly variable in their color and pattern and *Phal. zebrina*

has typically been applied to those with a light background moderately covered in boldly darker elongated markings such as this plant.



The natural distribution is not limited to Sumatra, but also includes Malaysia, Borneo, Java, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam and the Philippines. Throughout its range it grows in shady, humid locations, often near streams, where the all-time record lows are well above 60F.

Prior to 1970, there were only eight registered hybrids made with *Phal. sumatrana*. Since then more than 150 have been registered, and the species now lies in the ancestry of over 5,000 registered crosses. While the form isn't full and the flower count not very high, the vivid color patterns have been useful in bringing more color and pattern into our modern hybrids.

Red– *Phalaenopsis bellina forma alba* –**Jon Crate**

White -*Phalaenopsis amboinensis*–**Jon Crate**

Hybrids



Blue – *Phalaenopsis Miva*

Smartissimo 'Firelli,' AM/AOS – **Jon Crate**

Red – *Phalaenopsis* No ID (pink peloric mini type) – **Kurt Drewke & Ariel Christiansen**

White – *Phalaenopsis* I-Lan Green Pixie x Evergreen – **Darrell Wattley**

Class VIII - Vandaceous Group



Blue – *Vandachostylis* Walnut Valley (2007)– **Dan Williamson**

From the August 2017 newsletter I revisit the following:

"I can always count on Dan Williamson to perform due diligence when filling out his entry forms! The reason there is the year 2007 in parentheses after the grex name is to distinguish this orchid from the other *Vandachostylis* Walnut Valley registered in 1999. Originally, this example was classed as a *Darwinara*, which is a combination of *Ascocentrum*, *Neofinetia*, *Rhyncostylis* and *Vanda*. However, several years after this hybrid was registered taxonomists reassigned all the *Ascocentrum* and *Neofinetia* to *Vanda*, which created the situation where two different hybrids have the same exact name. Using the year of registration after the name is standard practice in such situations to make it clear which one of the two we are looking at."

To this I can add that I hope by now the RHS has learned its lesson and won't allow two hybrids within a known breeding group to carry the same grex name. That way no matter what DNA testing reveals that might give reason to reassign various species to different genera, it won't result in two orchids having the same name.

In the case of this orchid in particular, it is genetically 50% *Vanda falcata*, 25% *V. cristata*, and the remaining genetics divided between hot growing *Vanda* species and cooler growing *Rhyncostylis* and former *Ascocentrum* species. This means you have an orchid that can adapt from bright to very bright light, cool to warm to even hot conditions and which prefers heavier watering and feeding in the warmer months with less, but not total dryness in the cooler months. An open well draining medium in a basket or clay pot would be the best option for potting method.

Red – *Vanda tessellata* – **Bailey Santwire**

White – *Vanda* Paki x Bill Burke – **Dan Williamson**

Class IX – Miscellaneous



Blue –*Habenaria rodocheila*–**David Mellard**

Habenaria rodocheila was first described in 1866 and the species name means the Red or Rose Colored Lipped Habenaria. In 1896 a separate description was given for the populations with a yellow colored lip under the name *Hab.*

xanthocheila, which means exactly that, the Yellow Lipped Habenaria. Over time, several other types with paler to deeper pink coloration were given their own species names, only to have all the color forms in recent years lumped back together under the original description as *Hab. rhodocheila*. All are recognized now as a single species with a highly variable color palette.

The widespread natural range, described by Charles Baker as "Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, Malaya, China, and the Philippines," helps account for the color variability. Throughout this zone plants are usually found between 1500 and 3000 feet above sea level, typically growing in dappled light on moss covered rock ledges. These areas experience high rainfall in summer and five to six months in winter and early

spring with almost no precipitation. Therefore, after flowering, the entire above ground portion of the plant withers and dies, leaving behind one or more underground tubers that survive the drought and sprout into new plants in the spring.

One can imagine that during the wet season, the rock substrate prevents penetration of the frequent rainfall, creating a constantly moist layer at the plant's roots, whereas in the dry season, the thin mossy layer over bare rock dries out to the extreme, only barely moistened by nightly dew. I have grown this species very well in a terrestrial type mix, that when new growth emerges in spring, is kept constantly moist by sitting the pots in shallow trays that retain excess water. I usually apply time release fertilizer at the start of new growth.

After flowering the pots are removed from the trays and set aside to dry. In a humid greenhouse environment, I typically don't water them at all again until I see new growth emerging, which is often as late as April. If lots of new shoots appear, then a larger pot, or the separating of individual tubers into their own pot can be performed at this time. Windowsill growers may have to lightly water once a month in the drier atmosphere of a heated home environment to prevent desiccation of the tubers, but should perform this task with restraint.

More and more hybrids are being made using this species and other species or hybrids in the same genus, and in related genera such as *Cynorkis* and *Pectellis* creating different colors and shapes. However, in my opinion, none of the results so far can be considered breakthrough advances that go beyond the beauty of the species itself.

Red—*Tsubatoara* Melinda Marie
'Blue Fairy' —Larry Kikkert

White—*Bulbophyllum tingabarinum*
'Christopher' — Kitty Thompson

Alabama Orchid Show & Sale



September 20 - 22, 2019
Birmingham Botanical Gardens

Friday: 9:00 - 5:00 (Orchid Sales Only)
Saturday: 9:00 - 5:00 (Displays Open to Public at Noon)
Sunday: 11:00 - 3:00

Presented by the Alabama Orchid Society, Huntsville Orchid Society,
and the Northeast Alabama Orchid Society

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