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Volume 57 Number 6 June 2016

GREENHOOD

Newsletter of the Tasmanian Orchid Society Inc.



Paphiopedilum sukhakulii B&M White
Den. Hilda Poxon

Masdevallia erythrochaete J&B Smith
M. Smith

Dendrobium Mingle's Sapphire N. Doyle

Greenhood Vol. 57 No.6 June 2016 Diary Dates

June 20th. Regular monthly meeting at Legacy Hall Macquarie St

Feature :- **Geoff Curry** will give a presentation of some of the terrestrial orchids I have seen in WA, featuring orchids from the 3 orchid regions in the south west of the state.

Floral Art:- "Free Choice"

June 27th. Sunday Get-Together Brian and Beryl Carney 10/57 Cadbury Road

July 4th. Committee Meeting 7.30pm. Village Centre Piper's Rd. Geilston Bay.

July 18th. Regular monthly meeting at Legacy Hall Macquarie St

Feature :-

Floral Art :- "Put Some Colour into Winter"

July 25th. Sunday Get-Together Margot White Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens

August 1st. Committee Meeting 7.30pm. Village Centre Piper's Rd. Geilston Bay.

August 15th. Regular monthly meeting at Legacy Hall Macquarie St

Feature :-

Floral Art :- Use the Olympics as your inspiration.

August 28th. Sunday Get-Together Location TBA Geoff Curry and natives

Disclaimer

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Permission is given to reprint articles from this newsletter subject to their source being acknowledged. Contributions to this newsletter are welcome.

The deadline for all articles is the Friday, ten days prior to the monthly meeting. **No Exceptions.**

President's Report.

It certainly seems that el Nino has flicked over to la Nina with a vengeance. Hobart escaped the worst of the flooding, but our thoughts go out to our members of the northern societies. The situation has been devastating for some and I hope that all orchid society members have been spared the worst. I also have a soft spot for the livestock and native animals lost, accepting that little can be done in extreme circumstances. Thanks to all of the workers who have done their best. I am writing this report during the flooding as I am off on a five week trip in a few days. I hope that the situation improves.

Our May meeting was the Autumn Show and very successful it was too. We had a wonderful display of orchids. The standard of culture was high and there was a great variety of flowers to be seen. The grand champion went to Mike White with his *Paphiopedilum sukhakulii*. This is an iconic species that is endemic to northeastern Thailand and requires some degree of cultural skill to grow well. It has been used frequently in breeding hybrids, because of its excellent shape and the characteristic petals, whose fine habits are passed onto the offspring. If you only grow a small number of paphs, this could well be one of them. Peter Willson gained the best culture with his cymbidium, which he received unnamed, but is probably a light coloured form of *Cymbidium traceyanum*. There is a place for these interesting species cymbidiums in any good collection of orchids and I hope you had a sniff of the flower. Well done Mike and Peter.

At our May meeting Peter also gave us good advice on mounting orchids. Mounting orchids is not only preferable for some types, but is also a good way to utilise space by going vertical as well as horizontal. Michael Jashenko gave a clear account of the outstanding website that he has developed for TOS and how to navigate it. He really has done a great job of this and for many new members it is via the website that they come. Our new website is a major asset in developing our society. Bev Woodward, our librarian, gave us a talk on the library. There is a wealth of information there for both newer and older members and Bev has encouraged us all to use the facility. I gave a talk on orchid pots concluding that clear mesh pots were the go for many orchids, but that they are unavailable. I have since discovered that I lied. They are available on eBay, but not at give away prices. Sorry about that. Thank you to Peter, Michael and Bev for their reliable contributions.

Our June meeting promises to be one not to be missed. Put on your winter woolies and come along. Our own Geoff Curry, who is Orchids Tasmania's Conservation Officer, will be talking about his experiences in finding orchids in Western Australia. Southwestern WA is a recognised world plant biodiversity hotspot. The reasons for this are interesting and the range of orchids is enormous. Geoff really knows his stuff on native orchids and those who went to Ross will know that he prepares his talks with meticulous care. You will be impressed and go away inspired to have a look for some of our own natives. Also, it is worth taking note of which orchids are tabled at the meeting to see what is in flower in winter so you can extend your flowering season.

The next Sunday Get Together will be hosted by Brian and Beryl Carney. Shirley will have further information in this newsletter. You will be warm and cosy at the venue and made most welcome, so come along.

I will not be at the next meeting and Peter Willson will be in the chair. I will be doing the once in a lifetime trip to the Amazon River and going up into Venezuela to visit Angel Falls and Mt Roraima.

Barry Davidson

Meeting Starting Time

Monthly general meetings of the society start at 7.30pm and we aim to conclude at 9.30pm.

See you at the May General Meeting - the Autumn Show - at 7.30pm.

Orchid Seedling Competition

The following seedling competitions are current:-
Cymbidiums and Sedirias

Editor's Plea

Contributors are urgently needed for the Greenhood. I am restricted in covering events due to the health of my wife and as a result events such as the Ross get-together last month went unreported. Also last month was the first time in well over a year that the size of Greenhood was reduced due to lack of material.

There is a small group of regular contributors who have done sterling work over the years but they don't last forever and replacements are needed.

Contributions can be regular or casual, informative on orchids or just about events or gossip. Anything that might be of interest to our readers. Give it a go. E-Mail mgwhite.tas@gmail.com

Michael White

Floral Art

It was heartening to see so many entries in our autumn show especially from our newer members. I hope that you continue to participate.

I have been working on topics for the year taking into consideration our new members.

June:

Free Choice because there is little out in our gardens I think this would be a good time to have a free choice so you can use anything you would like. It will also give you an opportunity to experiment.

July:

Put some colour into winter. Interpret this any way you wish, I would include bare branches.

August:

Use the Olympics as your inspiration.

September:

Choose a class from the Spring Show schedule. Use this to practise.

October:

Use something from your kitchen as a container.

November:

Include a plant with a girl's name.

December:

An arrangement for the Christmas table.

February:

Let's go down to the sea side.

March:

A tea party.

April:

Another free choice.

May:

See the autumn show schedule.

I am looking for ideas for the spring show. We only have to do one class using orchids, all of the others you may include orchids but it is not compulsory. However there will be an added award for the best overall entry using orchids.

If you have any questions please contact me on 62734300

ShirleyFloral art classes for 2016/2017

WHERE DOES RED SPIDER MITE GO IN WINTER? NOT TO THE GOLD COAST!

Red spider mite can pose a serious threat to the health of Cymbidiums especially small young plants. This pest inhabits the backs of

leaves and will cause a silvery dry appearance. The mites feed on leaves by inserting sucking mouthparts to remove the sap.

Adult mites are just visible to the trained eye, having small oval shaped bodies with 8 legs. A magnifying glass is helpful to check the underside of leaves. Mites change colour dependent upon what they feed on - in summer they can be yellow to brown, while in winter females are orange to red.

The mites have a very short life cycle. White eggs are laid on the underside of leaves in early spring and summer. Larvae hatch after 5 days and adults are formed a week later. If unchecked, mites infestations can cause considerable damage, leaving sap sucked leaves which cannot recover.

PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF RED SPIDER MITE

It is important to keep a keen eye out for these mites (especially during hot dry conditions) so that if infestations occur they can be treated in the early stages. Check the underside of leaves from spring and throughout summer. Look for the mites, white eggs and microscopic webs.

In Winter the mites retreat from the host plant during the late autumn - early winter period, seeking protection from wet conditions.

They crawl to the ground and seek shelter, often under dried leaves near the base of their host plants. Thus it is important that your growing area is cleared of dead leaves on a regular basis. It is good practice to also remove dead husks from the bulbs.

In Spring the mites become active with the warmer weather and move out from their shelter sites to feed on weeds and grasses and lay their eggs. It is thus important to remove excessive weeds surrounding and within the Cymbidium growing area.

SPRAY WATER ON THE UndERSIDE OF THE LEAVES

If you water your plants by hand, a spray to the underside of the foliage will be beneficial. The mites dislike water and thus regular spraying to the underside of the leaves will make the habitat less desirable.

REDUCING OVERWINTERING POPULATIONS

Eco oil or an oil based product is useful against overwintering mites as well as scale insects during their dormant stage. Remember to spray the underside of the leaves for mites.

This article deliberately makes no reference to any miticide product because the writer has no licence to make any such recommendations.

Peter Willson

Launceston Orchid Society Workshop

Launceston will be holding a workshop on Saturday August the 20th between 10am and 3.30 at the Newham Uniting Church Hall.

The guest speaker is Wally Rhodes who is a well-known paphiopedilum grower. He was a very popular speaker at their state conference. He will speak and demonstrate on how he grows his plants. It is hoped that he can bring plants to sell but this is unsure at this stage due to Tassie's quarantine regulations.

There will be a BBQ lunch. The price for the day is not yet organised but I will get it to you sooner to the time..

Our last two Autumn Show champions were Paphs. This is an excellent opportunity to learn more about them and to support Launceston.

They would like to know numbers to help in their planning. So if you are interested please phone me on 62734300 or email me at secretary@tos.org.au

South Australian Bark

In past years we have ordered this ideal bark from S.A. and we would like to continue. The problem is we simply don't have anywhere to store it until it can be picked up. If we don't have anyone to do so it will not be available to our member . If you think you can help please let me know.

There are now some good options i.e. the bark supplied by the society, fernmania, spag, perlite etc.

Shirley 62734300

Arthur Pieman Conservation Area Orchid Tip

If there is sufficient interest from TOS members, I will organise a 3 day bus trip to the Arthur Pieman Conservation Area to join a trip I will lead for members of Burnie Orchid Society on Saturday 26th November.

The bus would leave Hobart midmorning Friday 25th, stopping in the midlands at Tom Gibson Reserve to see the orchids in flower there, then onto Burnie. Accommodation in Burnie will be motel or you will be welcome to make private arrangements.

Early start Saturday as we have lots to see and do, meet BOS members and bus down to APCA with a stop at Christmas Hills to see *Sarcochilus australis* (gunn's tree orchid) growing in its natural habitat and

further stops at known orchid sites including Sisters Beach or Rocky Cape if time allows.

Monday's trip home will include a stop at Tom Gibson Reserve at Latrobe, then a walk into the *Sarcochilus australis* rehabilitation project site where hundreds of plants should be in flower, then onto Hobart. The costs for the trip will depend on numbers and the size bus required and to keep costs as low as possible I will organise and lead the trip.

If you are interested in this trip, please email me at geoff.curry59@gmail.com or phone 03 62445822 for more details and to register your interest.

Geoff Curry

Our June Sunday Get-Together

Derwent Waters village map



Retirement Village, 57 Cadbury Road, Claremont. The entrance to the village is just past the old primary school and on the left hand side of the road – well marked.

The accompanying map shows the lay-out of the village. Five parking areas are marked in black and the club rooms are marked with a black circle, just follow the dots!

There is not much to see in regard to our orchids, so each person who attends is asked to bring a couple with them – one to show and tell how good they are, and one to show any problems they have run into while growing them. We can all learn from your experiences. Because discussion takes up a major part of our get-togethers, asking and answering questions in a “round the table” situation will take up a large part of the afternoon from 2 pm until 4 pm.

There is a well-appointed kitchen as part of the club rooms in which tea and coffee is available you are asked to bring a plate to share.

Brian's phone number is **62494125**, but don't phone on the 26th after 1.20 pm

Shirley

T.O.S. Orchid Compost

Any orchid mix can be used, as long as it does not remain soggy or break down too quickly and become sour (acidic).

The larger the pot the more drainage become critical. It is all about the amount of air space between the particles of mix.

The roots will die if they remain soggy and perpetually wet, or without adequate oxygen. This occurs in finer, older, more decomposed mixes. The finer the mix, the less air space between the particles. The mix will retain more water due to the larger surface area on all those smaller particles. In addition, the organic ingredients are broken down over time by many creatures. The older the mix, the more degraded and soil-like it will become, and the damper it will stay.

Finer organic particles increased the decomposition of the mix by allowing more microbial action. We encourage this process in the compost bin, but definitely not in the orchid mix. It may be argued that it is this composting that helps feed the orchid in nature. However, it is my opinion that the compost should last as many years as possible, and the feeding be supplied in other ways.

TOS mix is a pine bark organic mix containing only the fines from its own grading. These can be sieved out if not required.

Peter Willson

Cultural Notes June/July Courtesy Orchids Australia

	WATER REQUIREMENTS	FERTILISER REQUIREMENTS	PEST CONTROL	OTHER COMMENTS
AUSTRALIAN NATIVE DENDROBIUM	Water every one to two weeks according to weather.	Fertilise once a month during warmer spells.	Minimal problems at this time of year.	
CATTLEYA Alliance	Water every one to two weeks according to weather.	Fertilise once a month during warmer spells.	Minimal problems at this time of year.	
ODONTOGLOSSUM	Water every one to two weeks according to weather.	Fertilise once a month during warmer spells.	Cold wet conditions can induce fungal diseases.	
CYMBIDIUM	Water every one to two weeks according to weather.	Fertilise once a month during warmer spells.	Minimal problems at this time of year.	
DENDROBIUM (Soft Cane)	Mist if canes are shrivelling a lot.	No fertiliser.	Very few problems at this time of year.	Watering now will produce keikis instead of flowers.
PAPHIOPEDILUM	Water every one to two weeks according to weather.	Fertilise once a month during warmer spells.	Very few problems at this time of year.	
MASDEVALLIA	Water once or twice weekly.	Fertilise once a month during warmer spells.	Very few problems at this time of year.	
ONCIDIUM	Give enough water to prevent bulbs shrivelling.	Fertilise once a month during warmer spells.	Very few problems at this time of year.	
PLEIONE	Keep completely dry.	No fertiliser.		Repotting can begin. Be careful of new shoots.
GENERAL COMMENTS	Choose sunny days to water your orchids at this time of year so that foliage has time to dry before nightfall, thus preventing leaf spotting and fungal disease. Really cold water (below 10 degrees C) can set some orchids back, so consider warming water a little before watering orchids growing in heated conditions.			

Cymbidium Culture

with Ann Orkid

Having heard all these callers on the gardening show the other Saturday saying they had flowers open or heaps in spike - made me envious. I suppose it is like hearing from a friend of their successes and not failures after a night at the casino!

Let us hope you have a few spikes showing.

Now is the time to tidy plants up, ensure that they are protected from weather extremes and assemble material for your potting mix if you make your own.

Water sparingly and if the potting mix is 2 or 3 years old then water a little less as the mix will be retaining more moisture than if fresh from last Spring.

Many of the lovely new miniature cymbidiums have Australian species in their genetic background so water these even more sparingly and then on a 'nice' day.

Remember to do your corrective training of spikes in the middle of the day and not early morning when they are quite brittle. Also 'hasten slowly' with this task. Just sounds like dog training doesn't it! For some members this may necessitate leaving the task until a weekend.

Keep your growing area clean and maybe sort out those plants you wish to sell next Spring and put aside to clean up now as in another 3 months you will scarcely have the time.

I am at fault here for overcrowding my cymbidiums, as I have observed that the most successful nurseries always have at least a pot space between plants. As a result more light and fresh air reaches individual plants and pests find it harder to hide.

Cattleya and Odontoglossums

Just think, by the time you read these notes the shortest day is nigh upon us. Then it's nearly Spring and all the excitement that goes with it, plenty of spikes for the cymbidium growers and the joys of potting for all of us.

Mention of Spring always reminds me of a little ditty I learnt at least eighty years ago. The spelling is not mine and whilst I've seen various adaptions over the years I can assure you this is the original. Unfortunately our Australian accent does not do it justice.

"Spring is sprung, the grass is ris;

I wonder where the boidies is,

The boid is on the wing.

Don't be absoid, the wing is on the boid."

At this time of the year I am often asked by newer growers about winter watering. This, to me, is the most significant problem facing orchid growers in Tasmania. There are so many factors to consider apart from the fact we are a degree or three too far South for the plants' comfort.

What is your potting medium? Sphagnum moss obviously holds moisture for longer than a bark / gravel mix. Is your growing area bright and sunny or dank and cold? Does your humidity level drop between waterings or does it remain high? The questions are endless.

My potting mix, consisting of bark and gravel (the graded bark we buy through the Society in the Spring) is very free draining during its life so pots do not stay excessively wet.

Having said all that many of my plants are 'in care' at the moment where they are enjoying more comfort, water and fertiliser than I provided and I am assured they look extra well which just shows we never know it all. It's so easy to get into the proverbial rut.

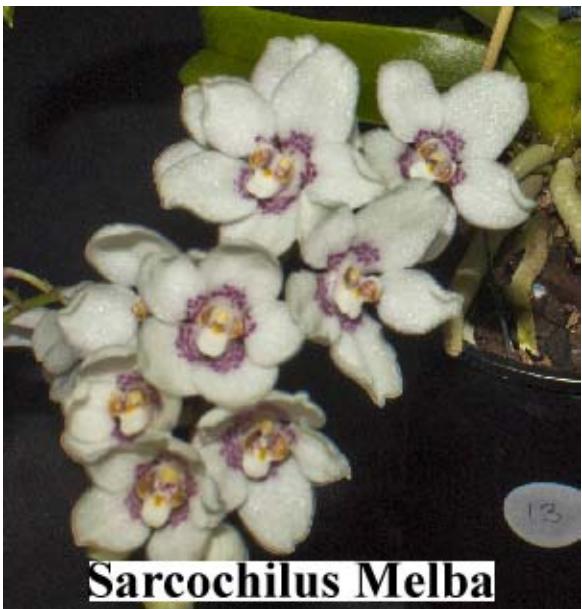
Sarcochilus

We have just been through a very wet period. Generally patterns once they start tend to be maintained. It looks like we could be in for a reasonably warm and wet winter. Let's hope this is the case, but we can do without floods. Sarcochilus can take down to just above a frost. They could take a very light frost too, but it is certainly not recommended. Basically they are very hardy and easy to grow, but prefer to be above about four degrees Celsius. A few will be in bloom now and these flowers will not like a frost. Plants with Sarcochilus hirticalcar in their parentage may flower quite well at any time of the year.

Slugs and snails do not mind the cold and will certainly be around in wet weather. They can devastate sarcochilus. Keep pots off the ground wherever possible. A quick visual inspection is always a good idea and all the usual slug and snail killers that are available commercially do work. If you are spreading snail killer as a preventative, then on the ground etc. and not on pots is quite adequate. When you see evidence of damage there is no alternative but to add the pellets to pots. It will not harm your potting mix, but it is better if you do not have to do this. I find that the green cheaper pellets are quite effective and look better than the blue ones. If you are

using sphagnum moss, for example with recently deflasked seedlings, watch out for tiny little black slugs that like to lurk in the moss. Make sure your supposed slug damage is not mice, rats or, this year, wallabies. The damage looks the same, but these rodents and natives tend to be more devastating.

Sarcochilus are fairly fungus proof year round, but in winter you would be most unlikely to have any problems. Virus infection is also unlikely in plants grown from seed, but if you see persistent distorted growth, give the plant the flick. Aphids and sucking insects, which should be dormant now, are the main cause of virus spread and it is impossible to completely control them. Keeping possibly virus infected orchids does not make sense.



Sarcochilus Melba

is overdoing it. Make sure you water between fertilisings and do it until water comes out of the bottom of the pot. This rinsing ensures that you do not get salt buildup.

As mentioned regularly at meetings, subscribing to "Orchids Australia" is wise, because the magazines contain a lot of good information. The website is www.orchidsaustralia.com. You can sign up and pay on the website. Each month they have a list of new registrations so you can keep your names up to date and save effort in writing out long crosses. Many

If your potting mix is right, overwatering should not be a problem. Right means, excellent drainage and low water retention, which are both achieved by having a coarse mix devoid of fines. Watering more than once per week is excessive and, unless a pot is in an exceptional position that dries out quickly, watering fortnightly should be sufficient.

Sarcs will grow year round and a little fertiliser can be used in winter; more than monthly

serious growers keep the specific parents used in brackets after the grex name, because this information is lost when a grex name is used. For newer growers, a grex is the name of a cross eg *S. hartmannii* × *S. falcatus* is the grex Melba, simply called Melba.

Keep up the good work and remember sarcochilus are becoming very fashionable, so be a leader and get some now.

Barry Davidson

Oncidiums

Over the next few months, most plants in the Odontoglossum alliance will continue to grow, but not as actively as in autumn. Repotting can still be done, however if the new growth is only small and you don't provide much heat for your plants it would be better left to spring.

Rossioglossums should be rested by not watering them for a while or root loss may occur, especially if grown cold. If you are worried about them becoming too dry, then place them in a styrene box with moist sphagnum around the base of the pot. Watering of Lemboglossums such as bictoniense and apterum should be kept to a minimum, if the day is warm, you can mist the foliage of the plants.

This time of the year is good for tidying up the plants.

Remove old sheaths by splitting them and tearing away from the base of the bulb, watch out though if you have new growths you may damage roots.

Check for plants which are not stable in the pot, it may even be necessary to tip the plant out of the pot and check for root damage or rotten roots. If the latter is the case then tidy up the roots as best you can and repot. If the roots look OK then put the plant back in the pot and stake the plant to keep it steady, or if you prefer, pack sphagnum moss around the base of the plant.

If you top dress your plants with sphagnum moss then now is a good time to remove the old moss if it is looking tatty and replace it with some fresh moss. ©

Australian Native Dendrobiums

Winter has arrived, snow on Mt Wellington, cold south west winds and low temperatures are not the best conditions to encourage many of the native dendrobiums to start putting up flower spikes.

Plants that are showing signs of flowering this season are being kept cosy so that I can monitor their progress and ensure they are ready for the

Spring Show. Spikes can be trained, care taken in the watering of the plants, not the flowers and any chewing and sucking insects disposed of quickly. I keep a small soft paint brush handy to brush aphids off flowers as this does not bruise or mark the flower segments.

Watering of plants in plastic pots is being done weekly, early morning to allow them to drain by nightfall. Those plants that have a warm grower in their background eg. Dendrobium Peewee are only watered occasionally as they are used to a cool dry winter.

Plants mounted on wood will require more regular watering if they are under cover as they will dry out quicker. A wintery sun shining on an enclosed growing area will raise the temperature sufficiently to dry the mount and ultimately stress the plant.

The symptoms associated with lack of water, dropping of leaves, withered canes, stress, can also be an indication of overwatering. If the growing media is continually too wet, the cell structure of the plant roots will close down and then the plant begins to show symptoms of eminent death. BE VERY CAREFUL NOT TO OVER-WATER.

The best thing to do is to learn and understand the requirements of the plants you grow and ensure the micro-climate you are providing is meeting their requirement As we move into the depths of winter, culture is generally a maintenance situation. Keep plants cosy, not hot, (see below for tropicools) weekly watering may be required, depending on amount of sun received and air movement. Pots do need to drain and just remain moist. Light misting of plants can be beneficial rather than heavy watering.

Protect flowers, stake racemes if necessary to aid in presentation, untangle buds, as they can get caught up with each other. Protect flowers from aphids, slugs etc.

Many tropicools are flowering now and their winters are usually dry and cool, therefore we should try to duplicate these conditions.

Now is the time to think about repotting, clean all the pots, make sure you have enough mix and labels etc. Start planning now!

Jim Smith

Pleiones

Now is the time to get right into repotting, as all Pleione should be in the fully dormant phase. Prepare to repot each pan after cleaning each bulb, trimming the roots to about 15 to 20 mm before placing them in the



Pleione Stromboli

mix. The reason for leaving the roots this long is to help hold the bulbs in place until the roots become active at or after flowering.

Pleione have a shallow root system; therefore similarly require shallow or squat pans. Fill each selected pan with the mix until about three quarters full, nestling each bulb into it spaced about 10 to 12 mm apart until the pan is full. Sounds close, but Pleione like it that way. Finally cover the bulbs with more mix to about half their depth. Don't forget, if you have a sizeable collection to put an insurance label down the side of the pan as well as the normal detailed label.

The mix should be just moist so an occasional misting or light watering is all that is required. Having the mix too wet at this stage is asking for disaster.

**Vic Dawes
Chigwell**

Did You Know ? with Ann Orkid

...that *Dendrobium finisterrae* from the highlands of New Guinea is known locally as "Hairy Mary". This name has been given because of the hairy like appearance of the sepal outsides and the ovary. I believe it will grow

reasonably well in temperate conditions but must be maintained in a high humidity environment.

Species Tabled at Autumn Show Meeting

<i>Cattleya cernua</i>	<i>Cattleya perrinii</i>	<i>Coelogyne fimbriata</i>
<i>Coelogyné fulginosa</i>	<i>Cym. traceyeanum</i>	<i>Dendrobium moorei</i>
<i>Dendrochilum uncatum</i>	<i>Drac. erythrochaete</i>	<i>Masd. attenuata</i>
<i>Masd. mcrura</i>	<i>Masd. picea</i>	<i>Max. nigrescens</i>
<i>Mediocalcar decoratum</i>	<i>Onc. gravesianum</i>	<i>Paph. insigne</i>
<i>Paph. sukhakulii</i>	<i>Sigmatostalix radicans</i>	<i>Stenoglottis longifolia</i>

Autumn Show 2014 Results

Champion

Paphiopedilum sukhakulii B&M White

Reserve Champion

Dracula erythrochaete J&B Smith

Best Culture

Cymbidiu traceyeanum 'Atlantis' P. Willson

Class 1. Cym. hybrid > 90mm

1st. No Entry

Class 2. Cym. hybrid <= 90mm

1st. Cym. Stone Free 'Orange Gem'

N. Doyle

2nd. Cym. Polly 'Featherhill' x Golden Cascade 'Bali Wattle'

M&W Dawes

3rd. Cym. pumilum Unknown Crossing

M&W Dawes

Class 3. Cattleya & Allied

1st. *Cattleya cernua*

J&B Smith

2nd. C. Hsinying Pink Doll 'Hsinying'

M. Smith

3rd. *Cattleya perrinii*

B. Woodward

Class 4. Gomesa Sp./Hyb.

1st. *Oncidesa Juihbad Gold 'KBR'*

M. Smith

2nd. *Oncidesa Bright Night 'Browny'* x *Onc. Golden Spots*

M. Smith

3rd. *Oncidium gravesianum*

M. Smith

Class 5. Oncidium Etc.

1st. *Oncostele Wildcat 'Ocelot'*

2nd. *Oncidium Sunlight 'Hilo Honey'*

3rd. *Onc. leucochilum x incurvum*

B&M White

S. Jackson

M. Smith

Class 6. Masdevallia & Allied Species

1st. *Masdevallia macrura*

2nd. *Masdevallia attenuate*

3rd. *Masdevallia picea 'Burgundy'*

J&B Smith

B&L Davidson

B&L Davidson

Class 7. Masdevallia & Allied Hybrids

1st. *Masd. Cha-Cha-Cha 'Foxy Lady'*

2nd. *Masd. (chaparensis x exquisita) 'Beverley'* B. Woodward

J&B Smith

J&B Davidson

3rd. *Masd. King of Kings 'Zamazaan'*

Class 8. Dracula species

1st. *Dracula erythrochaete*

2nd. *Dracula sodiroi*

3rd. No Entry

J&B Smith

J&B Smith

Class 9. Dracula Hybrids

1st. No Entry

Class 10. Other Orchid Species

1st. *Paphiopedilum sukhakulii*

B&M White

2nd. *Cymbidium traceyeanum 'Atlantis'*

P. Willson

3rd. *Sigmatostalix radicans*

J&B Smith

Class 11. Other Orchid Hybrids

1st. *Onc. bictoniense x Brassia Unknown*

M. Smith

2nd. *Paph.Lianher Cranberry 'Red Wine'*

M. Jaschenko

3rd. *Miltonia Unknown Hybrid*

S. Jackson

Class 12. Sarcochilus and Allied

1st. *Sarco. Red Imp 'Hot Chilli'*

B&L Davidson

2nd. *Sarco. Dove x hirticalcar*

B&L Davidson

3rd. No Entry

Class 13. Dendrobiums (Other than Aust. Native)

1st. *Den. Mingle's Sapphire*

B&M White

2nd. *Den. Cassiope*

M. Smith

3rd. *Den. (Tweety x Duffy) x (fulginosum x dolichophyllum)*

S. Jackson

Class 14. Australian Native

1st. *Den. Hilda Poxon*

M. Smith

2nd. Den. Jonathan's Glory 'Dark Joy'
3rd. Den. Starsheen 'Botanic Fireworks'
Class 15. Aust. Terrestrial
1st. No Entry

Foliage or Ferns

Class 16. Foliage or Fern

1st. Calathea sp.

2nd. Fern

3rd. No Entry

Class 17. Flowering Plants

1st. African Violet

2nd. No Entry

B. Woodward
M. Smith

Judging Registrar Mrs P Nicholas
Deputy Judging Registrar Mr. J Smith
Public Officer Shirley Jackson
Publicity Officer Mrs. J. Dicker
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Committee Messrs Jim Smith, Bev. Woodward, Gary Hill,, John Shipley, Peter Willson, Christine Bodger, Trevor Dicker and Marcus Smith

Floral Art

Class FA1 **1st. W. Glidden**
"Autumn Theme" **2nd. S. Davies**
 3rd. V. Cleaver

V. Dawes
J. Dicker

J. Dicker

Class FA2 **1st. V. Cleaver**
"Succulent with **2nd. G. Allen**
Bark or Wood" **3rd. S. Hill**

The Tasmanian Orchid Society was first formed in 1947 under the name of The Hobart Orchid Club when a handful of enthusiasts got together to discuss the growing of Orchids. Their first show was held in conjunction with the Hobart Horticultural Society in 1948 and about six years later as more folk became interested the name was changed to The Tasmanian Orchid Society. The number of members varies between 110 and 150.

The Society is not a money making organization but with rising costs and rentals of late, it has been necessary to have a surplus on hand to meet these needs but that has not prevented the giving of donations to charitable organizations.

This Society is a member of the Australian Orchid Council.

The Society meets regularly on the third Monday of every month (December excepted) at Legacy Hall, 159 Macquarie Street, Hobart, commencing at 7.45pm.

Membership is \$25.00 per annum for families, \$20.00 for individuals. Subscriptions are due in January each year but new members who joined at the Spring Show or later in the year are covered for the following calendar year.

Greenhood can be accessed on the internet at <http://www.tos.org.au/> where there are photos of many of the orchids tabled at meetings.

Visitors are always welcome.

Tasmanian Orchid Society Office Bearers 2015/2016

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