



The Atlanta Orchid Society Bulletin



Affiliated with the American Orchid Society, the Orchid Digest Corporation and the Mid-America Orchid Congress. 2001 Recipient of the American Orchid Society's Distinguished Affiliated Societies Service Award

Newsletter Editor: Danny Lentz

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OCTOBER EVENTS

The Meeting:

**8:00 Monday, October 10 at Atlanta Botanical Garden
Art Chadwick Jr. of Chadwick and Son Orchids
The Large Flowered Cattleya Species**

The October speaker is Art Chadwick Jr. He and his father operate Chadwick and Son Orchids, an orchid business in the Richmond, VA area specializing in Cattleya species and hybrids. Art Jr. has written an article on reintroducing Cattleya species into the wild in Costa Rica. Art Sr. has a number of Cattleya species articles published in the Orchids Magazine of the AOS between 1998 and 2003.

The company web site is at <http://www.chadwickorchids.com>

Orchid Clinic: Before the meeting we will have someone available to answer questions on orchid growing from 7:15-7:45. If you bring a diseased or infested plant to ask questions about, please have it in a bag so that pests and fungal spores don't spread to other plants at the meeting.

Fall Show – November 11-13

Our annual show is approaching fast. We need volunteers to help setup and run the show. We also need sponsors for the various trophies we award at the show. See pages 4-5 for more information.

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**THE ATLANTA ORCHID
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COLLECTOR'S ITEM

***Laelia alaorii* Brieger & Bicalho 1976**

LAY-lee-ah ah-LOR-ee-eye

Tribe: Epidendreae

Subtribe: Laeliinae

Subgenus: Crispae

Section: Hadrolaelia

Etymology: *Phalaenopsis* – For *Laelia*, one of the vestal virgins or the Roman name *Laelius alaorii* – Named to honor the collector Alaor de Oliveira.

This little *Laelia* is not only recently described but also rather unknown in cultivation. The plants are very seldom seen in their native habitat of Bahia, Brazil and have only recently become available raised from seed. The species was originally collected on the Rio Salgado by Alaor de Oliveira and published in 1976 by Bicalho.

Their relationship to *Hadrolaelia* is evidenced by the presence of five definite keels running down the lip, the outermost larger than the interior ones. Plants are miniatures, not more than 3-4 inches tall and of a somewhat sprawling habit. The slender pseudobulbs curve upward from the rhizome and the dark green leaves are thick and ovate.

Typical of other species in the section, plants produce few roots, those thick and rather short. One or two flowers are produced per growth, developing as the leaf opens and without a sheath. The flowers are a pale lilac or lavender often with darker rosy overlays. While individual flowers do not open well, they are longer lasting than most species in the section.

Limited hybridizing has been done with this species although those hybrids produced are attractive little plants. The species is dominant for size, flower longevity and light color. One hybrid, *L. alaorii* x *C. schroederiae*, has recently received at least two AOS awards. The progeny are miniature plants with very long-lasting pink flowers that tend to be somewhat bell-shaped. These hybrids are very vigorous, growing well in both pots of well-drained media as well as in wooden baskets. The natural flowering season of *L. alaorii* is October in Brazil and the spring months in the northern hemisphere.



Photos © Danny Lentz

Events Out and About

October

Saturday, 10/8. American Orchid Society monthly judging, Atlanta Judging Center, 2 pm, ABG basement workshop. If entering plants, please arrive before 1:30 pm to allow time for research and paperwork.

Monday, 10/10. Atlanta Orchid Society monthly meeting, ABG, Day Hall, 8 p.m. Speaker: Art Chadwick Jr. will speak on Cattleyas.

Wednesday-Sunday, 10/12-16. AOS Fall Members Meeting, Sonoma County, CA. Website for registration forms: www.sonomaorchids.com. Contact: Kathy Rathbun, rathbun@sonic.net.

Friday-Sunday, 10/21-23. Mid America Orchid Congress, Fall Meeting and Show, Cincinnati, OH. Contact: Doug Hartong, 770-594-7334, catmando@mindspring.com. Website: <http://midamericanorchids.org>.

Saturday/Sunday, 10/29,30. Memphis Orchid Society orchid show, Memphis, TN. Contact: Charles Wilson, 662-429-2704.

November

Saturday, 11/5. 8th Annual Slipper Symposium in Kissimmee, FL. Contact: Jamie Lawson, 888-619-7687. jimorchids@aol.com
<http://home.cfl.rr.com/slipperorchids>

Friday-Sunday, 11/11-13. Atlanta and South Metro Orchid Societies Fall Show and Sale, ABG, Day Hall. Contact: David Mellard, 770-270-5758, DMellard@cdc.gov.

Monday, 11/14. Atlanta Orchid Society monthly meeting, ABG, Day Hall, 8 p.m. Speaker: David Mellard will speak on "Using the Right Fertilizer Based on Water Quality".

Please visit our web site at
<http://www.atlantaorchidsociety.org>

The Atlanta Orchid Society web site contains recent newsletters and articles, cultural information for growing orchids in Atlanta, as well as a calendar of events and information about our annual shows.

MINUTES OF THE SEPTEMBER MEETING

- The meeting was brought to order by President David Mellard. Minutes from the last meeting were approved as written
- Roy Harrow will be putting together the display for our society at the Birmingham Orchid Show on September 24 and 25. Please let him know if you can loan plants for the show.
- Don't forget to bring your questions and troublesome plants (covered, if the possibility of contagion exists) to the Orchid Clinic beginning at 7:15 on orchid meeting nights.
- Our October speaker will be Art Chadwick Jr. from Chadwick and Sons in Richmond.
- David Mellard discussed our upcoming show in November. Volunteers are needed to help put on the show, including tasks in setup, entering plants, providing food, clerks for judging, exhibit installation, publicity, and cleanup. Let David know if you would like to sponsor a trophy. There are so many opportunities to participate in this show. Volunteer now and be a part of the show team. See page 4 for more details.
- Elaine Jacobson is the Nominating Committee Chairperson. The suggested slate of officers will be presented during the October meeting.
- Alan Koch, from Gold Country Orchids, gave an interesting presentation on Cattleya and Mini-Catt culture.
- Mike Sandven, who is a member of the Tampa Orchid Society, was a visitor.
- Our thanks to our ribbon judges: Barbara Dampog, Evan Dessassau, Mikie Emerson, Linda Miller, Bill Smith, Jeff Whitfield.
- Our thanks to those who donated plants to the raffle table: Margo Brinton/Eldon Park (2), Rob Rinn (many) and others.
- Our thanks to those who brought refreshments: Cathy Caine, Barbara Dampog, Tamara George, Marianne Gilmore, Reba Herzfeld, Sandy Phillips, Genie Smith and others.
- The meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted, Sandy Phillips

JOIN THE ORCHID DIGEST CORPORATION

Don't let the name fool you, the Orchid Digest is a non-profit membership-based organization dedicated to orchids. Designed to appeal to the mid-range to advanced grower nothing beats the *Orchid Digest*. For just \$32/year you get 4 issues of full-color, in-depth articles about orchids. The magazine is large format and the fourth issue of the year is always an extra-special issue devoted to a single genus. For membership application forms contact Fred Missbach (404-237-1694)

The Atlanta and South Metro Orchid Societies
Fall Show and Sale
November 11 and 12, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
November 13, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Atlanta Botanical Garden, Day Hall

Hi Atlanta Orchid Society Members,

Most of you have heard by now about our orchid show in November at the Atlanta Botanical Garden. I thought I would put a few things about the show in the newsletter in case you've missed something at our meetings. The most important thing is that we make the show a society event and that the show is fun.

- Your society needs your help in putting on the show. If you find yourself at the show with nothing to do, ask the show chair (David Mellard) what needs to be done.
- Set up for the show is Thursday, November 10, starting at 9 a.m. By afternoon, everything is in full swing with societies and vendors putting in their exhibits and vendors setting up their sales tables. This is often the best time to put some orchids aside and pay the vendors later once they've finished setting up. Quite often you can just put your name on an orchid and talk to the vendor later when things are less hectic. Please be mindful that on Thursday vendors are putting in exhibits and setting up their sales tables so they might not have time to talk to you at great lengths about their orchids. Vendors often can use some help in bringing in their plants.
- If you are entering orchids in the Atlanta exhibit, please try to bring them by 4 p.m. on Thursday. There is an entry process for orchids, which you need to follow. If you are not familiar with entering an orchid, other society members will be around to help you.
- There are quite a few things that you can do on Thursday. They include:
 - help with AtOS's exhibit,
 - help with hospitality,
 - help register orchids,
 - help vendors bring in orchids, and
 - run errands.
- On Friday, November 11, ribbon judging starts at 9 a.m. If you're a clerk, please be at Day Hall by 8:00 a.m. The society will need your help at 1 p.m. to take orchids from the exhibits to the basement classroom for those orchids that will be judged by AOS standards.
- If you find yourself at the show on Friday, Saturday, or Sunday with nothing to do, please help out at the societies' table. You can talk to newcomers about the American Orchid Society, Orchid Digest, and the Atlanta Orchid Society, talk about orchids, and more.
- Please remember to sign up for specific items that are needed for hospitality. A sign-up sheet is available at the society's monthly meetings. You also can call Reba Herzfeld (770-394-3731).
- If you bring a hot dish, please bring it ready to serve or use the kitchen facilities to warm it up. Please note that you will be responsible for warming the dish you bring. The society will provide a ham and turkey. If you bring a hot dish, please bring it only on Saturday.
- Show breakdown starts on Sunday, November 13 at 4 p.m. The room is clean in about 2 hours. Please help out since clean up goes faster with a lot of people helping.

And one last thing, just know that the show committee appreciates your help at the show.

Show Vendors**Andy's Orchids**

Andy & Harry Phillips
734 Ocean View Avenue
Encinitas, CA
760-436-4239

www.andysorchids.com

Carolina Orchids

Tom Nasser
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Fort Mill, SC 29708
803-548-1682

www.carolinaorch.com

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www.elmoreorchids.com

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www.hoosiororchid.com

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store.marblebranchfarms.com

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Kernersville, NC 27284
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www.marriottorchids.com

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Greenville, SC 29601

www.mountainvieworchids.com

Nature Glassworks

Larry & Linda Mayse
P.O. Box 998
Alpharetta, GA 30004
770-442-8190

www.natureglass.com

Wenzel Orchids

Cesar Wenzel
www.wenzelorchids.com.br
wenzelorchids@uol.com.br

AtOS & SMOS Fall Show Schedule of Events Atlanta Botanical Garden, Day Hall

Wednesday -- November 9

Room Preparation – hang banners	Noon
Room Preparation – setup tables and skirting	3 p.m.

Thursday -- November 10

Setup for exhibits and vendors	9 a.m.- 10 p.m.
Hospitality room open	Noon - 7 p.m.
Orchid registration	2 p.m. - 9 p.m.

Friday -- November 11

Hospitality room open for vendors and show workers	8 a.m. - 5 p.m.
Judges' briefing and clerk assignments	8:30 a.m.
Ribbon judging in Exhibition Hall	9 a.m. - Noon
Luncheon setup (ABG, basement workshop)	10 a.m. - Noon
Judges'/clerks' luncheon (ABG, basement workshop)	Noon - 1 p.m.
AOS judging (ABG, basement workshop)	1:00 p.m.

Sales area in Day Hall open to public	9 a.m. - 5 p.m.
Orchid exhibits open to public	Noon - 5 p.m.

Saturday -- November 12

Show and sales open to public	9 a.m. - 5 p.m.
Hospitality room open for vendors and show workers	9 a.m. - 5 p.m.
Monthly AOS judging (ABG, basement classroom)	1 p.m. - 5 p.m.

(Note: Plants entered in the show are not eligible for Saturday's AOS judging unless they were marked "Not for AOS judging" during ribbon judging on November 11)

Sunday -- November 13

Show and sales open to public	9 a.m. - 4 p.m.
Hospitality room opens for vendors and show workers	9 a.m. - 2 p.m.
Judges' training (ABG, basement workshop)	8 a.m. - Noon

Show Breakdown **4 p.m.**

Orchid Inn, Ltd.

Sam Tsui
19785 Wesley Street
Downs, IL 61736
309-378-2531

www.orchidinnusa.com

Peach State Orchids

Bill Ellenberg
920 Homer Rd
Woodstock, GA 30188
770-571-8770

www.peachstateorchids.com

Silk Synergy

Julie Jennings
678-475-1617
768-575-1178 cell after 3:30

www.silksynergy.com

Woodland Orchids

Rolf & Linda Wilhelm
1816 Hart Road
Charlotte, NC 28214
704-394-6530

www.woodlandorchids.com



Lc. Amphion 'Ramona Lee'

hybrids. Backcrossing it to *L. tenebrosa* maintains size, minimizes the tendency of *C. dowiana* to cripple, helps to flatten the flower and dominates color with its bronze sepals, petals and dark lip. I've said this before but *tenebrosa* means dark in a sinister or mysterious way and it can be clearly seen in this flower.

(Blue) *Slc. Desert Dawn '3893'* : I was unable to find this name in the RHS database. There is an *Slc. Desert Angel* that is consistent with this flower.

CLASS 2: CYMBIDIUM : No Entries

CLASS 3: DENDROBIUM

Red *Dendrobium* hybrid Brinton/Park

CLASS 4: EPIDENDRUM

Blue *Epidendrum parkinsonianum* Rinn
 Red *Prosthechea cochleata* Lentz/Morgan
 White *Eplc. Don Herman 'Gold Rush'* HCC/AOS Collier/Reinke

(Blue) *Epidendrum parkinsonianum* : Several years ago I got to see this species growing in its native habitat. The plants we observed were growing in very low light and under shockingly wet conditions. Attempts to collect the plants were fruitless since the plants were so waterlogged that the leaves would essentially shatter when they hit the ground or struck other objects. Under these conditions, plants form clumps that can exceed 7 feet long cascading from the tree limbs overhead. The species is native to a fairly widespread part of Central America and responds well to either warm or intermediate conditions.



Slc. Desert Dawn '3893'



Epidendrum parkinsonianum



Milt. Honolulu 'Warne's Best'

**SEPTEMBER 2005 EXHIBITION TABLE AWARDS
 with notes by Ron McHatton**

CLASS 1: CATTLEYA ALLIANCE

Blue *Lc. Amphion 'Ramona Lee'* HCC/AOS Missbach
 Red *Lc. Eva x C. intermedia fma. alba* Geni Smith
 White *Brassavola* David Sanders Harrow
 Blue *Slc. Desert Dawn? '3893'* Missbach
 Red *Sophronitis cernua* Gilmore
 White *Sc. Crystelle Smith 'Nathan's Reward'* HCC/AOS Brinton/Park

(Blue) *Lc. Amphion 'Ramona Lee', HCC/AOS* : *Lc. Amphion* dates from 1957 and is a cross of *Lc. S. J. Bracey* and *L. tenebrosa*. *Lc. S. J. Bracey* is one of those old building block hybrids that finds its way into nearly 2000 modern yellow, bronze and iridescent purple

CLASS 5: ONCIDIUM ALLIANCE

Blue *Milt. Honolulu 'Warne's Best'* HCC/AOS Mellard/Marino
 Red *Vuyl. Melissa Brianne 'Shady Lady'* HCC/AOS Rinn
 White *Psychopsis (Oncidium) Memoria* Bill Carter Collier/Reinke

(Blue) *Miltonia Honolulu 'Warne's Best' HCC/AOS* : This clone received an HCC of 78 points in 1978. The plant exhibited has been beautifully grown and congratulations go to the grower! For some reason, these *Miltonia spectabilis* crosses can be difficult to flower well without yellowing of the foliage so you commonly see plants that look rather yellow well-flowered or lush green and only one or two flowers. *Miltonia Honolulu* has been used rather recently in breeding some interesting warm-growing Miltonias and Oncidium intergenerics. I recently saw a couple of plants from a cross of this and a dark *Brassidium* that had well-spaced, light amethyst-colored flowers.



Paph. Bel Royal

CLASS 6: CYPRIPEDIUM ALLIANCE

Blue	<i>Paph. Bel Royal</i>	Rinn
Red	<i>Paph. (White Jack x Greyi var. alba)</i>	Rinn
White	<i>Paph. Sunset 'Alpha' AM/AOS</i>	Dessasau
Blue	<i>Phrag. Grande</i>	Rinn
Red	<i>Phrag. Paul Eugene Conroy</i>	Rinn
White	<i>Phrag. Schroderae 'Bolin' HCC/AOS</i>	Dessasau

(Blue) ***Paphiopedilum Bel Royal*** : At the risk of judging from a photograph, this is an excellent Bel Royal! I can't tell from the photograph details like size and number of flowers, but the conformation of this particular clone appear to be excellent with clear markings as well. When *Paph. kolopakingii* first appeared in cultivation, it was hoped that it would be the key to hybrids with very large numbers of flowers (*Paph. kolopakingii* can have up to 15 flowers). Unfortunately, the many hybrids made have had rather pale flowers and the floriferousness tends to be recessive. Also, *Paph. kolopakingii* tends to carry its flowers horizontal on the

inflorescence producing a rather nodding or hooded effect and hybrids will often inherit this hooding.



Phrag. Grande

CLASS 7: PHALAEENOPSIS ALLIANCE

Blue	<i>Dtps. Newberry Parfait 'Picotee' AM/AOS</i>	Brinton/Park
Red	<i>Dtps. Kenneth Schubert 'Blue'</i>	Gilmore
White	<i>Phal. cornu-cervi</i>	Dessasau

(Blue) ***Dtps. Newberry Parfait 'Picotee', AM/AOS*** : This is one of those pastel Phals that you can spot a mile away and not have to look at the tag. The pink venation around the outside of the flower is so distinctive it stands out in a greenhouse. In addition, this particular clone is interesting in that the cross, descending from *Phal. Zauberrose* and *Phal. Abendrot* would be expected to generate mostly, if not exclusively, pink flowers.



Dtps. Newberry Parfait 'Picotee'

CLASS 8: VANDACEOUS ALLIANCE

Blue	<i>Neostylis Lou Sneary 'Pinky' AM/AOS</i>	Collier/Reinke
Red	<i>Dyakia hendersoniana</i>	Missbach
White	<i>Vascostylis Pine Rivers 'Redland Sky'</i>	Emerson

(Red) ***Dyakia hendersoniana*** : This choice little miniature was originally described by Reichenbach filius as *Saccolabium hendersonianum*, the species was transferred to *Ascocentrum* in 1914. The species is endemic to Borneo and fully mature plants

rarely exceed 4 inches tall. The current name was published by Dr. Eric Christenson in 1986, recognizing the differences that separate it from *Ascocentrum*.

Dyakia hendersonianum differs from species of *Ascocentrum* by its broader leaves, fleshy inflorescence and, most notably, by its inflated light pink spur. Plants should be grown in small pots or mounted with ample watering under moderately bright light and should be kept evenly moist throughout the growing season.



Neostylis Lou Sneary 'Pinky'



Neostylis Lou Sneary 'Pinky'



Dyakia hendersoniana

CLASS 9:MISCELLANEOUS OTHER GENERA

Blue	<i>Habenaria rhodocheila</i>	Gilmore
Blue	<i>Dendrochilum magnum</i>	Whitfield
Red	<i>Cynorchis uncinata</i>	Mellard/Marino
White	<i>Stanhopea wardii</i>	Missbach

(Red) *Cynorkis uncinata* : This group of about a hundred species has its center of distribution in Madagascar, extending to tropical Africa, the Comoro Islands, the Mascarenes, and the Seychelles. Related to *Habenaria*, the plants are best grown in rather shallow, perfectly-drained pots or pans filled with a porous compost. Most species have tuberous roots and are at least semi-deciduous. In active growth they require ample water but should be kept essentially dry once the foliage begins to yellow. While a nearly dry resting period is essential, most species should not be exposed to cool temperatures.



Dendrochilum magnum



Dendrochilum magnum



Cynorkis uncinata



Stanhopea wardii



Habenaria rhodocheila

Member Spotlight



Carl Quattlebaum

I'm originally from Columbia, S.C., but I have lived in the Atlanta for 22 years, the last 11 in my current home in Grant Park that I share with Joe Stickney. An electrical engineer by education, I teach electronics at a technical college in Marietta. I've had hundreds of potted plants for years, but the very few orchids I've had I eventually killed. That is, until I was given a cymbidium orchid 5 or 6 years ago. The plant grew and thrived until I had to split it up into several. The last couple of years, I've finally learned how to bloom them, and they were so beautiful last year that I really got the fever. In the last year, my orchid collection has grown to 41 plants, of which 36 are cymbidiums. I love my cymbidiums, but when they stopped blooming this spring, I decided I needed to branch out and try some other types. Therefore, I've joined the Atlanta Orchid Society to educate myself so that I can grow some other orchids that don't just bloom in the winter.

Notes from Alan Koch's Talk on Orchid Culture

David Mellard and Danny Lentz

At the September meeting of the Atlanta Orchid Society, Alan Koch gave a presentation about orchid culture focusing on nutrition. We've tried to capture the highlights of his advice.

General Culture

- Air movement is crucial in the growing area because it prevents stagnant air from surrounding the stomata, the little pores on the underside of leaves that allow plants to absorb air. This increases gas exchange and also helps the plants dry out faster.
- Add non-organic material to your potting mix that will help aerate it: perlite, floating pumice, diatomite
- Alan leaves an air space in the bottom of the pot. The mini-catts are potted with a collar of sphagnum moss around the roots.
- The harder your water is, the longer you should water your plants. (Fuchs runs their misters for 45 minutes because water in south Florida has high levels of calcium, magnesium and other elements.)



Sc. Beaufort 'Elmwood'

Fertilizing

- Calcium and magnesium are macro elements. Magnesium is the head of the chlorophyll molecule and thus is used in the production of chlorophyll. Calcium helps thicken the cell walls which affects the physical strength of the plant, disease resistance, etc. Plants with plenty of Calcium won't need as much staking.
- Alan strongly recommends Hydrofarm's Agro All-Purpose fertilizer with CMS for foliar feeding. Use at 1/8 tsp/gal.
- Liquid Ironite can be used as an iron supplement. This should be available in many areas. Alan uses a different product that has a charge put on the molecules to help it be absorbed by the plant more easily, but that product is not widely available. Alan thinks it is very hard to cause iron toxicity in an orchid when you are giving it an iron supplement at any reasonable dose. You may want to look around for different products. Alan recently found another fertilizer, Max Sea, with seaweed and iron.
- Alan recommends using seaweed extract as a supplemental source of nutrition. Seaweed contains oxins, cytokinins, and many micronutrients. Terry Root uses seaweed extract on his plants.

Seaweed supplements are great for growing Paphs.

- The root-tips of orchids absorb micronutrients. The velamen on the rest of the roots is mainly used for water collection for cooling of the roots.

- When foliar feeding, remember that 90% of the small leaf pores (macropores) are on the underside of the leaves. The nutrient molecules should be less than 25 microns to fit into these pores.

Chelated iron molecules are too

large for foliar feeding, so use products that contain iron sulfite. You can use Liquid Ironite at half-strength monthly.

- One fertilizer regimen Alan recommends to use is the Hydrofarm product one week, seaweed+iron the next week, 20-20-20 drench the next week, then flush with just water the fourth week.
- Most fertilizer absorption is done within 20 minutes of watering. For salt-sensitive plants you can rinse off the fertilizer salts after 20 minutes.
- Black leaf tips are an indication of salt build up.
- Plants coming out of flask need supplemental calcium, apply this through a foliar feed.

pH

- It is necessary to have a proper pH in the pot to allow uptake of nutrients (around 6 to 7) Alan uses water with high levels of salts and so acidifies his water to pH 6.2 so that calcium is readily available to the plants. High pH (e.g., pH levels above 8) will cause some nutrients to be unavailable because solubility is decreased. Extremely low pH (e.g., 5) will make some nutrients unavailable and cause others to be absorbed in toxic amounts. Don't acidify water to levels below a pH of 6.
- pH strips are a easy way to check pH. Should also check the pH of the water coming out of the pot. Alan suggests water pH between 6 and 7 when trying to foliar feed plants. pH levels above 8 and below 5 have an adverse effect on plant nutrition because nutrients are either not available or too much are absorbed.
- To help buffer the pH of a moss mix you can add

dolomite (which adds magnesium along with the calcium to help keep the minerals balanced), oyster shell, chicken scratch. This prevents the moss from becoming too acidic over time.

- With soft water, that is, water with low levels of calcium and magnesium and other elements, it helps to have organic material in the mix to help buffer the pH of the fertilizer solution. Alan recommends adding 10 to 20% of organic component.

Problem solving

- To cure crown rot in Phals, Alan's process is to pull out the diseased tissue, pour on a mixture of 1 part Chlorox bleach to 10 parts water for 30 seconds, rinse off the bleach, and then pour 3% hydrogen peroxide on the plant once a week for the next 3 weeks. Hydrogen peroxide isn't an approved fungicide in most areas, so if the agricultural inspector asks you are using it to stimulate root growth.
- Spraying Rootone, Dip-n-Grow, or a similar rooting compound on rootless plants will help prevent the plants from going into a rest period and allows them to keep photosynthesis going.
- Some Cattleyas that are grown in excessive light levels will develop red blotches on their leaves. These red blotches are areas of concentrated anthocyanin and are the plant's defense against high light level. If too much anthocyanin is produced because of high light levels, the plant will experience anthocyanin toxicity. Move plants to lower light levels if they develop red blotches on the leaves.

Advice on specific species and groups

- *C. walkeriana* may need to stay dry or be a little more damp depending on the locale it is from (lithophytic or epiphytic). Remember they photosynthesize from the roots.
- *Sophranitis coccinea* needs lots of iron. This is also true for some rupicolous laelias.
- *L. brigeri* needs extra iron and calcium to grow well.
- Some rupicolous laelias need lots of calcium (you can top dress the mix with bone meal).
- Some plants like bifoliate Cattleyas flower better when they are allowed to grow over the edge of the

pot and their roots hang down, like they do in nature where they are often found growing on horizontal tree limbs with their roots hanging down.

- Repot bifoliate Cattleyas when roots begin to grow from the newest pseudobulb.
- Many plants sold as *C. luteola* are actually a natural hybrid between *luteola* and *mooreana*. True *C. luteola* will bloom in as low as 400 fc.
- *C. luteola* and *L. pumila* grow better when mounted. Roots turn green in low light levels, adding extra photosynthetic areas. These plants make very good parents because they allow offspring to grow in lower light levels.
- *L. alaorii*, a newly described species from Brazil, make a good parent because it passes on its ability to grow in low light. It also flowers up to 9 months of the year. Its shape and color are recessive characteristics when breeding and so don't get passed on to its progeny, which can be a good thing. It is salt-sensitive, so flush media after fertilizing.
- Mini-catts need to dry out. Don't over pot them since they do better with crowded roots and lower moisture levels in the root zone. Use extra iron.
- Sl. Orpetti is a good grower and warmth tolerant.
- Slc. Sierra Doll is a very easy grower.
- Slc. Fire Lighter will grow roots out of the pot, this is normal.
- Sc. Beaufort 'Gold Country' is a tetraploid mutation of Sc. Beaufort 'Elmwood'
- *Latouria dendrobiums* like lots of water.
- *Asconopsis Irene Dobkin* needs extra iron, and benefits greatly from Sea Weed Extract
- Some *Phalaenopsis* need extra iron to grow and flower well.
- For plants like *Encyclias* that like a good day/night temperature differential, those of us growing under lights may want to put them close to the light fixtures to help increase the differential.
- To encourage blooming in *Paph. Delrosi* feed heavily in summer, keep it a little drier and brighter in fall/winter.
- Some plants just aren't reasonable to cultivate. *Cypripedium californicum* grows with its roots immersed in 42°F snowmelt for part of the year, a condition that is hard to recreate in the greenhouse.



Cattleya walkeriana 'Kennv'

RECENT ACTIVITIES OF THE ATLANTA JUDGING CENTER

The following awards were granted at the August session of the AOS Atlanta Judging Center. They are provisional awards pending official publication in the *Awards Quarterly*. Certificates of Horticultural Merit and Certificates of Botanical Recognition are also provisional pending identification by an AOS certified taxonomist prior to publication of the award.



Brassolaeliocattleya Verna Teglia 'Summer Harvest'
AM 83 pts (Blc. Canyon Royal x Lc. Prophecy)
 Natural Spread: 16.5cm H x 16.0cm V
 Two large, flat flowers well-presented on one inflorescence; sepals and petals uniform royal purple; closed lip dark royal purple on distal half, green-yellow on basal half with brick red stripes internally, margins undulate; substance firm; texture of sepals and petals sparkling, lip velvety.
 Exhibitor: Fred Missbach



Laeliocattleya Loog Tone 'Panther Creek'
AM 80 pts (Lc. Netrasiri Doll x C. Thospol Spot)
 Natural Spread: 8.0cm H x 8.6cm V
 Eight impressive, well-presented flowers on one inflorescence; sepals and petals deep wine red; lip midlobe deep rose-magenta distally, darker apically, side lobes cream basally, rose-magenta distally; column cream finely spotted rose-magenta; anther cap pale chartreuse, magenta centrally; substance rigid; texture of sepals and petals waxy, lip velvety and crystalline; flowers wonderfully scented.
 Exhibitor: Barney & Aileen Garrison

Recent Blooms at the Atlanta Botanical Garden, September 2005



Dracula sp. (Dracula bella?)



Dracula cordobae

The Angraecoid Orchids of Africa and Madagascar (Part 2) by David Mellard

A Few Angraecoid Species

Angraecum

Of the 200 or so species in the genus *Angraecum*, probably the best known include *A. sesquipedale*, *A. eburneum*, and *A. superbum*, all from Madagascar except for *A. eburneum*, which has separate varieties from Africa, Madagascar, and the Mascarene Islands/Seychelles. These are large plants up to 6 feet with non-resupinate (i.e., lip uppermost) white flowers that fade to yellow-cream as they age. The large, showy lip is a distinctive feature of the genus. While these three species produce a multi-flower, upright inflorescence, other species in the genus have single flowers. Most, but not all, have long spurs and are fragrant at night.

Most *Angraecums* are epiphytic with a few lithophytic or semi-terrestrial species. Sometimes you'll see some of the large, multi-flowered *Angraecums* potted in soilless media (e.g., ProMix or Fafard 3B). If you use one of these soilless mixes, be careful to avoid watering until the mix is almost dry. Also, yearly repotting will probably improve growth as the pH of these mixes quickly

drops to very low levels.

To me, the *Angraecums* with one or a few flowers are more charming with species such as, *A. didieri*, *A. elephantinum*, and *A. germinyanum* far surpassing the three well-known, commonly available *Angraecums*.

Another species that grows well either mounted or potted is *A. leonis*. I was amused at a recent society meeting when a member asked me to look at a non-orchid that someone was entering for judging as it looked very much like a fern. When we investigated, I immediately recognized the small fern-like foliage as *A. distichum*, with the tiniest flower just barely showing past the small leaves. The plant did not win a ribbon.



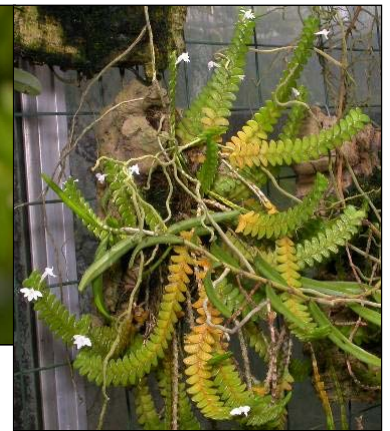
Angraecum superbum



Angraecum germinyanum



Angraecum distichum



Aerangis The diminutive genus *Aerangis* (pronounced air-RAN-jiss) is my favorite with many species that produce gracefully arching, multi-flower inflorescences. With 15 species in my collection, these plants are doing best mounted and several have flowered this year. If you were at the August meeting, you saw *Aer. verdickii* take a blue ribbon in Class 8.

About half of the 60 or so species are found in Africa. Most *Aerangis* grow epiphytically close to water, showing their need for high humidity to get them through dry periods. The leaves are obviously bilobed at the tip and in general they prefer lower-light conditions, much like *Phalaenopsis*, rather than bright, *Cattleya*-like conditions. The lip on most *Aerangis* isn't as noticeable compared to *Angraecum*, making the long spur more distinctive and showy.

Most flowers in the genus are white and while on the small side are still very showy. Examples include *Aer. biloba*, *Aer. citrata*, and *Aer. kirkii* to



Roots of a potted *Aerangis cryptodon*

name a few. A very distinctive feature of the commonly available *Aer. luteoalba* v. *rhodosticta* from Africa is the highly visible red column and anther cap on an otherwise white flower with wide sepals, petals, and lip. Because many *Aerangis* produce long, arching inflorescences, the flowers are best displayed from a mounted plant or you'll be working on elevating the pot so keep the inflorescence from touching a surface.



Aerangis biloba

Aeranthes

Aeranthes is a very peculiar genus because of the shape of the flower. While obviously related to other *Angraecoids*, the flower shape is almost whimsical as the few flowers with a short spur appear on long, almost contorted inflorescences. While I do not have the species yet, *Aer. grandiflora* is a prime example.



Aeranthes grandiflora



Aerangis luteoalba var. *rhodosticta*

Jumellea

I haven't come across a *Jumellea* in my greenhouse yet, although a plant might be found after a thorough search. The leaves of *Jumellea* are similar to those of *Angraecum*; however, the flowers are more appealing than species such as *A. superbum*. Examples of *Jumellea* species include *J. arachnantha*, *J. arborescens*, and *J. comorensis*.

Sources

Most of these species can be bought from several well-known sources: Hoosier Orchids, Andy's Orchids, and Oak Hill Gardens to name a few. While Hoosier and Andy's sell most of their plants mounted, Oak Hill Gardens sells plants in very small pots in a water-retentive mix. I've heard people say that they lose these potted plants, probably because the mix retains too much water and doesn't allow enough oxygen to the roots. You should replot them into a looser mix or mount them depending on your growing conditions.



David's epiphytic potting mix

What follows is a list of species that I have gotten from these and other sources:

Aerangis : *appendiculata*, *arachnopus*, *biloba*, *citrata*, *clavigera*, *cryptodon*, *fastuosa*, *kirkii*, *luteoalba* v. *rhodosticta*, *macrocentra*, *mooreana*, *punctata*, *splendida*, *ugandensis*, *verdickii*.

Aeranthes (available if a Madagascar nursery shows up at Redlands) : *henrici*, *peyrotii*, *ramosa*, *imerinensis*.

Angraecum : *diederi*, *florulentum*, *elephantinum*, *comorensis*.



Jumellea comorensis



Jumellea arachnantha



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Maxillaria chrysantha

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Third Quarter Ribbon Judging Results

Name	Jul	Aug	Sep	Qtr 3
Collier / Reinke	18	29	7	54
Rinn	9	18	24	51
Mellard / Marino	13	9	8	30
Brinton / Park	13	6	9	28
Missbach	5		14	19
Whitfield	11	1	5	17
Gilmore			11	11
Harrow	9		1	10
Lentz / Morgan	1	6	3	10
Van Horne	8			8
Dampog		4		4
Hartong	1	3		4
Smith, Geni		1	3	4
Dessasau			3	3
Dufano		3		3
Smith, Perry		3		3
Walkosky		3		3
Wolf		3		3
Emerson			1	1
Herzfeld	1			1
Jacobson	1			1
Layman	1			1

Congratulations to all of the ribbon winners from the third quarter. Rob Rinn wins the prize for the quarter since Gary Collier & Mark Reinke have already won a previous quarter. We had great participation with 22 different members winning ribbons. Keep bringing in those plants, the monthly show table is one of our best educational tools.

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, or contact the society’s Treasurer (see page 2) for a membership application.

For directions to the Atlanta Botanical Garden, please visit their web site at www.atlantabotanicalgarden.org or contact one of our society’s officers listed on page 2.

Newsletter Submissions

To submit material for the newsletter, or to sign up for the email version of the newsletter, please contact Danny Lentz. The deadline for submissions is the 20th of the previous month.

MAIL TO: Danny Lentz
1045 Wordsworth Dr.
Roswell, GA 30075

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