



THE SOUTH COAST ORCHID CLUB OF SA INC.

Gazette

July 2025

Patron: Coralie Hills FAOC
President: Michael Willoughby

HAPPY 60TH BIRTHDAY SOUTH COAST ORCHID CLUB

AT A GLANCE

The July General Meeting of the South Coast Orchid Club will be held on Wednesday 2nd July 2025 at 8.00 pm. at the Marion-Warradale Uniting Church Hall, Corner of Township Road and Church Crescent. This is the Club's 60th Birthday, so there will be Supper with Birthday Cake, Michael Willoughby will give a short presentation on Club History, and an Auction will be conducted by Graham Fear .

LEARNERS' GROUP: There will be a Learners' Group Meeting at the July Meeting at 7.15pm. All members are welcome to attend. Bring your problems / plants for discussion.

JUDGING: Please have your plants benched by 7.40pm so Judging can commence at 7.50pm. If you are running late due to work commitments please phone Phil on 0438 891 612.

DAYTIME CHAPTER: The next meeting will be held on Thursday 10th July 2025 at 2.00pm at the Lou Kesting Hall, off Broadway, South Brighton. Our Guest Speaker will be Kevin Western speaking on Sarcocylus orchids with a repotting demonstration.

SOUTHERN REGION: The next meeting will be Sunday 20th July 2025 2.00 pm at Carrickalinga House, Victor Harbor. Guest Speaker will be Graham Smith speaking on Phalaenopsis. Instead of Learners' Group there will be a Christmas In July get together starting at 1:00pm (see page 11 for details)

LUCKY NAME BADGE: Make sure you wear your Name Badge to meetings, you may win a prize.

PUBLIC LIABILITY: Under Insurance Guidelines all members and Committee attending any function or meeting held by the Club must sign and print your name in an Attendance Book.



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YOUR COMMITTEE FOR 2025

PRESIDENT:	Michael Willoughby	0479 162 527
SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT:	Alan Miller	
TREASURER:	Anne Steer	0418 840 427
SECRETARY:	Graham Smith	0428 818 586
COMMITTEE:	Oui Ju	
	Richard Crinion	
	Marilyn Buckerfield	
	Phil Steer	
	Carolyn Ponsana	
	Malcolm Mangelsdorf	

NON COMMITTEE POSITIONS:

Registrar	Phil Steer	0438 891 612
Editor	Christine Robertson	0438 363 940
Photographer	Neil Cooper	
Convenor S. R. Group	Chris Heysen	0419 386 769
Convenors Daytime Chapter	Alan Miller	0434 052 676
Convenor Main Learners Group	Graham Smith	

LIFE MEMBERS

*** denotes Member who has passed away.**

1978 Dulcie Grave *	1986 Harry Viney *	2009 Don Biebrick *
1978 Leora Harvey	1986 John Nicholls *	2009 Henk Van Leuveren *
1978 L. & H. Poole *	1989 Helen Edwards	2010 Dorothy Carassai
1978 Ellie Shaw *	1990 Dr, Keith Northcote *	2011 John and Bev Gay*
1979 Syd Monkhouse	2003 Norman Gitsham *	2012 Noel Oliver *
1979 Bernie Hanson *	2005 Merve Steele *	2015 Lesley Fenton
1981 Lois Hanson *	2005 Shirley Steele *	2015 Rod McRedmond
1981 John Leeder*	Circa Tony and Toshy Deonno *	2018 Kevin Western
1985 Brenda Lynch	2007 Ron and Irene Parish	2020 Malcolm Mangelsdorf
1985 Bubs Gready *	2007 Murray Baulderstone *	2021 Donna Meeuwssen
	2008 Geoff and Lucy Spear	2025 Michael Willoughby

SUBSCRIPTIONS:

RATES – One membership covers all groups

Family Membership	\$38.00
Single Membership	\$30.00
Junior Membership	\$22.00

Rural and Interstate Membership

Family Membership	\$34.00
Single Membership	\$28.00

Account Details: BankSA Glenelg. BSB: 105-145 Account No.: 545457040
(Use your grower number for Reference)

We do value your membership and seeing you at meetings each month.



President's Message

Happy 60th Birthday to The South Coast Orchid Club of South Australia.

The South Coast Orchid Club's annual Winter Show will be held on the weekend of 12th & 13th of July this year (earlier than it is usually held) at the Marion Warradale Uniting Church Hall. Please bring along all your flowering plants to contribute to what I'm sure will be another quality display of Orchids. Details will be in the Gazette for put in and take out times. Please see Anne for swing tags and sheets for any sales plants that you have for the trading table.

The Main Group this month will have a Plant Auction to be conducted by Graham Fear, details are in this Gazette. Also I will give a short history of the club as it is our 60th birthday this year. The Daytime chapter will have a visit from Kevin Western speaking on *Sarcochilus* with a repotting demonstration. For the Southern Region Group they will enjoy a Christmas in July social lunch in place of the Learners Group prior to the meeting where they can learn about *Phalaenopsis* Orchids from Graham Smith. .

I want to thank Jane and Don Higgs for opening their establishment for a visit and BBQ. However the number of members attending has exceeded the number we can cater for so **do not come if you are not on the list**. We will be holding a raffle at the BBQ, so bring your spare change.

The **Neutrog Product Program** Order time is July 14th for the Spring Delivery. You can get some good discounts on your fertilisers, etc through this scheme. The details of who to contact are on the bottom of this page of this Gazette. The Club has organised for **Garden City Plastics** to give a discount to our members on a product. This month (July) it is a discount of 30% on Orchidata Bark. For details of this offer see page 1 of this Gazette.

We are in full swing of the orchid flowering season and this means shows. The Southern Region Show will be held on August 21st-22nd and the Spring Show will held on September 27th-28th this year, further details in upcoming Gazettes.

Successful growing & showing

Michael Willoughby

NEUTROG PRODUCT ORDER TIME: SPRING 2025 - Cut off for online orders July 14th 2025 If you have any further questions, please do not hesitate to reach out.

Phone No. 8538 3500

email: www.neutrog.com.au



Happy Birthday

**PAULINE HOCKEY,
MARK HOCKEY, BRIAN LYTTLE,
GRAHAM SMITH, ANDREW CRAIG,
HELEN HUMPHRIES**



Is your name in the Birthday Book ?? Please see **Anne Steer**



ORCHID CALENDAR 2025

JUNE MAIN MEETING:

Wednesday 2nd July 2025 8.00 pm
Marion-Warradale Uniting Church Hall, Cnr of Township Rd and Church Crescent, Marion.
This is the Club's 60th Birthday, so there will be Supper with Birthday Cake, Michael Willoughby will give a short presentation on Club History, and a Plant Auction will be conducted by Graham Fear .

COMMITTEE MEETING

Wednesday 9th July 2025 7.30 pm
The Southern, South Road, St. Marys

DAYTIME CHAPTER

Thursday 10th July 2025 2.00 pm
Lou Kesting Hall, off Broadway, South Brighton.
Guest Speaker: Kevin Western speaking on Sarcocylus orchids with a repotting demonstration.

SOUTHERN REGION MEETING

Sunday 20th July 2025 2.00 pm
Carrickalinga House, Victor Harbor
Guest Speaker: Graham Smith speaking on Phalaenopsis.
Instead of Learners' Group there will be a Christmas In July get together starting at 1:00pm (see page 11 for details)

VISIT TO JANE & DON HIGGS ORCHID HOUSE

Sunday 29th June 2025 11.30 am onwards.
Visit Jane & Don's Orchid Collection at Myponga and have a club BBQ Lunch. **NOTE:** The number of members that can attend this function has been reached so **do not turn up if you have not notified Anne that you will be attending.** A Raffle will be held at the BBQ so bring your spare change.

WINTER SHOW

Friday (Put In) 11th July to Sunday 13th July 2025
Marion-Warradale Uniting Church Hall. Cnr Township Rd and Church Crescent, Marion.

SOUTHERN REGION SHOW

Wednesday (Put In) 20th August to Friday 22nd August 2025
Victor Central Shopping Centre, Victor Harbor

SPRING SHOW

Friday (Put In) 26th September to Sunday 28 September 2025
Marion-Warradale Uniting Church Hall. Cnr Township Rd and Church Crescent, Marion.

THE PLANT AUCTION - 2ND JULY 2025

SELLERS: Please bench plants for sale between 6.45pm and 7.15pm . Bring a list of Items with a reserve price listed. The plants will be registered and numbered for the auction. Please see Anne on arrival. Sellers will be paid by EFT in a timely manner.

BUYERS: If you plan to buy, you need to register. You will be given a number to use when bidding. Plants purchased are to be paid for on the night at the completion of the auction.

The Club will charge 10% commission to cover administration costs.

WINTER SHOW

Saturday 12th July to Sunday 13th July 2025
MARION-WARRADALE UNITING CHURCH HALL
Cnr Township Rd and Church Crescent, Marion.

The Committee needs the assistance of the members to volunteer to help on the Trading Table. Sell your surplus plants on the Trading Table, ask Anne for swing tickets and selling sheets. **Reminder:** to sell your plants at the Show and to display your plants you must be a financial member and you must have owned your plant for a least 6 months.

PUT IN: Friday 11th July, 4.00 - 5.00 pm for set up of display area - help is needed.
 Plants for Display and Plants for Trading Table when set up is completed.

TAKE OUT: Sunday 13th July at 4.00 pm.

JUDGING: The plants will be judged in-situ in the display.

PUBLIC VIEWING TIMES : Saturday: 9.00 am - 4.00 pm.
 Sunday: 10.00 am - 4.00 pm

Please help make our Winter Show a success by bringing in all your flowering plants. Ribbons and prize money are back.

TRADING TABLE: Please fill out a Sales Sheet and tags as normal for orchid plants. As well as members' plants for sale, we will have a range of Zygopetalums, Cymbidiums, Phalaenopsis, Oncidium, and Australian Native Orchids for sale.

A separate Sales Sheet and tags with your initials and a number is needed for non orchid plants (cacti, Bromeliads, ferns and books, etc

If you have 20 or more NON-ORCHID Plants to sell, a fee of \$20 will apply and a separate table will be provided for you to man yourself.

TROPHYS AVAILABLE AT THE WINTER SHOW

H & C Edwards Clock Trophy
 For the Grand Champion of the Winter Show.

Ira Butler / Kevin Western Trophy
 The Best Australian Native Hybrid in the Show will be eligible to be nominated for this award..

Bill Murdoch / Les Nesbitt Trophy
 The Best Australian Native Species in the Show will be eligible to be nominated for this award.

Roy Hill Trophy
 For the Best Novelty Cymbidium in the Show.

Chin Yew Lian Trophy
 For the Best Seedling in the Show.

Garard Western Trophy
 For member Hybridiser's Seedling'



WINTER SHOW SCHEDULE 2025

CARD CLASSES NOT FOR PROMOTION – CARD ONLY	PROMOTIONAL CLASS	GENERA & DIVISIONAL CHAMPIONS (PRIZE MONEY)
Australian Native Epiphyte Species Epiphyte Hybrid Terrestrial Species Terrestrial Hybrid Specimen, Seedling	Best Australian Native	Champion Australian Native
Cymbidium - over 90mm All Colours Species, Specimen, Seedling	Best Cymbidium Over 90mm	Champion Cymbidium Over 90mm
Cymbidium 60-90mm All Colours Species, Specimen, Seedling	Best Cymbidium 60-90mm	Champion Cymbidium 60-90mm
Cymbidium - Under 60mm All Colours Species, Specimen, Seedling	Best Cymbidium Under 60mm	Champion Cymbidium Under 60mm
Paphiopedilum. Standard Non Standard Species, Specimen, Seedling	Best Paphiopedilum	Champion Paphiopedilum
Laeliinae Standard > 100mm Standard < 100mm Cluster Non Standard Species, Specimen, Seedling	Best Laeliinae	Champion Laeliinae
Oncidiinae Oncidium Hybrid < 60mm Oncidium Hybrid > 60mm Species, Specimen, Seedling	Best Oncidiinae	Champion Oncidiinae
Zygopetalinae Zygopetalum Hybrid Zygopetalinae Hybrid Zygopetalinae Species Specimen, Seedling	Best Zygopetalinae	Champion Zygopetalinae
Phalaenopsis Standard Non Standard Species, Seedling	Best Phalaenopsis	Champion Phalaenopsis
Dendrobium (Other than Aust Native) Hybrid Species, Seedling	Best Dendrobium	Champion Any Other Genus
Vandae Standard Non Standard Species, Seedling	Best Vandae	
Any Other Genus Hybrid Species, Specimen, Seedling	Best Any Other Genus	

THE GRAND CHAMPION IS SELECTED FROM GENERA CHAMPIONS

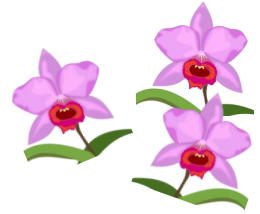
CHAMPION SEEDLING, CHAMPION SPECIES, CHAMPION SPECIMEN, DIVISION CHAMPIONS

EXHIBITORS' RULES FOR SHOWS

1. All exhibitors must be financial members of the South Coast Orchid Club of South Australia Incorporated, and you must have owned your plant for at least 6 months..
2. Entries are free.
3. Exhibitors are bound by the Constitution, Rules, By-Laws and Special Show Rules of the Club.
4. The opinion of the judges is final and binding and no objections or discussions regarding results will be considered, with one exception, which is an infringement by an Exhibitor of any of the Club's Rules, By-Laws or Show Rules. Any objection in this case must be lodged with the Club Show Marshall/Secretary.
5. The Club accepts no responsibility for any loss, damage or infection suffered by any plant or blooms exhibited.
6. The Club reserves the right to photograph any of the exhibits.
7. In all matters regarding the arrangement and conduct of the show (with exception of judging) the Show Marshall/Secretary is the ruling authority.
8. No plants suspected by the Club Virus adjudicators of being infected with virus will be eligible for competition and such plants will be completely isolated from all other plants.
9. The exhibition areas will be closed during the judging. No exhibitors, the public or members other than the Show Marshall/Secretary, Judges of the Club, Associate Judges and other persons appointed to assist in judging will be allowed to remain in the exhibition area during this period.
10. Non-exhibitors are requested not to congregate in the exhibition area prior to judging so that officials can arrange plants and perform other necessary duties.
11. Plants must be labelled with the coloured labels provided by the Club with the exhibitor's number and name of plant. These are available from the Show Marshall/Secretary or his/her nominee.
12. Exhibitors are to ensure that all labelling be neatly and correctly performed in accordance with the procedure laid down on orchid Nomenclature and Registration.
13. All plants benched for judging at the show must be made available to be in the Club display.
14. All exhibits must be benched by the nominated time on the nominated day for judging. The nominated day and time will be published in the Club Gazette in the month prior to the Show.
15. Exhibits must not be removed before nominated time on the nominated day at the end of the Display. The nominated day and time will be published in the Club Gazette in the month prior to the Show.
16. Exhibitors unable to remove their own plants from the show should provide the person so doing with a letter of authorization.
17. Damage caused in transit to the show should be reported to the Show Marshall/Secretary or Registrar of Judges prior to judging.
18. If, in the opinion of the judges, a plant is not worthy of an award or prize in any specified section, then none shall be given.

PREPARING ORCHIDS FOR SALE

1. Select the plants that you want to let go.
2. Clean all pots. Wipe them over with a damp cloth to remove all white residue or salt from the pots. If these pots have been recycled from somewhere else, please make sure all advertising and price stickers are all cleaned off.
3. Check all stakes and add more if necessary and re-tie.
4. Remove old brown husks from bulbs and remove weeds, snails, scale etc.
5. Remove all dry ends on the leaves and shape to a point.
6. Wipe leaves over with a mixture of milk and water (1 part milk to 10 parts water). Do not overdo the milk by adding extra as the fat in the milk will clog the pores in the leaves which will then yellow off and die.
7. Water all plants 2-3 days before, not on the morning that you are bringing them in. This water really makes a mess on our clothes, tablecloths and the floor.
8. Get plant sales sheets and plant price tags from Treasurer before hand. The sales sheet is a carbonless duplicated sheet, so both sheets are to be used together. Press down firmly on a hard surface to imprint on the second page. The original and duplicated sheets must be lodged with plants. On the top left hand corner of the page, print your name. On the right hand side write in your club member number, Rule a narrow column down the left side of the page. This column is for the plant number 1-30. On the right hand side you need a column a bit wider for the selling price of the plant. The centre section is for the name and colour eg *Cym. Without Peer 'Soft Touch' (pink)*. Be reasonable with the pricing, not greedy. Either you want to sell it or you don't. Take into account the number of spikes and condition of the plant. If you are not sure of pricing, ask some one.
9. Next write your labels. It's a good idea to do both sides of the tag. Your member number goes on the left hand side and the plant number on the right hand side. Circle the plant number. Write your price under these numbers. As you put your tags on the plants, double check that the prices and numbers on the tags match those on your sales sheets.
10. When you bring your plants in, they must be checked off by another person against what you have written on your sheets. You will be given one sheet back along with payment for sales but you may wish to write out another copy for yourself to keep in the meantime. You can help with the checking off by reading out the numbers and price while the person checking checks this Information off against what is on your sheets. If there is a discrepancy, it needs to be attended to and another ticket written out if need be.



June Results List

Because Michael is away overseas there will be no June Results List in this Gazette. We will endeavour to print the list next month.

PLANT COMMENTARY JUNE 2025

There were fifty eight orchids benched at the June Meeting. The majority of Orchids were benched in Open Division with an even spread across First and Second Divisions..

PLANT OF SECOND DIVISION & PLANT OF THE NIGHT

The Orchid of Second Division and Plant of the Night was *Anthurara* Sea Snake "Unforgettable" grown by Ralf Brandt. The name of the orchid is often shortened to Sea Snake which makes it very easy to remember.

It is an intergeneric hybrid with complex parentage that includes *Brassia*, *Miltonia*, *Oncidium* and *Rhynchostele*.

The benched orchid was stunning. It had Brassia eye flowers of yellow/green with purple tiger stripes and a white lip accentuated by purple webbing. It had five tall, well flowered stems. This was a first flowering for the plant. Ralf told us that it had not flowered for three years. I think Ralf will agree that it was well worth the wait.

Congratulations Ralf for your well-deserved win.



PLANT OF SECOND DIVISION & PLANT OF THE NIGHT

Aru. Sea Snake 'Unforgettable'

Grown by Ralf Brandt

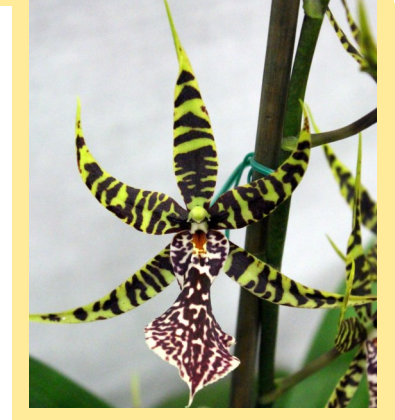
Photos Neil Cooper

SEEDLING OF THE NIGHT

Fdk. Beverley Danielson

Michael Willoughby & Oui Ju

Photo Neil Cooper



SEEDLING OF THE NIGHT

The Seedling of the night was *Fredclarkara* Beverley Danielson grown by Michael Willoughby & Oui Ju.

The flower was notably large for its kind. The colours blended from yellow to fawn to brown to red. The orchid was not fully out but the potential of the plant was obvious. What a beauty. Please note that a seedling is judged on its potential.

PLANT COMMENTARY JUNE 2025 Cont ...

ORCHID OF OPEN DIVISION

Rhyncholaeliacattleya (*Rlc.*) Burdekin Dream 'DJ' was the winning orchid of Open Division. It was grown by Michael Willoughby and Oui ju.

It is an intergeneric orchid of standard shape. The pristine white and yellow flowers were big and beautiful. There were three of them in a line of similar height and size making a magnificent display. Each of the flowers had recently opened so they were fresh and clean.

Rlc. Burdekin Dream is an Australian Orchid Council highly awarded plant. It received FCC standard which is the highest award the Council can give to an orchid plant. The high quality and show bench appeal of the orchid was on full view for members on the night of the meeting.

Well Done Michael and Oui



ORCHID OF OPEN DIVISION *Rlc.* Burdekin Dream 'DJ'

Grown by
Michael Willoughby & Oui Ju
Photos Neil Cooper



ORCHID OF FIRST DIVISION

Oncostele Wildcat 'Bloodshot Ruby' was the winning plant of First Division. It was grown by Phil and Anne Steer.

The flowers were upright and well-spaced on a single stem. They had dark brown almost purple segments and contrasting colours of maroon and yellow on the labellum. The stand out feature for this orchid was its shiny texture. The colours and the shine made for an eye-catching winner.

Well done Phil and Anne.



ORCHID OF FIRST DIVISION *Ons.* Wildcat 'Bloodshot Ruby'

Grown by Phil & Anne Steer
Photos Neil Cooper

Vicky Cooper
Assistant REGISTRAR



DAYTIME CHAPTER

Thursday 12th June 2025



Hi Everyone,

Our Daytime meeting was attended by 16 members who thoroughly enjoyed Graham Smith's presentation and informative practical demonstration of re potting and caring for his Phalaenopsis orchids. How well he has grown his Bunnings rescue plants is amazing. I was very impressed with his plants he brought in to display and am now inspired to repot and look at different areas in which to grow my Phalaenopsis.

It was wonderful to have three different members bench plants at this meeting. Popular Vote was *Den*. Hilda Poxen grown by Jeanette Beck. Well done to Peter and Dorothy Berry who were adventurous enough to bring in a lovely cymbidium, it is the first time they have brought a plant in. If you have a plant in flower, do bring it along.

I am sure Alan has had a wonderful trip and will share his holiday highlights with us when he is back next month.

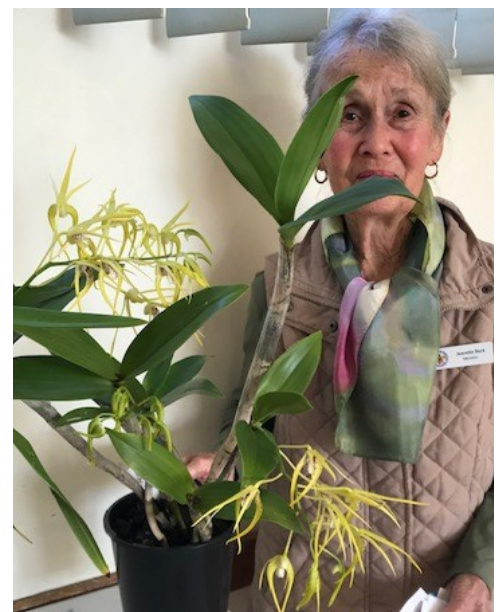


Graham Smith demonstrates how he repots his Phalaenopsis



Popular Plant of the Day:
Den. Hilda Poxon
Grown by Jeanette Beck

Peter Berry with his
Cymbidium



Next Meeting : Thursday July 10th - 2.00 pm

Lou Kesting Hall, Off Broadway, South Brighton

Guest Speaker: Kevin Western speaking on *Sarcocylus* orchids with a repotting demonstration.

Anne Steer for
Alan Miller
0434 052 676



SOUTHERN REGION MEETING Sunday 15th June 2025

Convenor, Chris Heysen, opened the main meeting at 2:05 pm welcoming the 20 members and 4 visitors present. A special welcome to visitors Moira and David Jackson and Graham and Sharon Bubner. And welcome to our guest speaker, Philip Smoult and his wife Dianne, from Smoult Mobile Horticultural Supplies. Philip has a wide range of all types of products for your garden and orchid growing needs. He will be telling us about these shortly.

Apologies: Phil Steer, Marg Yelland, Genny Huxtable, and Di Helier.

Guest Speaker: Philip's presentation was much more than a sales talk about his products. It was more like a botany course but way more interesting and entertaining than any botany course I ever attended at Uni. His explanations of the mechanisms that plants, and especially orchids, use to take up nutrients or to deal with pests and diseases was both graphic and memorable – I'm sure we all learned many things we did not previously know about the plants we grow. Many thanks, Philip, for a great presentation.

New Member: Chris presented new member, Susie Jones, with her name badge and new member kit – and welcomed her to the club.

Birthday Prize: Jeanette Smith

Lucky Name Badge: Chris Heysen

Lucky Door Prize: Roger Buddle

Announcements:

1. Visit to Don and Jane Higgs' property at Myponga in two weeks time. The details were in the last Newsletter. Members indicate that they will be going. Numbers have now reached the limit so no more members should attend.
2. The winter show is not far away – again see the Newsletter for details if you will be exhibiting or wish to assist.
3. Our own Show is just 2 months away so you need to start thinking about which plants may have flower spikes open by then and giving them a bit of TLC to ensure they are in good shape for the show.
4. Next month we will be having our Christmas In July get together prior to the meeting instead of the usual Learners group. This will start at 1:00pm. The Club is going to supply cake (as this year is the Club's 60th birthday) instead of little pies and pasties. So when you're thinking about what to bring it may be better to focus on savouries or fruit rather than cakes.

The raffle was held as usual and Chris thanked the donors of raffle prizes.

Judging: was carried out by Jane and Don Higgs. **Judges Commentary:** Jane Higgs.

The meeting closed at 3:40 pm and was followed by everyone joining in to share a cuppa and a selection of cakes and biscuits.

Chris Heysen 0419 386 769

Next meeting – Sunday July 20th - 2.00pm Our Guest Speaker will be our own Graham Smith talking on Phalaenopsis.

We've all seen some of the great Phallys that Graham brings to our meetings from time to time so I'm sure he has much we can learn from him.

We will have our **Christmas In July get together** prior to the meeting instead of the usual Learners group. This will start at 1:00pm

Southern Region June Results List

Ref. No.

Points Awarded

First Division

Cymbidium 60 - 90mm All colours in Non-std

679	Cym. (Janis Lin x Tethys)	Genny & Dudley Huxtable (279)	3
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Cymbidium under 60 All Colours inc Non-std

680	Cym. Unknown	Genny & Dudley Huxtable (279)	3
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681	Cym. Morialta 'Morialta Falls'	Genny & Dudley Huxtable (279)	2
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Orchid Genera not listed elsewhere - Hybrid

682	Den. Blue Planet	Chris and Lyn Heysen (1140)	3
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683	Den. (bigibbum x Udomsri Beauty)	Chris and Lyn Heysen (1140)	2
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Second Division

Cymbidium 60 - 90mm All colours in Non-std

676	Cym. Chianti	Graham & Janette Smith (217)	3
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Cymbidium under 60 All Colours inc Non-std

677	Cym. Gowling's Gem 'Snow Queen'	Graham & Janette Smith (217)	3
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Laelinae - Standard over 100mm

674	Rlc. Amazing Thailand 'Rainbow'	Margaret & Warren Yelland (350)	3
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Laelinae - Standard under 100mm

675	Rlc. Ann-Marie Hudson x C Penny Kuroda	Heather & Ruth McDonald & Creedy (300)	3
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Orchid Genera not listed elsewhere - Hybrid

678	Phal. Unknown	Graham & Janette Smith (217)	3
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**ORCHID OF FIRST DIVISION
& PLANT OF THE DAY**

Den. Blue Planet

Grown By Chris & Lyn Heysen

Photos Jane Higgs



ORCHID OF SECOND DIVISION
R/c. Ann-Marie Hudson x C. Penny Kuroda
 Grown by
 Heather and Ruth McDonald & Creedy
 Photos Jane Higgs

MINI CATTLEYAS by Rex Johnson

The size of cattleya flowers is influenced by the choice of parents within the sub-tribe Laeliinae, which includes (among others) the genera *Cattleya*, *Laelia*, *Sophranitis* and *Brassavola* (*Rhyncholaelia*). By using suitably small-flowered species as parents, it is possible to breed inter-generic cattleyas such as *Sophrolaeliocattleya* (*Sic*), *Sophrrocattleya* (*Sc.*), *Laeliocattleya* (*Lc*), *Cattleytonia* (*Ctna.*), *Potinara* (*Pot.*) and *Bishopara* (*Bish.*), **[Editor's note: Many of these genera have been changed,]** that have flowers smaller than 80 mm across; they are generally called mini cattleyas. Most, especially those bred from cool-growing *sophranitis* and *laelias*, are able to grow and flower at lower temperatures than the large-flowered exhibition-type hybrids require. Because of their small size mini cattleyas can be grown in pots smaller than 100 mm across. They flower easily, carry several inflorescences, and often have an extended flowering season.

Over the years I've used a range of potting mixes and have found that tightly packed *Sphagnum* moss (either with or without polystyrene foam) is best. Tightly packed moss works well but has the disadvantage that it is hard to tell whether water has penetrated to the plant's roots. *Sphagnum* moss may be dry at the top of the pot, yet quite wet at the bottom among the roots. Liquid fertilisers must be heavily diluted so as to avoid killing the moss – I prefer to use weak animal manure extract in preference to commercial preparations.

Summer temperatures in my cattleya house rarely exceed 30°C, thanks to a thermostatically controlled evaporative cooler that begins to operate when the temperature reaches 27°C; it also helps to boost the humidity on hot days. Two layers of polyfilm thermally insulate this house, enabling me to maintain a minimum temperature of 8°C during winter; this layer also provides about 25% shading throughout the year.

Among my favourite mini cattleyas are:

C. Mini Purple, a hybrid between *Cattleya pumila* and *Cattleya walkeriana*, which was registered in 1965. The mauve to purple flowers are of similar size to those of *C. pumila* (80 mm across), whereas those of *C. walkeriana* sometimes reach 120 mm in diameter. Two flowers per inflorescence are common.



C. Mini Purple 'Castle Bend'
HCC/OSCOV



C. Mini Purple 'Castle Creek'
AM/OSCOV

C. Bright Angel has flat, red flowers with large, round petals; usually two flowers per inflorescence.

C. Beaufort, a hybrid between a yellow-flowered cattleya (*Cattleya luteola*) and the red-flowered *Cattleya* (*Sophronitis*) *coccinea*, usually has yellow flowers of excellent shape. Reputedly difficult to grow because of its *C. luteola* parent, it has never given me trouble. *C. luteola* has been widely used as a parent in breeding mini cattleyas.

C. Lana Coryell, another of my favourites, is a hybrid between the yellow-flowered *C. Beaufort* and the rose/purple-flowered *C. walkeriana*. This hybrid usually has flowers with mauve segments and a yellow lip.



C. Bright Angel



C. Beaufort



C. Lana Coryell 'David' HCC/OSCOV

GROWING ORCHIDS ON MOUNTS by Brian Milligan

Most of the epiphytic orchid species in our collections grow in nature with their roots partly or fully attached to tree branches or trunks. Why then, do we try to grow them in pots? Mainly for convenience – most orchids on mounts need to be watered daily during their growing season, whereas those in pots may be left for two or three days between waterings in summer and for a week or two in winter before they need to be watered again. But there are disadvantages in trying to grow some species orchids in pots; it's very easy to rot their roots by keeping the potting mix too wet, especially when the orchids in its natural dormant season and its roots are incapable of transferring the moisture to the rest of the plant. Those species with long dormant periods, such as *Barkeria* species, *Encyclia citrina*, *Laelia speciosa* and some *Oncidiums*, grow much better on mounts; cultivation in pots often leads to slow decline unless great care is taken to water only when absolutely necessary.

Tree branches are the natural hosts for many orchids, so it seems logical to use tree branches for mounts. In nature, however, many orchid species prefer particular tree species and it follows that these orchids may not do as well on some mounts as they do on others. Unfortunately in many instances, especially with exotic species, the natural host is unprocurable here in Australia, so we must make do with branches from our common garden trees. Generally the branches of rough-barked hardwood trees, such as oak, casuarina, peach, apricot etc., are most suitable. Orchid roots seem to cling better to rough bark than to smooth, and rot-resistant hardwood is more durable than many softwoods, such as pine. Unfortunately no timber mount lasts forever and eventually the orchid will need to be remounted when the mount sheds its bark, rots or is attacked by borers or other insects. Some growers dip their mounts periodically in insecticide solution to deter insect attack.

Alternatives to tree branch mounts include natural cork (the bark of cork oak trees grown specifically for producing cork, mainly in Portugal) and old (weathered) hardwood fence palings. All of the above mounts dry out quite rapidly and need watering daily during most of summer – even more often on very hot days. Some growers prefer to use tree fern mounts (aged, black material is best), because it retains more moisture and therefore needs watering a little less often. However, in my experience orchids mounted on tree fern do well only for a few years before they begin to decline. This behaviour is generally attributed to the development of acidity in the mount. Some growers dip their tree fern mounts periodically in lime solution to counteract it. Perhaps I should have applied the lime treatment earlier or more frequently because I've never had much success in resurrecting sick orchids mounted on tree fern in this way.



*Dendrobium (Dockrillia)
linguiforme*

Den. aemulum



Many alternatives to timber, cork or tree fern mounts have been tried as orchid mounts. Examples include slate, sandstone, upturned terra cotta pots and terra cotta agricultural pipes. One ploy to avoid the need for frequent watering is to mount the orchid on a terra cotta pipe blocked at one end by a suitable plug. The pipe is then hung from the shade-house roof and (during the summer months) filled with water. Slow diffusion of water through the porous pipe keeps the orchid's roots damp and also helps to maintain a more humid environment. I've seen this method used for growing the Australian thumb-nail orchid, *Dendroboim (Dockrillia) linguiformie*, but don't know how well it works in the long term.

A recent innovation, which I first heard of about a year ago, is the use of recycled rubber floor matting for orchid mounts. These mats are made of shredded car tyre rubber which has been bonded together to form a water-permeable mesh about 12 mm thick. The matting holds a lot of water when first wet but drains and dries quickly because none is absorbed by the rubber itself. These mats are not cheap (about as expensive as natural cork) but have the advantage that they should be almost indestructible, being resistant both to decay and to attack by insect pests. Mounts can be cut to size with a pruning saw and drilled like tree branches to attach wire hangers. They have a very coarse surface, to which most orchid roots readily attach themselves. Orchids growing successfully for me on rubber mounts include *Dendrobium loddigesii*, *Den. schneiderae*, *Maxillaria sophronites*, *Dinema (Encyclia) polybulbon*, *Epidendrum (Baptistonia) echinatum*, *Zygostates grandiflora* and *Polystachya pubescens*.

When tying orchids to mounts, it's important that the plant be secured firmly so that the developing root tips are not damaged when the plant is moved during handling or by wind. The plant should always be placed directly on the mount, never with a layer of moss between the two. A thin layer of moss may be placed over the roots to conserve moisture but the new roots seem to attach themselves faster to the mount if no moss is used (assuming that you can water the plant daily).

Nylon fishing line is often used to secure an orchid to its mount. It must be pulled tight enough to fasten the plant to its mount firmly but not so tight as to cut the pseudobulbs or roots. Copper wire is sometimes used for large plants. I prefer to use plastic-covered wire because it is less likely to damage the plant, even when pulled tight. Yes, I agree that it's unsightly, but it can be removed within a year or two, as soon as the roots have taken a good hold of the mount. If you are unable to water your mounted orchids often enough to maintain good growth, try placing their mounts on the bench rather than hanging them. Hanging mounts seem to dry out twice as rapidly as those lying flat. Mounted orchids are best fertilised by dipping the entire mount in a dilute solution of liquid fertiliser. I dip my mounts in a very weak solution stored in a 40-litre plastic bin in my glasshouse on most days during the growing season.



Den. schneiderae

Den. loddigesii



Cymbidiums For Beginners by NEMOS

Cymbidiums are the most common orchids grown in Victoria. Their popularity is due mainly to the many colourful, long-lasting blooms that they produce but also to their ability to grow and flower under a wide range of conditions and to survive a degree of neglect that would kill most other orchids. However, some attention to cultural conditions is needed if you hope to grow and to flower your cymbidiums well. Regular watering and fertilising, effective pest control and, most importantly, exposure to the correct light level throughout the seasons, should lead to success. Care should also be taken to protect the flower spikes from damage during winter. They are badly damaged or even destroyed by hail, while exposure to frost causes the buds to blacken and fall before they open. Flowering plants and those in bud should therefore be moved to a sheltered spot, for example, a covered verandah or under the eaves on the north side of your house. While flowering plants may be moved indoors for short periods, lengthy periods indoors will retard growth and subsequent flowering.



Cymbidium Freeling 'Green Ice'
AM/OSCOV

Light and Air Movement. Cymbidiums are best grown in a situation where they receive about half the level of full sunlight for most of the year, full sunlight during winter. A shadehouse covered with shade cloth (nominal shade factor of 50%) is ideal, provided that it is not overshadowed by nearby trees. Plants will grow almost as well under heavier shade, but they will flower poorly. Cymbidiums will not flower well if placed beneath a tree that casts a heavy shadow. If possible, place the pots on a raised wire mesh bench to provide good air circulation and take care to protect the flowers from snails and slugs.

Watering and Fertilising. Providing that cymbidiums are grown in an open, free-draining potting mix, they can be watered on every sunny day between October and April. Less water is needed at other times, once weekly being sufficient in mid-winter. Liquid fertilisers can be applied at weekly intervals for most of the year. High-potassium fertilisers, such as Campbell's A®, are recommended for use between August and the end of December and high-nitrogen fertilisers, such as Aquasol®, at other times. Slow-release fertilisers may also be added in October.

Repotting. Cymbidiums respond well to repotting every two to three years, even if they have not outgrown their container, because pinebark potting mixes decompose after that time, becoming acidic and interfering with free drainage. October and March are regarded as the best months in which to repot. Remove the plant from its pot - it may be necessary to cut the old pot if the plant has not been repotted for many years. Then remove all the old mix and any soft, dark, decaying roots. Repot in a commercial pine bark potting mix, using 5-10 mm particle size for small plants and 10-18 mm particle size for flowering sized plants. Hold the plant so that the bases of the pseudobulbs are about 25 mm below the rim of the pot and with the other hand fill the pot with mix, working it between the roots. The final level of mix should just cover the lower quarter of the pseudobulbs. Add a slow-release fertiliser, such as Osmocote-Plus®, (a tablespoonful in a 200 mm-diameter pot is sufficient) and tap the pot until the granules make their way below the surface of the mix.

Coelogyne cristata – AN ORCHID FOR BEGINNERS

by Brian Milligan

New growers, who have already mastered the cultivation of cymbidiums and Australian native dendrobiums, occasionally ask me what they can try next. The first two that I recommend are usually species orchids, one native to Mexico and the other to northern India, namely *Laelia anceps* and *Coelogyne cristata*, respectively. Both are able to withstand temperatures down to freezing and up to the high thirties, and also to survive prolonged dry spells. They are very forgiving orchids, withstanding more neglect than most other orchids. Of course, they grow and flower better if not subjected to such indignities.



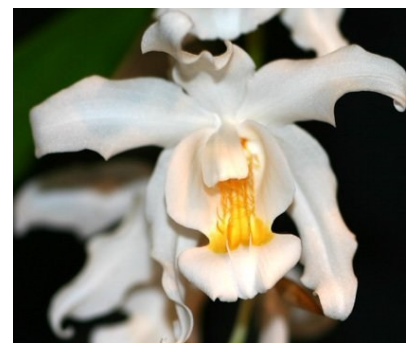
***Coelogyne cristata* 'Harley's
Pride HCC/OSCOV CC/OSCOV**

There are well over a hundred different species in the genus *Coelogyne*, which range over a wide range of habitats from near sea level to an altitude of almost 3000 m. *Coelogyne cristata* is widespread in the lower Himalayas at altitudes between 1400 m and 2300 m. It was once especially abundant around Darjeeling, which is located in northern India between Bhutan and Nepal. No doubt the trees have long since been cleared for tea plantations, but Joseph Hooker, who collected orchids and other plants in 1848-1850, recorded that "On the ascent from Darjeeling the straight shafts of many of the timber trees are literally clothed with a continuous garment of white-flowered coelogynes, which bloom in a profuse manner, whitening their trunks like snow". Hooker later succeeded his father as director of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew (London) and eventually received a knighthood.

The inflorescences of *Coelogyne cristata* are pendulous, so for best effect it should be grown in a hanging basket, using pine bark, Sphagnum moss or a blend of the two as the potting medium. Once established, plants grow rapidly and after a few years the bulbs and growths are likely to cover their basket completely. Frequent repotting is neither necessary nor advisable. I have seen plants growing quite happily in the same container for ten years or more.

Coelogyne cristata should be watered every few days throughout summer, daily in very hot weather, and occasionally treated with a weak liquid fertilizer, such as Aquasol®. During winter, coelogynes need much less water. Some growers withhold water completely but I water my plants every two weeks. Good light in winter helps to promote flowering in spring. It is most important that the developing buds and flowers be kept dry. Even a few drops of water on the flowers may lead to unsightly brown spots, ruining what may otherwise be a spectacular display. Care should also be taken to avoid water lodging in the new growths, as it may cause them to rot.

Coelogyne cristata resents repotting; small divisions may sulk for months before resuming growth. So make sure that you buy a well-established division and try to keep its potting mix intact when you transfer the plant to a basket. After a few years it should develop into a specimen plant, which will often reward you with a spectacular floral display. Other species that can also be grown without heat in Melbourne include *Coelogyne elata*, *Coel. barbata*, *Coel. corymbosa* and *Coel. mooreana*.



Coelogyne cristata

ORCHIDS IN BURMA (MYANMAR) by Brian Milligan

For many years there was little contact between Burma (Myanmar) and the western world, and even now few choose to visit Burma because of its poor stance on human rights. Consequently, there has been little or no recent trade in orchids from Burma, although that does not mean that their orchids are unknown to us. Fortunately, political borders offer no restriction to orchid populations, and Burma and the adjoining parts of Thailand have many orchids in common. Shipments of orchids from Thailand to Australia were quite common until the introduction of CITES regulations governing trade in bush-collected orchid species.

Moulmein was a household word among orchid growers in the nineteenth century, when many Burmese orchids were discovered and collected there. Yet today I suspect that few have ever heard of the city of Moulmein and that even fewer know its location. My atlas reveals that it is located about 150 km across the Gulf of Martaban from the capital city, Rangoon, now known as Yangon. Some 400 orchid species grow (or more likely once grew) within a 150 Km radius of Moulmein.

The Reverend Charles Parish, who spent 25 years as a missionary in Moulmein, introduced many of these orchids to European cultivation. On first arrival in 1852 he collected orchids to beautify his home and mission but soon the study of orchids became a passion, which lasted throughout his long stay in Burma and continued into his retirement in Somerset. His mission work cannot have taxed him excessively, because he once wrote "hardly a day passed on which I either did not draw or examine microscopically some one orchid or another".

Parish sent regular shipments of orchids back to John Lindley and Joseph Hooker in England for scientific study, and also collaborated with an army officer, Colonel Benson, in sending other shipments for sale. Many were new to science and quite a few desirable species now bear his name, *Cymbidium parishii*, *Paphiopedilum parishii* and *Phalaenopsis parishii* among them. Parish found and identified 350 orchid species, and grew 150 of them in his garden in Moulmein. By no means were all 350 species warm-growing, as the altitude rises rapidly as one proceeds inland, and some peaks in the Dawna Range reach 2000 m in height.



*Cymbidium
parishii*



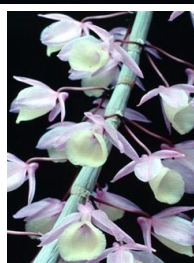
*Phalaenopsis
parishii*



Paphiopedilum parishii
'Deborah' HCC/OSCOV

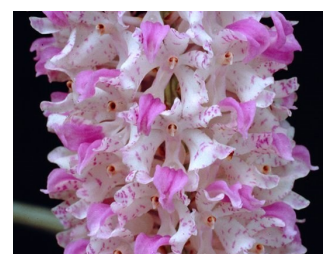
In 1965 the Burmese hobbyist U San Hla provided an interesting account of the orchids cultivated in Moulmein and the conditions under which they flourished (American Orchid Soc. Bull., 1965, 35, 309). Orchids then common in Moulmein gardens included *Dendrobium aphyllum* (formerly known as *Den. pierardii*), *Den. formosum*, *Den. scabrilingue*, *Den. secundum*, *Calanthe rosea* and *Phalaenopsis cornu-cervi*. *Rhyncostylis retusa* was not often cultivated because it "grew like a weed" on roadside trees!

Those who believe that they grow *Den. aphyllum* well may be interested to learn that in Moulmein its canes may reach 1.5 m in length during the monsoon season (mid-May to October), when the average daily rainfall is 25 mm. The 'cool' season (November to February) follows and the plants flower as the hot season (March and April) begins. As the temperature in Moulmein seldom exceeds 33°C, exceptionally high temperatures are not essential. However, it should be noted that the mean minimum temperature in Moulmein is 26 °C and that the lowest temperature ever recorded there is 15°C! Nobody grew native orchids for the flower trade in Moulmein in 1956, because the blooms could be collected for market from the wild. Spikes of *Dendrobium lindleyi* (then *Den. aggregatum*), *Den. moschatum*, *Den. pulchellum*, *Aerides odorata* and *Rhyncostylis retusa* were sold in the local market for the equivalent of one cent each.



Dendrobium aphyllum
'Latinifolia' HCC/OSCOV

Rhyncostylis retusa
'Jenkins' HCC/OSCOV



Den. lindleyi



Den. moschatum



Den. pulchellum



Aerides odorata



Orchid Culture Notes for July

As cold and wet as July can be there is plenty happening in the orchid house. With Spring only a mere few weeks away our plants will soon be picking up the gradual lengthening of days and will soon initiate the beginnings of a new season. How short is a year of orchid growing?

Protection of your plants still remains a priority this month. With many plants in spike or in the process of initiating spikes we must ensure we keep up the protection from the elements, pests and diseases. It is definitely a time also to observe your collection, identify any problems occurring and act now, not later, when it is too late.

Both the middle of Summer and the middle of Winter are the times of the year where the stresses of our climate show up the most in our collections. This time of year it is the effects of being cold and wet that wreaks havoc. Root loss is common, yet the effects may not show up for some time and usually when it does in some cases can be too late. Fungal spots become evident, leaves yellow and drop off and watery patches creeping up the leaf are signs all is not well. Bulb rot is usually quite severe this time of year. Plants from climates where the Winters are dry will suffer the most. A plant will survive cold temperatures if kept on the drier side but the same cannot be said if they remain wet.

Many problems in the collection can be reduced or eliminated with good culture and a diary. We all know that pests and diseases generally attack weakened plants first. If these pests and diseases are prevalent take a good look at your collection and your environments, both in and around the orchid house. Common problems are poor culture and lack of protection, the wrong plants growing in the wrong spot, insufficient light, overcrowding, too much shade, poorly drained mediums, over wetness and dryness and so on. All of this weakens your plants and makes them more susceptible to pests and diseases. Don't be afraid to get someone in and look at your collection if you have some problems. Many a time a fresh set of eyes will soon point out something you can't see.

In the shade house July will see the peak flowering of the Oncidium complex and even now new growth can be seen forming at the bases of last year's made up bulb. After flowering most of these do need a rest where watering is reduced for a while and feeding stops. Don't dry out fully though. Many bulbs will shrivel after flowering and drop a leaf or two. Roots will also seal off. This is normal with some Oncidiums so don't panic. Inexperienced growers usually reach for the hose, thinking the plant is thirsty and end up wiping out the root system so the poor old orchids ends up putting all energies in re-establishing a root system. There are also plenty of Oncidium intergenerics around that are worth a go and some of these can be out in flower nearly any month of the year. They certainly give you an extension to your growing season, a bit like what the hot/ cold natives give to the normal native epiphyte flowering season. A few examples of some of the easier ones are the Colmanaras and Beallaras, Wilsonaras and the Burragearas. They are easy to flower and grow in our climate but do better with cover this time of year.

Zygopetalums are still flowering on and off. Keep these evenly moist and feed every fortnight at half strength. Whilst Winter slows them their metabolism does not stop completely. Just like a cymbidium, most Zygopetalums are always doing something whether its flowering, developing and maturing new growth or initiating new growth. As Zygopetalums flower off new growths the accent to feeding these would be something a bit more nitrogen to build up that new growth after the stresses of flowering. Try and spray with fungicide every 2 months or so if spotting on the leaves is severe. Try some of the newer breeding and intergenerics as they appear to be less likely to spot. For example the Zygonerias are producing nice clean compact plants. There is not much in the way of pests with Zygopetalums until Spring when the looper caterpillar parade kicks in. Keep slug /snail pellets in and around the Zygopetalum pots, especially those in spike. Big fat Zygopetalum spikes are high on the slugs menu tonight.



We start seeing more of the standard Paphiopedilums on the show bench from now on. These also need protection over winter, especially those in spike. Slugs will soon make a meal out of a spike. Even a slight chomp will severely hamper the flower development and most likely cause the spike to break under the weight of the flower. Keep water, snail pellets and fertiliser out of the axils as these will encourage rot and considering you usually only get one flower per growth it is a long wait till next year to see your plant flower. Keep moist, fertilise fortnightly at weak concentrations and don't forget to flush the plants pots occasionally with rainwater to wash out the salts. It is a pity we don't see as many of the standards as yesteryear as more growers lean towards the novelty and multi floral type. For those wanting to branch out into Paphiopedilums see if you can grab a piece of *Paphiopedilum insigne*. These are a great beginner's Paphiopedilum to start with.

Flowering of the Laeliniiae complex has thinned out and it is usually the species *L. anceps* and the very showy long stemmed variety chamberlains most often seen at this time of year. These are easy to grow and the flowers last a long time and don't the slugs love them. Keep them moist as well. In nature they are often wet and very cold at night and handle our winters well but the delicate flowers must be protected otherwise they spot badly. After flowering they send out another lot of new roots as well so the plant can replace its reserves ahead of the new growing season. I feed with a balanced feed of Miracle Grow and Powerfeed, and if not the Powerfeed then use some Seasol to aid the root development. They grow in plain medium bark and they do well as a hanging plant. I have tried coco peat as an additive and that will be the first and last time! The roots I have found with my culture do not like it with the roots aborting the moment they touch it. This is one of the most important aspects to growing and it is called observation. The coco peat has been washed thoroughly and I have mostly watered with rainwater and these plants were rarely fed after division last Spring so it is not salt that is causing the problem. Regardless if I leave them any longer I might as well bin them now. Autumn flowering plants are relatively dormant now but the Spring flowering ones are growing well with new roots and maturing growths. Needless to say these plants are grown in a warmer protected environment. For the newer growers it is best to stick with those Cattleyas and related genera that flower in the late Summer to early Winter. Their growth period is over our Spring and Summer and their dormant period is over Winter. As long as they are kept on the drier side with some cover they handle Winters well.

Now is the time Cymbidiums that flower in Spring will soon break sheath and this is the most important time for them. Not only do we need protection from slugs and snails and the rain that will mark our buds we also need to look at how we are going to train them. Whether we are aiming for a straight, decorative or pendulous habit now is the time we start to train them. If you have a new Cymbidium to your collection and you are not sure about the habit of that particular clone or species, ask around. Trying to stake a Cymbidium against its habit will only lead to heartache and a funny looking spike. Another area where the newer grower's fail to some extent is managing the colours. It is not that important yet as they break sheath but a bit later on as they lengthen the correct light or lack of will have a huge bearing on the flowers and the colour. We will have more on this later. Feeding your Cymbidiums now switches to something with a little more nitrogen in it as you should start seeing new growths initiating.

Native epiphytes also break sheath now and also need cover, a slug baiting programme and watch out for aphids as they home in on the new buds. If possible get them under cover even before they break sheath for best results. Terrestrial orchids will start flowering in greater numbers now. Keep these moist too but avoid over wetness as they are prone to damping off, especially in poorly drained mixes. For those growing the South African terrestrial species *Stenoglottis* cut off the flowering spikes now, even if they are in flower to force a short but beneficial rest. Remove rotting leaves and dry out slightly. Avoid disturbing these plants to ensure better flowering.

Weeds are usually a problem over Winter so make sure you remove them before they flower or get too established in the pot. Their fine roots will break down mixes more rapidly and reduce the all important drainage. Oxalis is a real pest in this regard, especially if left to grow a taproot that is very hard to pull out. That sees out July. In general like June, this is a protection month with more emphasis on protection than anything else as many more plants begin their flowering season. Next month is August and before months end the first warmish days that remind us that Spring is just around the corner.

Steve Howard

ORCHID CLUBS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA **General Meeting Times**

THE SOUTH COAST ORCHID CLUB OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA: In 2024, the Club will meet at the Marion - Warradale Uniting Church Hall, Cnr. Township Road and Church Crescent, Marion. at 8.00p.m. on the first Wednesday of the Month

THE DAYTIME CHAPTER: meets at the Lou Kesting Hall, off Broadway, South Brighton on the second Thursday of the month at 2.00p.m.

THE SOUTHERN REGION: meets at Carrickalinga House, 17-19 Torrens Street, Victor Harbor at 2.00p.m. on the 3rd Sunday of the month.

THE ORCHID CLUB OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA: meets at 8pm in The Enfield Community Centre, 540 Regency Road, Enfield on the 1st Thursday of the month.

Daytime Group: meets from 2.00p.m. to 4.00p.m. in the Enfield Community Centre, 540 Regency Road, Enfield on the 2nd Friday of the month.

THE MURRAY BRIDGE AND DISTRICT ORCHID CLUB: meets at 1.45pm in the Seventh Day Adventist Hall, corner Myall Avenue and Standen Street, Murray Bridge on the 4th Sunday of the month.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN ORCHIDACEOUS SOCIETY: Meets at the Plympton Community Centre, 34 Long Street, Plympton from 7.30p.m. on the 3rd Wednesday of the month.

THE NATIVE ORCHID SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA: meets at 7.30p.m. at St. Matthew's Church Hall, Bridge Street, Kensington on the 4th Tuesday of the month.

THE CYMBIDIUM CLUB OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA: Meets at 7.30p.m. at Burnside Community Centre, 401 Greenhill Road, Tasmore on the 4th Wednesday of the month.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN REGIONAL ORCHID COUNCIL: Represents all clubs in South Australia on the Australian Orchid Council. Meets three or four times a year, at which meetings all clubs are represented by a delegate or a proxy delegate. SAROC conducts the **SA Orchid Fair** in June each year.



**If unclaimed please return to
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**People who submit articles to the Club for inclusion in our Gazette express
opinions which are not necessarily those of the Club.
No guarantee is provided to anyone using the ideas & opinions expressed in
these articles.
Items must be delivered to the Editor by the second Thursday of each month.**