



## APRIL EVENT

Monthly Meeting: 8 p.m. Monday, April 11, 2022

In person at the Atlanta Botanical Garden!

### Leon Glicenstein on the Glicenstein Monsters?

see details below

*Bring your blooming plants for our monthly ribbon judging*

## Leon Glicenstein on the Glicenstein Monsters?

Leon will present a program about the Glicenstein Monsters, showing some of the sometime unusual hybrids made while at Hoosier Orchids and after. Approximately 107 hybrids are illustrated.

Leon Glicenstein, Ph.D., began growing orchids in 1954, and became assistant to Carl Withner, the then curator of orchids at the Brooklyn Botanic Gardens, from 1957 to 1960. Leon has advanced degrees in Chemistry and Horticulture, with an emphasis on plant breeding, cytology, and cytogenetics. Working as a plant breeder for five years at Linda Vista S.A. in Costa Rica, he photographed, in the wild, approximately 80% of the then known orchid species of Costa Rica. He also found new species such as *Telipogon glicensteinii*, *Macroclinium glicensteinii*, *Pterichis leo*, *Stenorrhynchos glicensteinii*, and *Lepanthes glicensteinii*. He won the second American Orchid Society Dillon/Peterson Essay Contest using one of his Costa Rican experiences. He has photographed many of the orchids in the Northeastern United States, Florida, and all of the orchids in California, where he located some taxa not formerly known to exist there. As a respected lecturer, has given numerous conservation oriented programs both nationally and internationally, showing orchids growing in their native habitats. Leon has been an invited guest speaker at both the Vancouver and Miami World Orchid Conferences. He has published numerous articles in the American Orchid Society magazine [including a 10 part series on Jewel and Painted-leaf Orchids with a supplement] and some in the Orchid Digest.

Leon joined Hoosier Orchid Company in September 1998. As a breeder as well as a grower of orchids at Hoosier Orchid

Company, Leon specialized in working with members of the Pleurothalidaceae, Zygopetalinae, Gongorinae, Angraecoid, Jewel and Painted-leaf orchids, as well as other groups. He has created numerous novel and new combinations not before known, thereby extended our knowledge of generic relationships within the orchid family. Since the demise of Hoosier Orchid Company Leon has been consulting with other orchid companies on growing orchids from seed.

A strong conservationist, Leon was a past chairperson of the American Orchid Societies Conservation Committee, and had been a member of this committee for decades. He represented the AOS at the international conservation meeting in Costa Rica in 2007. In 2013 Leon was elected to the position of "Fellow of the American Orchid Society" for "... outstanding contributions to conservation, hybridizing, and the educational advancement of the Orchidaceae" [AOS's words], an honor given to only nine other people since the inception of the



*Lepanthes glicensteinii*

American Orchid Society.

Before coming to Hoosier Orchid Company he worked for an internationally known plant breeding company breeding crops such as Chrysanthemum, Carnation, Azalea and Roses.

## The AtIOS auction is back!

Mark your calendars for our Society's Annual Auction on **Saturday June 4th** at Oglethorpe Presbyterian Church. Join us for this anticipated event starting at 11 a.m. with a potluck lunch and going until 4 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, we'll be

putting 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 now that we can meet in person again.

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## The Atlanta Orchid Society Bulletin

Volume 63: Number 4 – April 2022

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](#).

### Minutes of the 14 March, 2022, meeting of the AtIOS

1. Welcome—Danny Lentz called the meeting to order.
2. New members were welcomed.
3. Danny discussed the upcoming Auction which will be held June 4th at Oglethorpe Presbyterian Church.
4. A panel discussion about growing orchids was held. Helen Blythe-Hart, Danny Lentz, Barbara Barnett, Jason Mills-Shoulta, Jon Crate, Firelli Alonso, Véronique Perrot, and Carl Quattlebaum discussed growing and answered questions.
5. Ribbon judging was held
6. The meeting was adjourned.



## Become an AOS Judge

**The American Orchid Society Judging Program is seeking highly motivated orchid enthusiasts to join the judging ranks**

Contact us at [judges@aos.org](mailto:judges@aos.org)

### EVENTS CALENDAR

#### April

7-10 – Savannah Orchid Show, at the Georgia Coastal Botanical Gardens

9 – AOS monthly judging

11 – Atlanta Orchid Society Monthly Meeting: Leon Glicenstein on the Glicenstein Monsters?

#### May

9 – Atlanta Orchid Society Monthly Meeting: Nick Rust on Jewel Orchids

13-15 – Tamiami Orchid Festival

14 – AOS monthly judging

#### June

4 – AtIOS Potluck and Auction

11 – AOS monthly judging

13 – Atlanta Orchid Society Monthly Meeting

# April Growing Notes

Spring is here, it swings from warm to cool to rain and back again. On average, April 10th is our last chance for frost. We are getting close to getting plants outdoors. But don't be too anxious until we get some leaves on the trees and warmer weather.

In the meantime, we need to consider those orchid roots that are growing. If you watched Fred Clarke's talk in January and took notes, you have written down when the new roots appeared and repotted as necessary. If not, check out the Culture Page on Sunset Valley Orchids website. This should point you in the right direction for Cattleyas. Each of you hopefully have The AOS Culture Book, or the AOS culture sheets online at [AOS.org](http://AOS.org).

There is a wonderful article by Sue Bottoms, a culture expert, in *Orchids* magazine. It tells us about repotting "Through the Year". Not all plants need to be repotted in the spring. Some of interest are: February for Habaneras and summer blooming Phalaenopsis. Cata-setums have a detailed potting timeline when coming out of their winter rest. Unifoliate cattleyas are more forgiving at repotting at the wrong time than bifoliate Cattleyas.

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## Judges' Corner

The Atlanta Judging Center met on March 12, 2022, and evaluated 18 plants for possible American Orchid Society Awards. Two plants received AOS Awards. Both plants were exhibited by Charles and Susan Wilson.

*Rth.* Life's Charm 'Chasus': AM/AOS, 80 points (*Rth.* Izumi's Charm x *C.* Circle of Life)

*C.* Log Cabin 'Chasus': AM/AOS 85 points (*C.* Clotho x *C.* Stephen Oliver Fouraker)

The Judging Center will meet on Saturday, April 9th in the Garden Workroom of the Atlanta Botanical Garden. Judging will commence following an education presentation at noon.

Doug Hartong  
Chair, Atlanta Judging Center

### A few general things to remember:

Keep tags with the plant; do not lose them. Date tag when you do repot. Use clean pots and new potting mix (do not reuse mix)

### Phalaenopsis

They are usually grown in clear plastic or clay pots. Roots use the light for photosynthesis. Potting media is usually sphagnum moss or a bark mix. If the plant is growing well in the mix it is in, don't change it. If the roots are rotting, change to a mix that stays drier. Cut and remove dead roots that are way out of the pot, soak the plant for a short time in lukewarm water to make the roots more pliable. And then wrap them around and place in the pot. Plants that are large with a large root ball should go into a bark type mix as the sphagnum stays too wet in a large pot. Important: pot size is chosen based on the size and number of roots, not on the size of the plants above.

### Dendrobiums

They like "tight shoes and dry feet!" This means small pots that are just slightly larger than the root ball and a drier mix; a medium to larger bark mix. Do not over pot. If the plant is top heavy, place the pot in a larger heavier clay pot with some stones to keep it upright. (Dendrobiums have many different cultures. Please check on specifics for each species. (Dendrobiums and Their Relatives; Lavarack, Harris, & Stocker) or AOS culture sheets for the specific Dendrobium Section.

### Cattleyas

It is imperative to repot bifoliate Cattleyas only when they have new roots. You ask why. The reason is that without

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new roots they will pout and just waste away over time. It is best for all cattleyas to have new roots when repotting, so wait for them. They are on their own schedule.

There are various schools of thought on how to tend to roots: The minimalist will trim old dead roots; the extremist will cut back to only the best new roots. Both methods work but issues to consider are the size of the plant and how fast it will recover. Start with the minimalist approach. You must have at least four pseudobulbs to support the plant. Choose a pot that will allow for two years growth. Do not over pot. Plants like to feel secure.

Good Growing this Spring!

B. Barnett

Reference: Bottoms, S. (2020) Repotting Through the Year; *Orchids*, The Bulletin of the American Orchid Society, vol.89 no 4 April, pp. 252-254.

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### A Note from Danny

If you've been looking for trays to line a 2'x4' shelf, similar to the old Floracart trays, I found some recently that are pretty good. These are a fairly thick plastic instead of fiberglass. At five for \$93 and free shipping they are very reasonably priced.

[www.greenhousemegastore.com/containers-trays/trays-flats/giant-plus-garden-tray](http://www.greenhousemegastore.com/containers-trays/trays-flats/giant-plus-garden-tray)

-danny

These trays also exist in a few other sizes; very handy for windowsill growers.

-Véronique



*Rth.* Life's Charm 'Chasus' AM/AOS (photo by Charles Wilson)



*C.* Log Cabin 'Chasus' AM/AOS (photo by Charles Wilson)



## Atlanta Orchid Society Monthly Meeting Ribbon Winners for March, 2022

Notes by Mark Reinke; photos by Jason Mills-Shoulta



*Myrmecatavola* Tiger Lily 'MBF'

### Cattleya Alliance

#### Blue – *Myrmecatavola* Tiger Lily 'MBF' – Jon Crate & Fi Alonso

This hybrid combines *Bc. Richard Mueller* with *Myrmecophila tibicinis* and was registered by H&R Nurseries on the island of Oahu, Hawaii in 1998. This plant is a division of a large specimen plant from my collection that came from that original batch of seedlings. The look of the flowers definitely inspired the name. We bought at least 50 seedlings and flowered most of them before selling them. This one we kept for the size and shape of the flowers and especially for the interesting color change they go through while maturing. Typically, they will open with reddish segments, then progress through orange, and finally mature to golden yellow, with the contrasting lip peppered with bold purple spots. The plant can flower at almost any time of the year and strong inflorescences may carry up to a dozen flowers in succession. All the species involved in this hybrid prefer an open free draining mix

and bright light. I believe the mother plant was put in a basket, but the plant has completely covered it to the point where you can no longer see any of the material, even after a number of divisions were removed from it. I made several attempts to remake this cross using a *Mcp. tibicinis* obtained from H&R and a tetraploid *Bc. Richard Mueller* and was finally successful in producing fertile seed.



*Enanthleya* Magic Wand



*Guarianthe skinneri*

It has taken a number of years for them to reach flowering size, but the few I kept look even more like a Tiger Lily than the original version.

#### Red – *Guarianthe skinneri* – Helen Blythe-Hart (HB)

#### White – *Enanthleya* Magic Wand – Barbara Barnett

This plant should have been entered under class 4, the Epidendrum Alliance, as one of its grandparents is *Encyclia incumbens*. It might have scored the blue ribbon had it been placed there. It is one quarter that species and three eighths *Guarianthe aurantiaca* by genetic make-up, with the remaining portion all Brazilian species that are yellow or orange flowered and now classed as *Cattleya*.

*Dendrobium wassellii*

## Dendrobium Alliance

### Blue – *Dendrobium wassellii* – Vinh Nguyen

This species was originally described as a *Dendrobium* in 1963 and then classed as *Dockrilla* in 1981, which is what most plant tags are going to say. However, recently it and the other couple of dozen Australian species so classified were returned to *Dendrobium*. This one comes from the northeastern part of that country mainly on the Cape York Peninsula, usually growing as an epiphyte but sometimes also as a lithophyte. The plants found on rocks, for some reason, tend to grow to a larger size than those growing on trees. With good care, plants in cultivation can grow into spectacular specimens and there are ten AOS awards for culture, seven of which were for examples with well over 1,000 open flowers. Bright filtered light, with plentiful watering from June to October followed by more sparingly in winter, should produce the best growth. While mostly a warm grower, plants will be fine in winter if kept above 50F.

*Dinama polybulbon*

## Epidendrum Alliance

### Blue – *Dinama polybulbon* – Véronique Perrot

## Oncidium Alliance

### Blue – *Aliceara Pacific Nova 'Okika'* – Helen Blythe-Hart (HB)

HB had apparently lost the tag on this lovely *Brassia* hybrid. I can confirm that it is *Aliceara Pacific Nova 'Okika'*. This mix of *Brassia*, *Oncidium* and *Miltonia* was readily available a few years ago but seems to be no longer in production, so definitely worth holding on to. Typically crosses like this are vigorous and more tolerant of southern heat than some of the other intergenerics in Oncidinae.

*Aliceara Pacific Nova 'Okika'* AM/AOS

They also do well with a little brighter light and a more open mix. If this one does have a fault it is that the space between growths is fairly great, causing it to outgrow its container more quickly. To keep the foliage from becoming too marred with spots, water should be fairly frequent, with only allow the plant to just dry before reapplying. Good air movement is also beneficial. There is a beautiful peloric mutation of this orchid with the clonal name 'Hilo Stars.' If you find one you have a real treasure.

*Aliceara Pacific Nova 'Okika'* AM/AOS

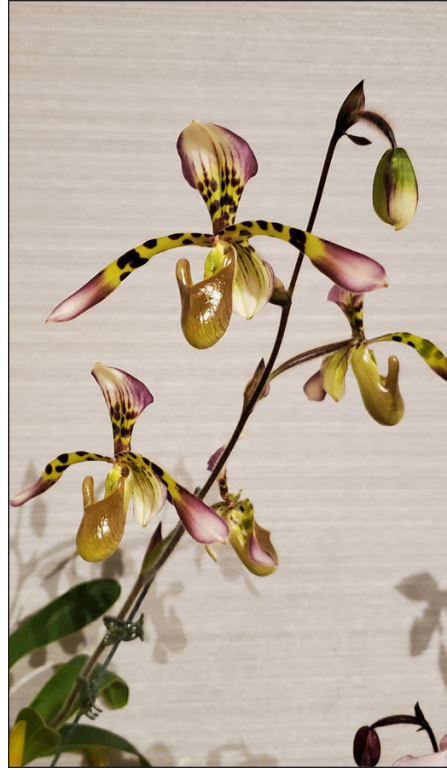


*Paphiopedilum Lebaudy anum*

### Slipper Alliance

#### Blue – *Paphiopedilum Lebaudy anum* – Helen Blythe-Hart (HB)

This primary hybrid between *Paph. haynaldianum* and *Paph. philippinense* was registered by Monsieur Lebaudy in 1895, making it one of the earliest crosses of the multifloral group. HB's plant has exceptionally bold markings and strong color for the cross but probably needs at least one more flower to score 80 or more points based on other recent awards. So perhaps on the next flowering it will be ready to face the judges. Both parents are native to similar habitats in the Philippines, with *Paph. haynaldianum* growing to over 4,000 feet in elevation, making it more adaptable to cooler conditions in winter than many of the other multifloral species. Indeed, it is the only species in that group that has done well in my greenhouse, which experiences lows in the 50's for at least 5 months of the year. My awarded plant made an inflorescence with seven flowers this year, though the first one to open was fading by the time the last finally did. Despite its attractive qualities and the number of years it has been around, *Paph. Lebaudy anum* has been the parent of only five registered hybrids to date.

*Paphiopedilum haynaldianum*

#### Red – *Paphiopedilum haynaldianum* – Danny Lentz & Dianne Morgan

#### White – *Paphiopedilum delenatii* – Danny Lentz & Dianne Morgan

*Paphiopedilum delenatii*

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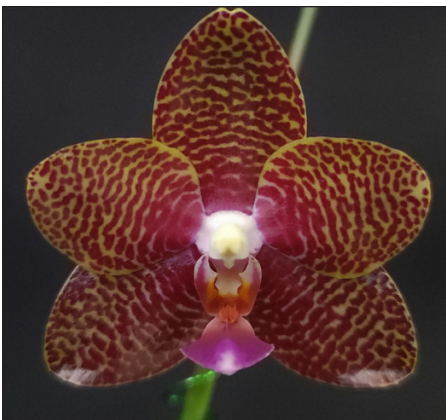
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*Phalaenopsis Little Gem Stripes*

## Phalaenopsis

### Blue – *Phalaenopsis Little Gem Stripes* ('Splash 3-638?') – Jon Crate & Fi Alonso

The clonal name I'm including with this eye catching multifloral type *Phalaenopsis* is a guess based on its very strong resemblance to that variety of the cross awarded in Australia in 2009. There are a few other clones that also have an irregular splashy color pattern but they are distinctly different in how the color is distributed on the flower. Most of the results of this hybrid that descends from *Phal. equestris* have much more conventional color patterns, with any striping, if present, limited to neat lines along the veins of the flowers. It was registered back in 1997 by Brother Orchids of Taiwan, and perhaps these more irregular flowers are the result of some mutation during vegetative propagation. *Phal. Little Gem Stripes* has been used extensively in Taiwan as a parent and there are at least 159 first generation registered

*Phalaenopsis Joy Auckland Beauty 'Lover'**Vanda christensoniana*

hybrids made from it and over 470 total descendants.

### Red – *Phalaenopsis Joy Auckland Beauty 'Lover'* – Jon Crate & Fi Alonso

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## Vandaceous Alliance

### Blue – *Vanda christensoniana* – Vinh Nguyen

This species from bushy, seasonally deciduous forests in southern Vietnam was only described in 1993, at which time it was included in *Ascocentrum* as *Asctm. christensonianum*. In 2012 it was merged, along with the rest of that genus into *Vanda*. Rainfall in this rather low elevation habitat is abundant for 4 months of the year starting in July, but quite light for the remaining 8 months. However, dew and mist are common at night during this extended dry season, giving the plants a chance to gather some at least some moisture daily. Translated into cultivation, *V. christensoniana* should be given very bright light short of midday sun, daily watering from July to December and lighter watering and/or misting the balance of the year, either mounted, in a basket, or in a pot with very open medium and perfect drainage. The tiny flowers are numerous on mature plants, and range for palest blush pink to deeper rose pink, so you will have to purchase a plant in flower to know exactly what it will look like. As recently as last year, three different examples shown at the same event in South Florida were awarded by the AOS with well over one thousand flowers. One impressive plant received both an FCC for flower quality and a CCE for culture with 1332 flowers and one bud on 37 inflorescences. Can you imagine being the student judge who had to count them!



*Tristella triglochis*

### Miscellaneous

#### Blue – *Tristella triglochis* – Jason Mills & Ed Shoulta

The “Three Barbed Tristella” has been given at least 15 synonyms since its first botanical description in 1877. For such a small inhabitant of cloud or mist forests, this species has a wide area of distribution beginning in the higher elevations of Costa Rica and Panamá and extending down the Andes to include Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, Brazil and Bolivia, with some sources even extending the range eastward to include French Guiana and Suriname. It is generally growing at one mile or more above sea level, so keeping this orchid thriving in our area will require a specially controlled growing environment. The probable record high in the natural range of this species is only 81F and the average nightly low in the mid-50’s. The thin wiry inflorescences are borne from the base of the growth in a manner typical for a pleurothallid, and several flowers can be produced in succession. The most impressive example awarded by the AOS was exhibited at the Orchid Society of Colombia Show (Sociedad Colombiana de Orquideologia) at the botanical gardens in Bogotá in August of 2012. It had 112 open flowers and an additional 23 buds and scored 91 points for a CCE

#### Red – *Sarcoglottis sceptrodes* – Jason Mills & Ed Shoulta

#### White – *Bulbophyllum saltatorium* – Barbara Barnett

*Sarcoglottis sceptrodes**Bulbophyllum saltatorium*

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