



MAY EVENT

Monthly Meeting: 8 p.m. Monday, May 8, 2023

Charles Wilson on Bulbophyllums

Mershon Hall at the ABG, and in simulcast by Zoom

Bring your blooming plants for our monthly ribbon judging

Mark your calendars for the AtIOS Orchid Show on 1-3 September at the ABG!



Charles Wilson on Bulbophyllums

Our speaker in May will be Charles G. Wilson. Charles G. Wilson has been growing orchids for over 40 years (primarily Paphs, Cattas, Dens, Bulbos, Calanthes, Coelogyne and the odd botanicals). He has been an active volunteer on various committees of the AOS and the Mid-American Orchid Congress. Wilson is a past president and lifetime member of the Memphis Orchid Society, and also a member of the Atlanta Orchid Society, Portland Orchid Society, Oregon Orchid Society and Cherry City Orchid Society.

Wilson holds BS and MS degrees in

zoology and animal behavior from Oklahoma State University, and was accorded Zoo Director Emeritus status on his retirement in 2001 after serving 25 years as Director of the Memphis Zoo.

He and his wife, Susan, are both accredited judges at the Atlanta Judging Center. They live east of Atlanta on the Yellow River, where they enjoy travel and fishing.



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The Atlanta Orchid Society Bulletin

Volume 64: Number 5 – May 2023

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 Potluck and Auction: Saturday 17 June at the Ogelthorpe Presbyterian Church

Mark your calendars for our Society's Annual Auction on Saturday 17 June at Oglethorpe Presbyterian Church. We will start setting up at 10 a.m., we'll have a potluck lunch together (**bring a dish to share!**), and the auction will start at 1 p.m.

For the auction, we'll bring in dozens of orchids from our trusted vendors and add healthy divisions donated by our members. The auction, apart from being our biggest fundraiser, provides a wonderful opportunity for our members to acquire an array of new orchids at a great price. Before the auction, Jason Mills-Shoulta will put together a pictorial guide with cultural information on the

orchids up for sale to help with your orchid buying decisions. The guide booklet alone is a great resource!

Anyone wishing to donate orchids or divisions of their plants to our annual auction should begin to prepare them now. As spring maintenance begins, think about potting up some back bulbs or pot up a Paph that has divided itself in the pot or divide an overgrown Oncidium. We're looking forward to this great annual event

The Ogelthorpe Presbyterian Church is at 3016 Lanier Dr. in Brookhaven, but the auction will be around the corner, off of Woodrow Way, where we had the Holiday party last December.



EVENTS CALENDAR

May

8 – Atlanta Orchid Society Monthly Meeting (Mershon Hall): Charles Wilson on Bulbophyllums

13 – AOS monthly judging

June

10 – AOS monthly judging

12 – Atlanta Orchid Society Monthly Meeting

17 – Atlanta Orchid Society Potluck and Auction

July

10 – AOS monthly judging

12 – Atlanta Orchid Society Monthly Meeting

August

12 – AOS monthly judging

14 – Atlanta Orchid Society Monthly Meeting

September

1-3 – Atlanta Orchid Society Orchid Show at the Atlanta Botanical Garden

The Atlanta Orchid Society at the DeepSouth Society Orchid Show

The Atlanta Orchid Society was present at the Deep South Orchid Society Show in Savannah, GA, on 31 March–2 April, 2023.

Carson Barnes put the exhibit together all by himself, with plants from Fi Alonso & Jon Crate, Danny Lentz & Dianne Morgan, David Mellard, Véronique Perrot, and himself. HB Blythe-Hart, Fi and Jon took the exhibit down.

David Mellard's *Cynorkis angustipetala* 'Mello Spirit' won a rosette for "Best Other Classes", and won a rosette and trophy for "Best Miscellaneous Genera"!

As can be seen on the photo below, plants in the exhibit collected many ribbons!

Many thanks to Carson, Fi & Jon and HB for driving down to Savannah to represent our society, and congratulations to David for his beautiful *Cynorkis*!



Judges' Corner

The Deep South Orchid Society Show was held the weekend of April 1–2, with AOS judging on Friday March 31, 2023. The show was held at the Coastal Botanical Gardens in Savannah, Georgia. Twenty plants were considered for AOS awards and 7 received one, along with the show trophy that was won by the Jacksonville Orchid Society.

There were no AOS awards granted at monthly judging held on 8 April at the Atlanta Botanical Gardens.

All award photography was by Charles Wilson.

2023-2068 *Paphiopedilum armeniacum* 'Z-bug,' HCC/AOS 78 points. Exhibitor: James Arnold

2023-2069 *Paphiopedilum liemianum* 'Margaret,' AM/AOS 81 points. Exhibitor: Eric Cavin



Paphiopedilum armeniacum 'Z-bug'



Paphiopedilum liemianum 'Margaret'



Sarcochilus Kulnura Kruse 'Jaime'



Dendrobium Kaila Quintal 'MBF'



Paphiopedilum Black Eagle 'MBF'

2023-2070 *Sarcochilus Kulnura Kruse* 'Jaime,' AM/AOS 81 points. (*Sarcochilus Kulnura Fireball* x *Sarcochilus Sweetheart*). Exhibitor: Jaime Yu

2023-2071 *Paphiopedilum Black Eagle* 'MBF,' AM/AOS 81 points. (*Paph. Johanna Burkhardt* x *Paph. rothschildianum*). Exhibitor: Marble Branch Farms

2023-2072 *Dendrobium Kaila Quintal* 'MBF,' CCM/ AOS 81 points. (*Den. Spring Storm* x *Den. atroviolaceum*). Exhibitor: Marble Branch Farms

2023-2073 *Cymbidium Marble Branch Falls* 'MBF'. CCE/AOS 90 points. (*Cym. Helen Bannerman* x *Cym. devonianum*). Exhibitor: Marble Branch Farms



Cymbidium Marble Branch Falls 'MBF'

2023-2075 *Cattlianthe* Spring Fires 'Lennette', AM/AOS. This hybrid received a CCM of 85 points at the show. (*Ctt.* Fires of Spring x *Ctt.* Fire Island). Exhibitor: Marble Branch Farms

2023-2076 AOS Show Trophy 82 points, Jacksonville Orchid Society

Congratulations to the recipients of these AOS awards!

Doug Hartong
Chair, Atlanta Judging Center



Cattlianthe Spring Fires 'Lennette'



Jacksonville Orchid Society display, AOS Show Trophy



Marble Branch Orchids display, with its many AOS awards and festooned with ribbons and rosettes. Congratulations, Mark!

Atlanta Orchid Society Monthly Meeting Ribbon Winners for March, 2023

Notes by Mark Reinke; photos by Danny Lentz



Rhyncolaeliocattleya Mahina Yahiro 'Julie'
AM/AOS

Class 1: Cattleya Alliance

Blue: *Rhyncolaeliocattleya* Mahina Yahiro 'Julie,' AM/AOS – Vinh Nguyen

The above spelling is correct for this entry, which is a cross between *Rlc.* Meditation and *Rlc.* Donna Kimura, two well-known large Cattleyas from the 1970s. Both parents come in shades from lavender to pure white depending on how the genes are expressed. Most seedlings of the cross yielded only large lavenders, but the 'Julie' form is near white with lavender picotee on all the segments. Nearly seven eighths of the background is shared almost equally by five spring to summer blooming large flowered species from South America with *Rl. digbyana*, which contributes to the frilly lip, being only a rather distant ancestor, along with a few more large flowered Cattleya species. The 'Julie' form of this orchid received its Award of Merit from the American Orchid Society only last year at the Puerto Rico Orchid Society Show in March. As with any of the standard sized hybrids, large, long lasting media providing quick drainage is important in keeping mature plants happy and healthy.

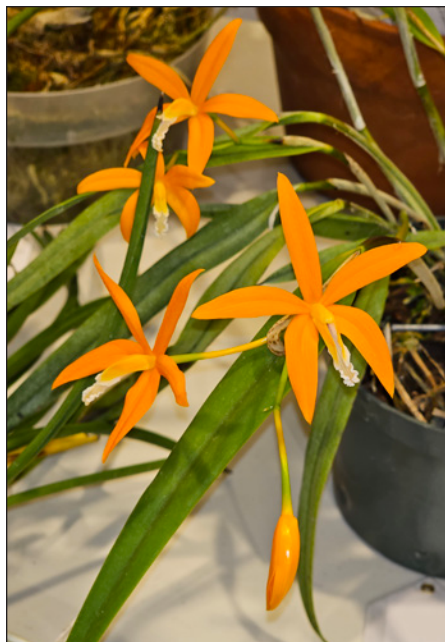


Cattleya schilleriana

Red: *Cattleya schilleriana* – Jon Crate & Fi Alonso

White: *Cattleya intermedia* 'Hootie Blue,' HCC/AOS – Carson Barnes

White: *Cattleya harpophylla* – Carson Barnes



Cattleya harpophylla



Dendrobium Fancy Lady 'Royal Princess'

Class 2: Cymbidium Alliance

No Entries

Class 3: Dendrobium Alliance

Blue: *Dendrobium* Fancy Lady 'Royal Princess' – Bailey Santwire

This is one of the hybrids descended from *Den. nobile* developed by Yamamoto Dendrobiums of Japan. For many years, they maintained a growing facility on the Big Island of Hawaii, making their plants widely available in the United States. Sadly, that facility closed with the retirement of Koichi Ishihara a few years ago. Now, except for a few (somewhat boring) types that are mass produced in California, these hybrids are scarce and mostly available as rooted keikis from someone you know. I purchased a number of stock plants before they closed in Hawaii and have been growing up any and all keikis they produce. Unfortunately, *Den.* Fancy Lady is the only plant I have that is reluctant to produce any keikis. It can have a quite striking presentation when an entire cane blooms out fully as my plant finally did this year. The blooms are especially flat for this type of breeding, and thanks to a good dose of two yellow species, *Den. heterocarpum* and *Den. signatum*, have a very colorful pattern.

*Dendrobium trantuanii*

My plant may finally this year be making a couple keikis on an older stem, but it's too early to tell if they will develop or give up as has happened in the past. This and all the hybrids derived from *Den. nobile* and its relatives bloom best with seasonal care that mimics the climate in the mountains of Southeast Asia. Summers are warm to hot with copious rainfall, while winters are much cooler with only light precipitation and a large swing in temperature between night and day, averaging at least 30 degrees. Any fertilizer should be applied only while new canes are actively growing from about May to August. Water should be almost daily during this period, then gradually lessened as fall proceeds. Many amateur growers summer their plants outdoors, and they leave them out until the first frost is predicted. The chilly nights help stimulate buds to start to develop. Once the plants are brought into warmth, flow-

*Dendrobium wardianum**Dendrobium nobile*

ering can occur in as little as 60 days, but if allowed to continue to have chilly (but not freezing) nights, can be delayed until spring and even as late as May depending on the variety. Well grown specimens in this group are truly a glorious sight in winter and spring shows.

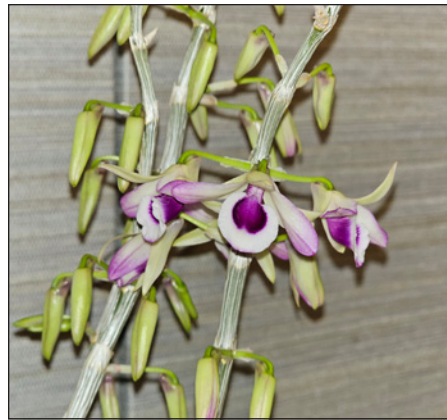
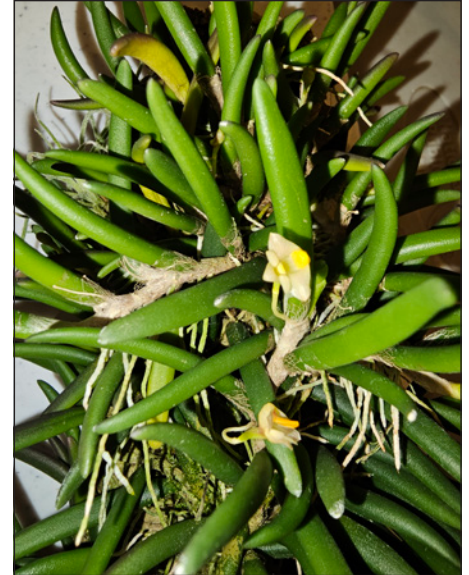
Red: *Dendrobium trantuanii* - Véronique Perrot

Red: *Dendrobium wardianum* - Vinh Nguyen

Red: *Dendrobium nobile* - Vinh Nguyen

White: *Dendrobium lichenastrum* variety *prenticei* - Vinh Nguyen

White: *Dendrobium lituiflorum* - Vinh Nguyen

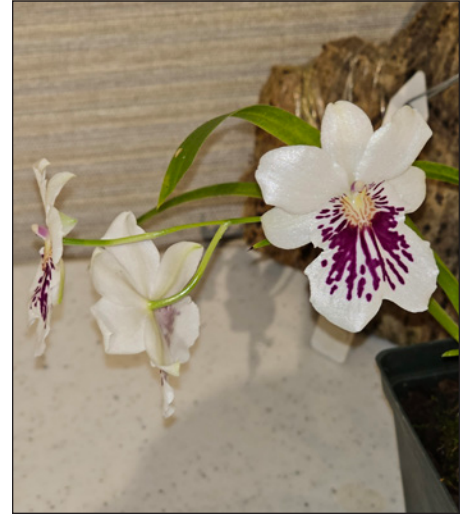
*Dendrobium lituiflorum**Dendrobium lichenastrum* var. *prenticei*

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*Procatavola* Key Lime Stars*Oncidium* Heaven Scent 'Redolence'*Miltonopsis phalaenopsis* 'Colombo'

Class 4: Epidendrum Alliance

Blue: *Procatavola* Key Lime Stars – Véronique Perrot

This recent cross mixes *Brassavola nodosa* with *Cattleychea* Lime Sherbet, which itself is a cross between *Prosthechea mariae* and *Cattleya forbesii*. The combination gives a free blooming cluster flowering plant with lime green segments and a cream to white lip, with a few spots in the throat on most plants. Generally easy to grow given perfect drainage and allowed to dry between each watering, I expect there will be some great specimen plants that result with several more years of good care.

Red: *Encyclia cordigera forma alba* – Vinh Nguyen

*Encyclia cordigera forma alba*

Class 5: Oncidium Alliance

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

Oncidium Heaven Scent is an offspring of the well-known *Onc.* Sharry Baby. It has a larger dose of *Onc. sotoanum* in its background, which is the species that brings fragrance into the picture, and also has a very compact growing habit. In this cross, the scent is sweet and delicious, but less "chocolatey" and the inflorescences shorter and more densely flowered. If you mount this orchid on cork, as this example has been, it will require daily watering during warm dry weather to meet the moisture requirements. Most growers will have better results in a plastic pot with smaller bark or a mix that holds moisture well and takes several days to fully dry out. A rapid grower, *Onc.* Heaven Scent will bloom at least every six months on new growth and quickly fill its container.

Red: *Miltoniopsis phalaenopsis* 'Colombo' – Carson Barnes

White: *Tolumnia Jairak Rainbow* – Danny Lentz & Dianne Morgan

*Tolumnia* Jairak Rainbow

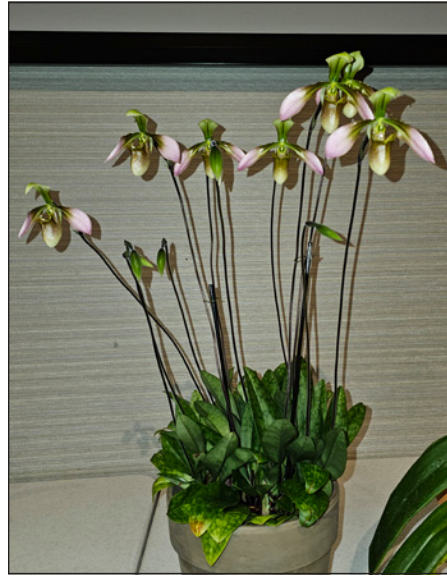


Phragmipedium Don Wimber

Class 6: Slipper Alliance

Blue: *Phragmipedium* Don Wimber – Danny Lentz & Dianne Morgan

Despite being registered nearly 30 years ago, *Phrag.* Don Wimber remains one of the most popular hybrids based on *Phrag. besseae* and has been remade numerous times. It takes the original cross between that species and *Phrag. longifolium* (*Phrag.* Eric Young) back to *Phrag. besseae*. The result is both great color and good-sized flowers that average about four inches across to as much as 5 inches across on the best awarded varieties. I'm guessing, based on the unusual peachy shades of this example, that it might have been a *Phrag.* Eric Young made using the normal orange/red *Phrag. besseae* crossed to the flavum form of that species. There are more than 100 awards given out by the American Orchid Society to various plants of *Phrag.* Don Wimber and scores more by other judging entities worldwide, including four that scored 90 or more points to receive a First Class Certificate, one in the United States and three in South Africa. *Phrag.*s like bright but filtered light, mild temperatures and to not totally dry between watering, making them excellent plants for a climate controlled growing area under lights but more challenging to those who summer their plants outside in this climate.



Paphiopedilum appletonianum

Blue: *Paphiopedilum appletonianum* – Loy Xingmen

Upon seeing the photo of this plant, I let out a sigh of deep appreciation. It is a beautiful and well-grown example of this species from Southeast Asia, which usually lives in the humus layer or occasionally on mossy boulders in warm wet forests. While a naturally clump forming orchid, it still takes skill and attention to grow such a nice dense colony with seven open flowers and three more buds about to open. The lovely little blossoms on long stems are valuable in “Maudiae type” breeding due to the pinkish purple color on the apical half of the petals, which has helped create some new looks not previously seen in that group. Originally known only from the mainland in Thailand, Cambodia and Laos, a smaller form with higher contrast in the foliage variegation has been discovered on Hainan Island off the southeast coast of China. It is sometimes listed as a variety and other times given its own species status as *Paph. hainanense*. Both forms appreciate warmth and humidity and can be acclimated to bright light, or artificial light produced by LED fixtures which will enhance the growth rate and flowering capability. Rainfall is high in the summer in the natural habitat and scarcer in winter. But given the rather low elevation of the natural range, *Paph. appletonianum* would receive plenty of dew and mist each night during that time, so only slightly less water is called for at that time of year.



Paphiopedilum Hawaiian Appeal



Paphiopedilum hirsutissimum
“Thank You Margaret HCC/AOS

Red: *Paphiopedilum* Hawaiian Appeal – Fred Pippin

Red: *Paphiopedilum hirsutissimum* “Thank You Margaret” HCC/AOS – Carson Barnes



Paphiopedilum Memoria Miguel Medina

White: *Paphiopedilum Memoria Miguel Medina* – Danny Lentz & Dianne Morgan



Phalaenopsis Joy Auckland Beauty 'Lover'

Class 7: Phalaenopsis

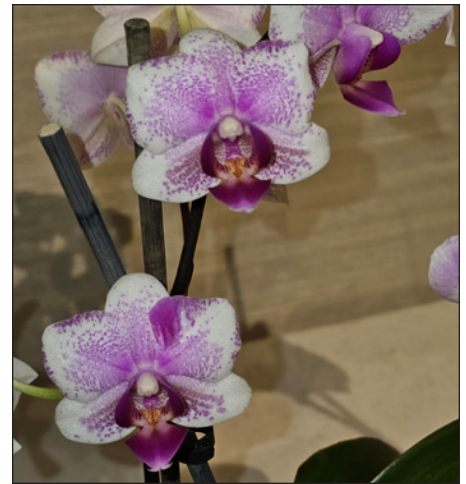
J.C. Mobley Cultural Award: Phalaenopsis Mounted Display – Fred Pippin

Blue: *Phalaenopsis Joy Auckland Beauty 'Lover'* – Fi Alonso & Jon Crate

This boldly patterned *Phalaenopsis* originated with Joseph Wu Orchids of Taiwan, but was registered by Joseph Scully of Sarasota, Florida after receiving



Phalaenopsis NoID



Phalaenopsis NoID



Phalaenopsis mounted display

an Award of Merit on the Palmeadows form in March of 2003 at the judging center in Tampa. Most of Mr. Wu's crosses begin with the word "Joy" and "Auckland Beauty" simply borrows a portion of the name from each parent. The mesmerizing pattern of the blooms is impressive and a great combination of the characteristics of *Phal. gigantea* and *Phal. lueddemanniana* which together make up nearly two thirds of the genetic background, with the remaining third being shared by an additional eight species. The use of *Phal. gigantea* to create new colors and patterns has been a breeding trend in recent years. In just the last three, more than 65 new crosses using that species as one parent have been registered. It comes from Borneo and is a very shady, warm grower that prefers high humidity, but is very prone to rot if kept too wet. It is important to make sure the foliage is dry quickly after each watering.

Red: *Phalaenopsis No ID* – Bailey Santwire

White: *Phalaenopsis Hybrid* – Steve Schwab



Gastrochilus calceolaris

Class 8: Vandaceous Alliance

Blue: *Gastrochilus calceolaris* – Danny Lentz & Dianne Morgan

Here is an extremely well-flowered example of this vandaceous species that occurs in many locations in the mountains of Southeast Asia and also in the Philippines, usually growing above 3000 feet and as high as 7500 feet above sea level. The tiny flowers with intricate markings have the revealing lip sac that gives the genus its name. In the wild, plants experience copious rainfall in summer and need frequent watering, while in winter rainfall is low, though is usually nightly dew, so less water but not total dryness is advised. While *Gchls. calceolaris* endures temperatures a few degrees below freezing in some locations in the wild in winter, such a chill is obviously not required to encourage flowering. Danny and Dianne are growing this plant under lights, shielding it from extreme heat in summer, which is likely to be more of an issue for growers who like to summer plants outdoors in this region. There are no registered crosses made using this orchid, which if attempted would require good magnifying glasses to perform pollination on such small blooms.

Red: *Vanda christensoniana* – Vinh Nguyen

White: *Aerangis James G. Coyner* – Bailey Santwire

White: *Aerangis hildebrandtii* – Carson Barnes



Vanda christensoniana



Aerangis James G. Coyner



Aerangis hildebrandtii

*Coelogyne cristata**Serapias lingua***Red: *Maxillaria houtteana* – Danny Lentz & Dianne Morgan****Red: *Maxillaria wendlandiana* – Barbara Barnett****White: *Maxillaria variabilis* – Danny Lentz & Dianne Morgan**

Class 9: Miscellaneous

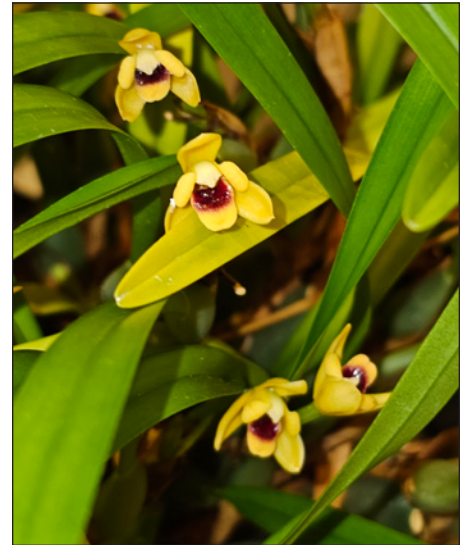
Blue: *Coelogyne cristata* – Vinh Nguyen

Finally, we have a plant labelled *Coelogyne cristata* that actually *is* that species! There is a hybrid between this species and *Coel. flaccida* called *Coel. Unchained Melody* that more often than not is mislabeled as this species. It is so vigorous that it is frequently divided and shared along with the spurious name. The actual species has much larger flowers and when well grown, can make a stunning display with its crystalline white flowers and contrasting yellow callus. There are a number of awards for plants exhibiting hundreds of flowers and one plant shown in Auckland, NZ in 2001 had an estimated 1000. The award photo of that one shows only a few green leaves poking out of a solid mass of white blooms. While many *Coelogyne* species produce an inflorescence out of the center of emerging new growth, this species generates them from the base of mature bulbs before new growth starts. Coming from fairly high up in the mountains of northeastern India, Nepal and Bhutan, *Coel. cristata* flowers best when given cool to even chilly nights during the winter rest period when watering should be reduced by not eliminated. It can survive subfreezing temperatures that would kill many other orchids but will still flower well with nights around 50F during that

time period. There is an alba form in cultivation that is pure white without the yellow callus on the lip.

Blue: *Serapias lingua* – David Mellard

It is not unusual for David Mellard to grow an orchid species we have never seen before. This curious looking gem is a terrestrial species found all around the Mediterranean Sea in Europe, the Middle East and Northern Africa wherever suitable habitat exists. It likes locations that are damp when it is actively growing, such as seeps between sand dunes, marshes and damp meadows and fields. Commonly called the “Tongue Orchid,” the species name also refers to the pink tongue-like lip which is the most conspicuous part of the flower. After flowering, the plants die back to underground tubers that take them through the dry, hot summer months. The AOS has only given one award for this species, a Certificate of Botanical Recognition to a plant exhibited by Ron McHatton some years ago. However, in Australia in 2019 a plant (colony) with 39 inflorescences and 185 flowers was awarded their equivalent of a Certificate of Cultural Merit. There is a photo of this plant in Orchidwiz and it is very impressive. David’s plant is well on its way and may need only one or two more years to achieve equal glory.

*Maxillaria houtteana**Maxillaria wendlandiana**Maxillaria variabilis*

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Atlanta Orchid Society Monthly Meeting Ribbon Winners for April, 2023

Notes by Mark Reinke; photos by Danny Lentz



Cattleya walkeriana



Brassavola nodosa



Cattleya intermedia form coerulea 'Head Poncho'

Class 1: Cattleya Alliance

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

This plant was entered as the semi-alba form of the species because it came from a batch of seedlings I acquired that had a semi-alba parent on one side and semi-alba grandparent on the other. That trait is normally dominant, but not always 100% so. In this case, we ended up with a nicely presented example of the normal color form of the species as it might be found in the wild in the interior or southeastern Brazil. This very compact and tough orchid comes from wild habitats that seem outwardly hostile to its survival, but the plants are able to exploit microclimates that provide just the right conditions to flourish. Throughout the range of *C. walkeriana*, rainfall is very low for about six months during the winter dry season. But the plants exploit two different niches in the landscape to survive. Some grow directly on the face of granite outcrops, usually above streams or waterfalls where the humidity is higher. At night, the warmed surface of the rock leads to condensation which occurs for hours and waters the roots. A second habitat is created in areas where the substrate is limestone. The plants grow on trees that pull the stored moisture out

of the porous rock in the dry season and transpire it leading to nightly heavy dew and mist. Given these facts, it is easy to see why *C. walkeriana* prefers to have its roots exposed and is best grown in a basket or on a mount where it can ramble. The flowering season can run from late fall into late spring. Flowers produced early in that period emerge on a leafless growth directly from the rhizome, while later flowers may develop from a normal looking pseudobulb with leaf attached. They are large for the plant's size and sweetly scented. These traits make it a valuable parent in creating compact growing hybrids, with more than 3200 registered crosses descending from it. The lavender genes are highly dominant, however, so few of that progeny are in the yellow to orange shades.

Red: *Brassavola nodosa* - Loy Xingmen

White: *Cattleya intermedia form coerulea* 'Head Poncho' - Carson Barnes

White: *Cattleya Tokyo Magic* '6-1' AM/AOS x *Rhyncattleanthe Georgia Peach* 'SVO Flared Apricot' – Fred Pippin



Cattleya Tokyo Magic '6-1' x *Rhyncattleanthe Georgia Peach* 'SVO Flared Apricot'

Class 2: Cymbidium Alliance

No Entries



Dendrobium fimbriatum variety *oculatum*



Dendrobium farmeri



Dendrobium aphyllum

Class 3: Dendrobium Alliance

Blue: *Dendrobium fimbriatum* variety *oculatum* – Vinh Nguyen

This showy species is widespread in the mountains of Southeast Asia from Northeastern India to Vietnam, at a variety of elevations, where summers are warm and rainy, and winters are much drier with cool to chilly nights and mild days. The deep orange-yellow flowers with an intricately fringed lip have a darker orange spot in the throat in the normal form, and a deep maroon-black spot in variety *oculatum* as exhibited. The leafy canes are gradually deciduous and can be several feet long, forming a dense thicket on mature specimens. Flowers come in pendent inflorescences borne near the apices of both bare and leafy canes that are at least two years old, leading to hundreds of flowers at once on old plants. Sadly, their beauty is ephemeral, and they are gone in a about a week until the next year. Plants should get bright, diffused light and copious watering during summer, and will flower best if they receive very bright light in winter along with nights about 50 degrees Fahrenheit. In the wild, the tropical forests are deciduous, leading to more exposure during that time.

Blue: *Dendrobium farmeri* – Bailey Santwire

Dendrobium farmeri is in the same section of the genus as the previously discussed species and requires the same general culture for profuse blooming. It is a smaller grower, so more suitable for those with limited space. The flower color ranges from white to pale lavender with a contrasting lip centered with egg yolk yellow. Plants in this, the Callista Section of the genus, can be tricky to transplant so should always be grown in a way that limits this chore as much as possible. My plant came out of the greenhouse of former AtIOS member and past President Maureen McKovich, when she was selling off her collection about a decade ago. It was in a wooden

basket and did well until the basket began to disintegrate. When I transferred it to a new plastic basket, I found only a few live roots left and feared I would lose it. But with a little extra pampering it has rebounded and now, a few years later, is finally blooming again, putting out nearly a dozen inflorescences last month. Sadly, the blooms were fading just as the next show event I was participating in was getting under way. Maybe next year...

Red: *Dendrobium aphyllum* – Véronique Perrot

Red: *Dendrobium sulcatum* – Carson Barnes

White: *Dendrobium* Hamana Lake 'Prism' (Kurenai x Snow Angel) – Bailey Santwire



Dendrobium sulcatum



Dendrobium Hamana Lake 'Prism'

*Encyclia Rioclarense**Encyclia cordigera variety rosea**Encyclia macrocarpum**Tolumnia hybrid*

Class 4: Epidendrum Alliance

Blue: *Encyclia Rioclarense* – Edison Gu

Note the correct spelling of this cross between *Encyclia cordigera* and *E. randii*. Originally registered in 1994, it pairs two species with compact growth and comparatively large flowers for the genus. The exact look can vary with which color forms of the former species are used. The name honors the location of the originator of the cross, Ewaldo Wenzel in the Rio Claro district of Sao Paulo, Brazil. This particular version may originate with a large batch that came through the commercial pipeline a few years back and likely used *E. cordigera var. rosea* (the red ribbon winner this month in Class 4), leading to a purple lip. Since that parent is fragrant and the other is not, some plants of this cross exhibit a nice scent, while others very little, if any. The flowers are fairly long lasting and may open earlier or later than April depending on the temperature profile of your growing area. As with all of the hard bulbed *Encyclia*, perfect drainage is important for good root health. This one would prefer a warmer growing area and watering year round with quick drying afterwards.

Red: *Encyclia cordigera variety rosea* – Véronique Perrot

White: *Encyclia macrocarpum* – Carson Barnes

*Miltonopsis Quintals Lā*

Class 5: Oncidium Alliance

Blue: *Tolumnia hybrid* – Danny Lentz & Dianne Morgan

It is unfortunate that this striking example of a *Tolumnia* hybrid does not have an identification label, as its high contrast bi-colored flowers are like no other I have ever seen. It is rare to see an example with panda-like blooms in stark white and such deep purple that it appears black, with no additional color except for a narrow yellow margin on the lip blotch. *Tolumnia* species come from warm, humid environments at low elevation in the West Indies and along the coast of northern South America. The two most important species making up hybrids such as this one are endemic to the Cockpit region of west central Jamaica, a remote area with steep karst hills covered in dense scrub. They thrive best in diffused bright light, mounted and watered often, but with good drying in between.

Blue: *Miltoniopsis Quintals Lā* – Fi Alonso & Jon Crate

This lovely yellow flowered cross was registered by Quintal Farms in Kurtistown, Hawaii (Big Island) in 2021. They are a wholesale grower that offers many genera but specializes in new breeding in this group. This cross is three-fourths *Mps. roezlii var. xanthina*, a rare yellow variant of the lowest growing of the five

*Tolumnia variegata**Tolumnia bahamensis*

species in that genus, giving it excellent fragrance and some degree of heat tolerance. In their listings, the name is spelled like this, *Mps. Quintals Lā*, indicating the intended pronunciation of the second word is with a long "a." Apparently, that marking is not allowed in official RHS registrations. To flourish, *Miltoniopsis* need mild temperatures and frequent water with a mix that drains well but doesn't dry too quickly. Bright, but diffuse light and good air movement is important. This combination can be challenging in windowsill culture unless extra humidity is provided, but fairly easy in a greenhouse environment with evaporative cooling if the plants are grown near the intake area. A plant of this cross that I kept for myself with especially large flowers is now sending out ten inflorescences at once. Yippee!

Red: *Tolumnia variegata* – Stephanie Byrne

White: *Tolumnia bahamensis* – Danny Lentz & Dianne Morgan

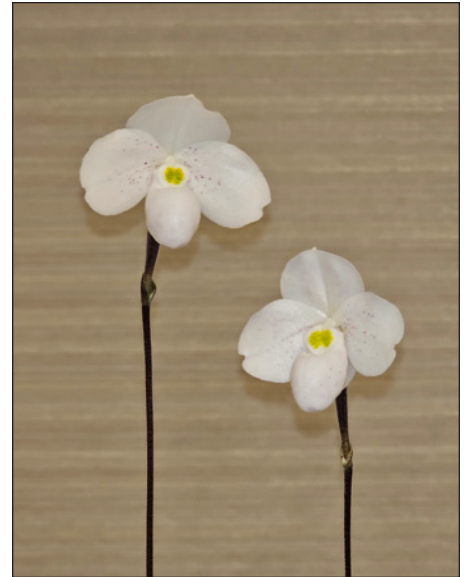
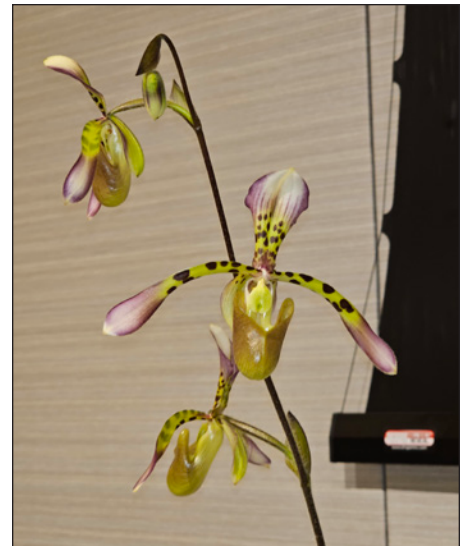
*Paphiopedilum druryi*

Class 6: Slipper Alliance

Species

Blue: *Paphiopedilum druryi* – Danny Lentz & Dianne Morgan

This is a rather unusual green strap-leaved species from the southern highlands of India where it grows around 5,000 feet above sea level. Despite the fact that the petals and dorsal sepal curve forward at their tips, the flowers are quite striking with the high contrast between the yellow and green base color and the nearly black stripe running down the center of the segments. The outer surface of the blossom is densely covered in fine hairs. In the wild, this orchid grows amongst scrub and grasses in the thin layer of humus covering limy soil, often receiving almost full sun. Summer is rainy, and winter is dry, but with plenty of dew and mist nightly. Offsets can be produced on a fairly long rhizome rather than right from the base of previous growths, making it somewhat challenging to cultivate in a pot as new shoots can become trapped. A basket is recommended as a solution but will require more attention to watering. There are at least 100 first generation hybrids made with this species, with 19 of them registered before 1900. But despite the striking appearance of the species, none of the results of these crosses I could find images of were that interesting or could be labelled an improvement.

*Paphiopedilum thaianum**Paphiopedilum haynaldianum*

Red: *Paphiopedilum thaianum* - Danny Lentz & Dianne Morgan

White: *Paphiopedilum haynaldianum* – Barbara Barnett

*Paphiopedilum Charlene*

Hybrids

Blue: *Paphiopedilum Charlene* – Fred Pippin

This is a well-turned-out example of this cross between *Paph. haymaldianum* and *Paph. liemianum* with good color pattern and nice symmetry. It has inherited some of the best characteristics of both parents, the former from the Philippines and the latter from Sumatra, assuring they would never meet without the help of human hands! While there are no listed awards for this cross, I would think this plant could be a contender. This one would grow best with good, filtered light, warmth and regular year round watering with only slight drying in between.

Red: *Phragmipedium Grande* - Danny Lentz & Dianne Morgan

White: *Paphiopedilum Meadow Joy* – Fred Pippin

*Paphiopedilum Meadow Joy**Phalaenopsis Sin-Yaun Golden Beauty*

Class 7: Phalaenopsis

Blue: *Phalaenopsis Sin-Yaun Golden Beauty* – Jon Crate & Fi Alonso

The simple beauty of these clear light yellow blooms with a contrasting rosy purple lip is a refreshing break from the quest for lots of pattern on Phalaenopsis flowers in recent years. It is the only cross registered by Sin Yaun Orchids in 2002, presumably of Taiwan, which leaves me wondering why nothing else has come from them in the intervening 21 years. Despite the simple color pattern, this hybrid mixes at least 15 species and covers at least 12 generations of breeding dating all the way back to 1920. The result should be a fairly adaptable plant that does well under the basic care recommendations for this group of orchids.

Red: *Phalaenopsis Sogo Gotris x Equalacea* – Stephen Schwab

White: *Phalaenopsis Sogo Gotris x Equalacea* - Danny Lentz & Dianne Morgan

White: *Phalaenopsis Flare Spots* – Stephen Schwab

*Phragmipedium Grande*



Phalaenopsis Sogo Gotris x *Equalacea*
(Stephen's)



Vanda garayi



Trichoglottis pusilla



Phalaenopsis Sogo Gotris x *Equalacea*
(Danny & Dianne's)



Phalaenopsis Flare Spots

Class 8: Vandaceous Alliance

Blue: *Vanda garayi* – Bailey Santwire

This miniature clump-forming species from Southeast Asia was described in 1992 as *Ascocentrum garayi* and later moved to *Vanda* with the rest of that genus in 2012, but some growers still resist that change and label their plants with the older name. It usually grows in fairly bright light in deciduous forests that experience a long dry season in winter, when it survives mostly on dew and mist. In cultivation, it usually performs best in a basket with open, quick draining medium. It is strongly advised to resist trimming any long hanging roots as this can seriously set the plant back. If well grown, *V. garayi* can form an impressive specimen in a 4-inch basket such as the clone "Clair de Lune" which received an 85 point Certificate of Cultural Merit one year ago at the Flamingo Gardens Orchid Show in Davie, FL, with about 910 flowers on 26 inflorescences. Useful in scaling down the size and adding bright color in vandaceous hybrids, there are now 107 that descend from this species.

Red: *Trichoglottis pusilla* - Danny Lentz & Dianne Morgan

Red: *Vanda Kulwadee Fragrance 'No. 27 Purple Spot'* – Carson Barnes

White: *Vandachostylis Bangkae* – Fred Pippin



Vanda Kulwadee Fragrance 'No. 27 Purple Spot'



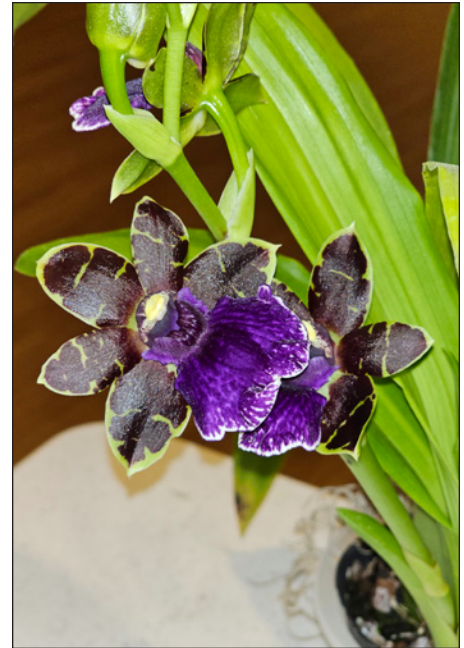
Vandachostylis Bangkae



Galeopetalum Starburst 'Parkside' AM/AOS



Chysis bractescens



Zygopetalum Advance Australia 'HOF' AM/AOS

Class 9: Miscellaneous

Blue: *Galeopetalum Starburst 'Parkside,'* AM/AOS - Véronique Perrot

This strikingly colored orchid is 50% *Galeottia fimbriata* and 50% *Zygopetalum Jumpin Jack* which mixes several species of that genus together. The former species grows in Colombia and Venezuela at low elevations in warm, humid climates which should give this hybrid much more temperature tolerance than traditional Zygos. I have found that if I'm going to get spotty foliage on this cross, it usually happens in the winter when the temperature swings from chilly to warm in my greenhouse, rather than in summer when it is much more even. The colorful flowers come enveloped in new growth, usually at least twice per year. The main requirements to doing well with this orchid seem to be medium light and frequent watering with minimal drying in between. There is a large, aggressive root system so a deeper pot is a good choice as the plants grow older.

Red: *Chysis bractescens* – Bailey Santwire

White: *Ancistrochilus Rothschildianus 'Big Leg Betty'* – Carson Barnes

White: *Bulbophyllum barbigerum* – Bailey Santwire

White: *Zygopetalum Advance Australia 'HOF,'* AM/AOS – Fred Pippin



Ancistrochilus rothschildianus 'Big Leg Betty'



Bulbophyllum barbigerum