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Volume 57 Number 7 July 2016

# GREENHOOD

Newsletter of the Tasmanian Orchid Society Inc.



Cym. floribundum	M&W Dawes	Onc. Mornington	A&H Millward
Cym. whiteae	B. Woodward	Den. Aussie Parade	M. Smith

## Greenhood Vol. 57 No.7 July 2016

### Diary Dates

- July 18<sup>th</sup>**. Regular monthly meeting at Legacy Hall Macquarie St  
 Feature :- Marcus Smith to talk on winter care and feeding system  
 Floral Art :- “Put Some Colour into Winter”
- July 24<sup>th</sup>**. **Sunday Get-Together** Margot White Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens
- August 1<sup>st</sup>**. **Committee Meeting** 7.30pm. Village Centre Piper’s Rd. Geilston Bay.
- August 15<sup>th</sup>**. Regular monthly meeting at Legacy Hall Macquarie St  
 Feature :- Gary Yong Gee, Jim to speak on preparing plants for sale  
 Floral Art :- Use the Olympics as your inspiration.
- August 21<sup>st</sup>**. **Sunday Get-Together** Location TBA Geoff Curry and natives
- September 1<sup>st</sup>**. **Committee Meeting** 7.30pm. Village Centre Piper’s Rd. Geilston Bay.
- September 15<sup>th</sup>**. Regular monthly meeting at Legacy Hall Macquarie St  
 Feature :- Jan and Jim to speak on show preparations  
 Floral Art :- Choose a class from Spring Show schedule
- Sept. 29<sup>th</sup>-Oct.2<sup>nd</sup>**. Tasmanian Orchid Society Spring Show
- October 3<sup>rd</sup>**. **Committee Meeting** 7.30pm. Village Centre Piper’s Rd. Geilston Bay.
- October 17<sup>th</sup>**. Regular monthly meeting at Legacy Hall Macquarie St  
 Feature :- Breaking up and re-potting aimed at newcomers  
 Floral Art :- Use something from the kitchen as a container
- November 1<sup>st</sup>**. **Committee Meeting** 7.30pm. Village Centre Piper’s Rd. Geilston Bay.
- November 15<sup>th</sup>**. Regular monthly meeting at Legacy Hall Macquarie St  
 Feature :- Advanced talk on rarer cool growing orchids  
 Floral Art :- Include a plant with a girl’s name.

### 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.**

The sun is rising earlier and eventually we won't be concerned with do I or don't I water today. Even though outside temperatures may not be great in an enclosed growing house aphids can thrive, very quickly multiplying, and they like nothing better than juicy new flower buds and flowers which can become distorted or marked destroying all your passionate attention during the year to produce an outstanding orchid in full bloom. There are several ways of removing the aphids. a little jet of water, systemic spray or a soft paint brush (as found in childrens water based paint sets)

Pots come in many shapes and sizes as I showed at the June meeting. The important factor is to use a appropriate to the size of the orchid allowing for a number of years growth. Good drainage is most important as more plants are killed by over watering than under watering. Plastic pots are generally the norm with current growers, they are easy to use, stack and clean unlike the old terracotta pots of the past to which the roots adhered. Black, brown or green look the best and don't detract from the flowers. General plant outlets sell plants in all the colours of the rainbow as a marketing ploy. I use transparent pots with masdevallias growing in sphagnum moss with very good results. Roots in the transparent pots grew down into the mix rather than on the surface or out of the pots when opaque pots were used. I am going to try this as it could be worthwhile.

Orchid growers are very innovative people in what and how they use materials to build their growing areas and what they can do to encourage better flowering.

Good luck with nursing your plants through the cold spell and hopefully our Spring Show will be filled with an excellent flower display.

Finally HAPPY BIRTHDAY to Phyl. Nicholas who turns 95 on 17 July.

Enjoy your orchids and keep warm.

**Editor's Apology.** Barry Davidson is currently travelling overseas and I am pretty sure he sent me his presidents report before he left, but

for the life of me I can't find it. The above report is from July last year with minor amendments.

## **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**

## **UPDATE ON THE LAUNCESTON AUGUST WORKSHOP**

The Launceston Orchid Society is holding a workshop on Saturday August 20th between 10 am and 3.30 pm.

It is to be held in our usual meeting room at the Uniting Church Hall, George Town road, Newnham.

We have booked Wally Rhodes as our speaker. Wally will do a presentation about his recent trip to Taiwan and will talk about and demonstrate how he grows his Paphiopedilum plants. It will be a hands on day, so people are asked to bring along their problem plants to discuss and learn to repot as necessary.

Wally will be bringing some plants for sale, possible paphs. and something else but I am not sure what at this stage. There is no charge for the workshop.

Our members will provide morning, afternoon tea and BBQ lunch and tea or coffee. We ask that visitors make a financial donation to cover the cost of their meals.

We hope this is easier for those travelling to Launceston than transporting food for the day.

If you have any question or need more information, please let me know. We hope to see as many people as possible take advantage of this day. Kaye Wells phone no 0417304188 or email [kwe21671@bigpond.net](mailto:kwe21671@bigpond.net)  
If you prefer contact Shirley Jackson to pass message on.

## **VAN SCHAİK'S BIO GRO BARK ORDERS**

We are about to place an order for these Aus Gro bark nuggets from Mount Gambier. The bark is available in 4 grades in 50 litre bags.

Grade 20mm nuggets, Medium Grade 15mm nuggets, Small Grade 10mm nuggets.

There is also a Composted Grade which is a mixture of all grades which I find is totally suitable for mature Cymbidiums on its own or you could add to it if desired for your own exclusive recipe.

I use the Small Grade for Cymbidiums, Cattleyas, Dendrobiums and hZygopetalums up to 75mm to 100mm pots sizes and then they are moved into the 15mm or even the 20mm depending on the size of the plants. Mature Cattleya alliance and Phalaenopsis need to be in a well-drained mix, so I suggest 20mm nuggets for them once they need 150mm plus sized pots. The cost of the Nuggets will be approximately \$35 per bag as we don't have the freight content of a weighty pallet as yet. Alan Millward has offered to have the delivery made to his home so collection will be from there.

All orders and payment to our Treasurer, Mrs. Jan Dicker, either at the July or August Meeting or by mail to the Treasurer, Tasmanian Orchid Society Inc., GPO Box 467, Hobart 7001.

**Bev Woodward**

## **Winter in the RTBG Conservatory.**

Everything is Cymbidium..... hanging baskets and beautiful display in the bays and the staged area. They have responded very well to the constant repotting into larger pots. Many spike from each plant so this is making for a great show. We have changed our display practises to allow for the orchids that flower in winter. We use to clear out and close the Conservatory for the month of July but now we keep it open for the public and during this time there will be weddings and other events.

Awhile back one bay was filled with Laelia which were in spike. They are taking a long time to flower... longer than I would have preferred. Dendrobium speciosum are starting to flower so they are on display as well.

Looking forward to Sunday afternoon July 24th. Park in the RTBG depot ....drive down a shared lane near to Government House enter near the newish paling fence.

**Margot White**

## **THE JULY SUNDAY GET-TOGETHER**

The June gathering was all we set out to achieve and more. We were invited to Beryl and Brian's Retirement Village where we were warm and cosy. We sat around a table and passed around our pride and joys and our not so joyful to be discussed. We were made up of mostly newer growers who all commented that it was an ideal way of learning. Many thanks Beryl and Brian.

Our July gathering will be hosted by Margot White at the Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens. We will see the working heart of the gardens, where the orchids are worked on and grown for the conservatory. It will be on the 24<sup>th</sup> from 2pm to 4pm. Bring a plate to share, a cuppa is supplied. There is plenty of room to sit down. Newcomers are very welcome as well as your guests.

**DIRECTIONS: Coming from Hobart** drive along The Lower Domain Road until you past the main entrance to Government House, the next entrance on the right hand side opposite to the upper domain road there is a small lane. There is a sign saying Government House don't worry about it, drive down that lane passed two houses and an entrance. Drive on until you see an entrance on the left hand side which is headed down to a lot of brick buildings. We will be at the one facing you.

**Coming from the bridge and north** drive past the entrance of the RTBG you will see a yellow cancelled entrance sign. That is the lane to drive down. Follow the above directions. My phone number is 62734300 if you have any queries.

**Shirley**

## **If you don't get frosts, your lucky.**

With cold and other weather conditions Cymbidiums will generally tolerate these extreme conditions without much effect to the plants. However there are a few climatic extremes that can cause serious damage, both immediately and in the long term. frost is one of them. Exposure of Cymbidiums to cold produces a range of effects. The first signs of damage are spotting of the flowers and browning around the edges of the flowers and labellum.

Frosts varies from suburb to suburb. They occur on clear nights when the heat from the earth's surface can easily escape and this generally happens in June, July, August, September and even into October. The other problem is we can have several in a row. In year 2015 I had a total of 30

frosts with 4 in a row in June, 4 in a row in August and another 3 in a row in August.

Frost damage is dependent on many factors, amongst them being the minimum temperature the length of time the plants are exposed to these conditions and the amount of moisture around the plant.

As the external temperature falls to 0 degrees C frosting can develop on the surface of the plants then as the temperature continues to fall, freezing of the plant tissues commences generally at about minus 2-3 degrees C and this is where the serious damage begins. The reason why it requires this negative temperature is because sap itself has a lower freezing point than water and in addition a considerable amount of heat is required to be lost by the plant to arrive within itself to the temperature of 0 degrees C. Frosting may damage or destroy flowers but its effects on most other garden plants is generally reversible. With orchids freezing invariably it destroys the flowers and permanently marks the leaves and in extreme cases it can and will kill the plant.

Frost for a brief period is less likely to cause lasting damage than if it occurs over several days. Mild frost develops just prior to and as the sun rises in the morning and lasts for about an hour or so until the temperature increases. This generally can result in very little or no damage. When frost develops early at night and is then followed by a cloudy morning this will result in a situation of causing severe damage to the plants.

Plants that are dry can generally tolerate lower temperatures than more damp or wet ones and it is certainly much better to have dry plants than wet ones as the temperature falls. The facts are that sap expands as it approaches freezing and therefore a dry plant will have better tolerance to freezing than a fully hydrated one. Water on leaf surfaces will rapidly freeze as the temperature falls below 0 degrees C. Wet surroundings will to some extent act as a buffer to the lower temperatures. Some growers claim that by turning on the sprinklers can and will offset the onset of frost because the water is warmer than the surrounding environment.

Some pockets of shade houses and growing areas can be more effected than others. Some particular clones of orchids are more susceptible to frost damage than others, as is readily apparent in larger collections where numbers of different clones are grown. This is obviously genetically determined and applies only over a small temperature range.

Shade cloth does not offer very effective protection against frost but enclosing your growing area with clear UV plastic sheeting during these periods of cold will provide about a 2-3 degree C increase of protection.

Cymbidium plants and their flowers are reasonably tolerant of temperature variations however, it only takes one unfortunate frost event and a whole year's culture can be lost. Be aware of the impact of frost, know your area and take suitable precautions to protect your plants in the event of the occasional heavy frost.

**Peter Willson (The Orchid Club of South Australia is acknowledged in the reproduction of sections for this article)**

## **New orchid species found in Mindanao forest guerrilla zone**

**Published June 24, 2016 10:33pm**

**MANILA**, Philippines - Five new orchid species have been discovered in remote mountains of Mindanao, protected from poaching because of an insurgency in the region, conservationists said Friday.

The species are found only in a mountain range on a rebellion-torn area of Mindanao and have eluded those cataloguing plant life for 200 years, expert Miguel David de Leon told AFP.

Poaching of wild orchids mostly by locals is rampant in the Philippines, with some communities illegally harvesting them without permits for export or to sell them along roads.

But some Mindanao areas have been wracked by one of Asia's longest-running insurgencies, whereby Maoist guerrillas retain support among the poor in the farming and mountainous communities.

"The insurgency problem helps prevent poachers or would-be orchid-hunters from entering the forests," said De Leon, a plant and wildlife conservationist who found the species while trekking the mountains of Bukidnon province in Mindanao.

"These areas are very isolated. The terrain is treacherous, accessible only by foot and occasionally, a motorcycle or horse," he added.

The finds, first published in the German OrchideenJournal this year, include a dazzling yellow bloom flecked with brown spots.

"It is one of the most attractive among members of the genus," said De Leon.

"(The) other species are red or purple but this really stands out because it's the brightest shade of yellow."

De Leon, Australian taxonomist Jim Cootes and Filipino research associate Mark Arcebal Naive named their most vivid find *Epicriantes aquinoi*, to honor outgoing Philippine President Benigno Aquino whose family uses the color yellow in political rallies.

Other species they discovered include a pure white and a red-lipped white *Dendrobium*, a dark red *Epicriantes*, and a green slipper orchid with red stripes.

Cootes, who has written three books on Philippine orchids, told AFP the discoveries showed the rich biodiversity of the Southeast Asian nation, with more species awaiting discovery.

"We need to preserve what is left because the variation within the different species is so high that it is almost priceless," he said.

"The mountains throughout the archipelago need to be preserved," he added.

US-based Conservation International lists the Philippines as among 35 biodiversity hotspots -- areas with the world's richest but most threatened plant and animal life.

Deforestation that plagues mountains across the Philippines also destroys orchid habitats as well as shrubs, fungi and algae that keep the forests alive. —

**Agence France-Presse**

## Orchids for Sale



**Large *Den. speciosum* 5 new growths, in bud \$50.00.**

**Four large *Stanhopeas, nigroviolacea, graveolens, oculata* and *nigroviolacea x graveolens*. \$35.00 each**

**Several *Phaius* orchids \$10.00 to \$25.00.**

**Contact Michael White 03 6221-5306.**

## Flowering Your Cymbidiums

Presentation of the flowers on the stem is enhanced with careful support of the developing spikes with stakes, yoyo, clips and twisty ties. If you move your plant, ensure that the spikes are realigned towards the direction of strongest light. A second tag in the pot will help you to maintain the plant correct positioning for light. This will avoid twisted stems, because the lengthening spikes will turn towards the main light source.

Clarity and depth of colour of your blooms can be influenced by the amount of light you allow to fall on the developing buds. Generally, give the deep pinks, yellows and reds as much light as possible to enhance the intensity of colour.

Conversely, greens and whites require shading to prevent sun marking on the flowers. Avoid too heavy shading however, which will result in smaller blooms lacking in substance on weak spikes. As a general rule, the more light your plants receive, the stronger and sturdier the spikes will retain the colours better.

When your blooms have been fully out for about a week, you can consider whether the spikes should be removed. Obviously you don't do this if you are preparing your plant for the show. Orchid Show presentation is showing the culture of the whole plant not just the flower spike. The cut flower spike will still last up to six (6) weeks if placed in fresh water.

The growth eyes at the base of the bulb will then develop much more quickly, giving you a longer growing season to produce next season's flowers.

This article outlines the basic requirements to help you succeed with the cultivation of cymbidiums. The confidence gained through experience leads even expert growers to review and modify their methods in order to improve their culture. That is part of the mystique of growing cymbidiums - basic growing is so easy, but there is so much to intrigue and satisfy the plant lover as your understanding of this spectacular orchid genus develops.

**Peter Willson**

**Cultural Notes July-August**  
**Cultural Notes AREA.HOBART PERIOD: July**  
**Courtesy of Australian Orchid Council Inc.**

	WATER REQUIREMENTS	FERTILISER REQUIREMENTS	PEST CONTROL
AUST. 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 a this time of year.
ONCIDIUM ALLIANCE	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 a this time of year.
DENDROBIUM (Soft Cane)	Mist if canes are shrivelling a lot.	No fertiliser.	Very few problems i this time of year.
PAPHIOPEDILUM	Water every one to two weeks according to weather.	Fertilise once a month during warmer spells.	Very few problems; this time of year.
MASDEVALLIA	Water once or twice weekly.	Fertilise once a month during warmer spells.	Very few problems this time of year.
GOMESA ALLIANCE	Give enough water to prevent bulbs shrivelling.	Fertilise once a month during warmer spells.	Very few problems this time of year.
PLEIONE	Keep completely dry.	No fertiliser.	
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°C} can set some orchids back so consider warming the water a little before watering orchids growing in heated conditions.			

**Cymbidium Culture** with Ann Orkid

By the time you are reading these notes winter (in theory) is almost to an end. This is the time of the year when you should be marshalling your energy and the necessary equipment and ingredients for a start to re-potting. Most of us appear to have a large number of plants without spikes so start on these first. Remember to practice good plant hygiene.

Sterilize secateurs between plants is the main consideration as you will pick up fluids from severed pseudo-bulbs and if a plant unbeknown to you has virus then it is easily transferred. **There is no cure for virus.**

Do not re-pot for re-potting's sake. Only do plants where the mix has possibly decayed or exhausted or the plant is too large for the pot or there is a large number of leafless pseudo-bulbs or there are other symptoms such as rot or severe shrivelling in pseudo-bulbs. Not a bad idea to seal basal cuts with bordeaux powder, sulphur or lime dust as it helps prevent fungus from entering the plant.

Plants can start drying out from now on so water on nice sunny days as necessary so that they are not cold and wet as we can still get low temperatures particularly overnight.

We can get a bit of wind at this time of the year and many a time I have come home to find the pot and spikes have rolled over and over and over! The markings don't really enhance the flowers! Also noticed a few aphids about and their puncture marks certainly spoil blooms.

Watch that you don't get brown stripes at the back of your sepals due to too much sun on the flower buds. Don't allow those plants in spike to dry out as I believe it affects the flower shape later on as petals and sepals seem to furl more. The judges ideal of a flower is a good round filled in shape and flat sepals and petals.

As the spikes are elongating watch out for the stem bracts staying hooked around a bud thereby drawing it back. Nothing wrong with splitting this or removing it altogether.

Good time to start using balanced fertilizers but as there are so many on the market and quite a few are formulated specifically for orchids I will not recommend any specific one. I do however believe in changing them to try and ensure that any trace element not in one may be in another brand! But that is just me, as they say 'when you're on a good thing stick to it'.

**Cattleya Culture**

**Ann Orchid**

It will not be long now and there will be noticeable signs of root growth. For some species and hybrids this will not occur until late spring. Water judiciously for a while yet. About mid spring will be the time to start thinking about increasing the shading.

I use a balanced fertilizer weakly from now on and don't really like fertilizers like Dynamic lifter sitting on the roots of any plants in the Cattleya alliance.

While roots are short is an ideal time to re-pot or divide a plant. Maybe another 6 to 8 weeks but it all depends on the plant. Keep plants in a cosy location for several weeks once you have re-potted. If re-potting is left too late in the season the chance of snapping roots when they are long is too great and will result in you losing them.

In some instances you may have severed a rhizome of a large plant twelve months ago to encourage new growths from the back section of the plant before re-potting this season. The forward part will have new growths as a part of it's normal growth. A bright coloured plant label placed next to the cut is a good idea to easily locate the cut when the time comes to perform surgery.

Cattleya potting mixes need to be a little freer draining than cymbidium mixes.

About a 10-15mm bark	75% of mix
Medium size charcoal lumps (if available)	5%
sweet pea size quartz gravel	5%
medium size perlite	10%
20mm size coco fibre	10%

This adds up to more than 100% because it is not an exact science.

For minicats or juvenile plants downsize these ingredients but free draining is a must.

I have also been using 10-15% 'Growstone' in my cattleya mixes for about 2 years and I like it for keeping mixes open.

'Growstone' is simply aerated glass that has a consistency like pumice stone and is readily available at Hydroponic shops. I have not found anything against it in the 2 years of use.

## Sarcochilus

Growers list ten things that require our attention for optimal growing. All need to be addressed.

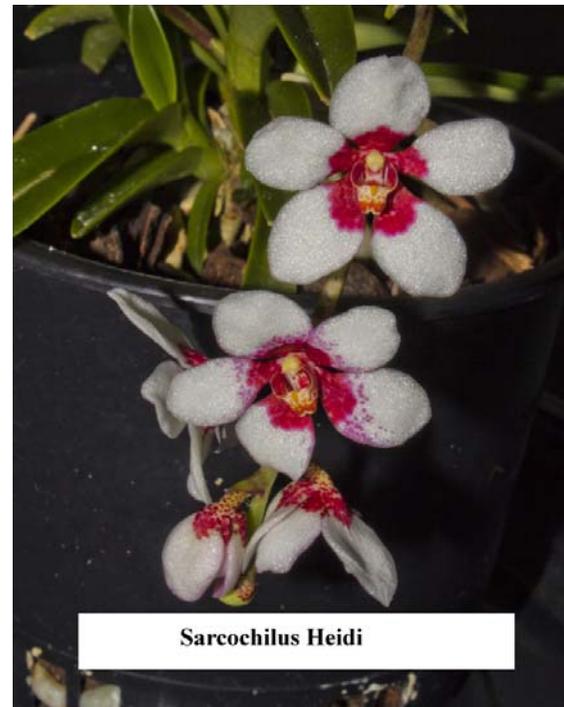
**Temperature:** sarcochilus will survive from just above zero degrees to high thirties or very low forties. They will even tolerate a very light frost. The preferred range is a few degrees above zero to low thirties. At this time of the year, protect from frosts. It is best to maintain a temperature difference of at least six degrees between night and day.

**Light:** some morning sun now is fine, but do not let the pots get hot. Sarcochilus prefer very light shade in winter.

**Humidity:** sarcochilus like a humidity above 50%, but this is not really an issue in winter.

**Air movement:** all orchids like air movement to help with gas exchange in the leaves, but equally important is to have fresh air entering and stale air leaving to keep oxygen and carbon dioxide levels right.

**Potting mix:** this has been covered frequently in these sarcochilus notes, but keep it free draining with low water retention by sieving out fines. Half should be material that does not break down.



**Hygiene:** this is the one that is overlooked most. Keeping the growing area clean reduces places for snails, millipedes etc. to hide. Removing dead flowers, rather than letting them rot on the pot, may reduce infection in sarcochilus. It is certainly critical in some orchid genera, such as warmer growing masdevallias. Remove weeds before they seed. Ferns and liverwort will smother and compete with your orchids and must be removed. Moss will also grow over new shoots and keep the potting mix too wet in winter. Remove it too. Clean

algae off leaves as they block pores and cut down light entering leaves. A covering on your polycarbonate, glass etc. will greatly reduce light entering, making the growing area too dark in winter. Algae are a result of very high humidity and poor air movement. Do not overcrowd plants. It reduces effective leaf area exposed to light and impedes air movement increasing fungal diseases and places for pests to hide. Treat all new purchases with caution. Look under the leaves for pests and diseases and at new growth for viruses. Isolate them all for a month and treat suspect plants with fungicide or pesticide. If virused, throw them out into the rubbish or burn. Do not place in the corner to be dealt with later.

Fertilising; Watering, Pests, Diseases: these have also been covered regularly, but keep an eye out for slugs and snails at the moment and do not water excessively. Also, keep blackbirds out. They will remove small plants and throw them on the ground. They deserve to belong to the genus Turdus.

A further point needs mentioning. Flower spikes will be appearing now, or soon. These will tend to grow towards light. Choose what you consider is the front of the sarcochilus and aim it towards the light to display the spikes well. There is no need for staking. Some spikes naturally grow up, some grow as arches and some droop. They all look good. If you are looking for a culture award, specimen plants should have lots of spikes aimed evenly in all directions!

**Barry Davidson**

## Native Dendrobiums



Have you noticed how much extra sunlight there is in July compared to June? If the temperature was to rise too quickly we would have flowers out too early. It is very difficult to get the right combination of sunshine and warmth.

Watering is being done on an as required basis, before noon to allow plants to dry off.

Take care that spikes are not lost by damping off when water lays in the leaf axil. Plants under cover will often need watering whilst those in the open or under shade cloth should generally be damp enough.

Mounted plants require extra attention as they will dry out on a sunny day even though the temperature is low.

Start training spikes as they extend to assist in presentation of your plants and flowers. My aim is to have flowers at their best come show time and therefore I move plants around between cool and warm areas to slow down or speed up flower development.

Aphids can be a problem so take care to remove any that may appear.

Also start planning for repotting, gathering materials for your mix and ensuring an adequate supply of pots and labels.

**Jim Smith**

## Pleiones

Now that autumn has come and gone, this genius being deciduous has responded well to the shortening day lengths which induce a chemical response to move into dormancy. Prior to this, as the leaves yellowed, turned brown and finally fell off, I make a practise of a general clean up, by removing fallen leaves and old withered bulbs, checking each one as some have small bulbs attached, and keeping the best of the bulbils. This makes repotting easier later.

For the next few months until repotting, all that is needed is to keep the mix just moist or lending to the drier side, and an occasional misting to prevent the bulbs from shrivelling. I have a Foggit nozzle which produces a very fine mist and almost replicates the fogs we have had over the last few weeks.

Pleione will grow well in any bark based mix with about 10% coarse quarts gravel added to ensure good drainage, which is essential for a healthy root system. I have been using this now for a few seasons with nutrients added i.e. granulated peat moss, calcium nitrate, calcium sulphate (gypsum), dolomite, wetting agents/granules and boron. This regime is one used by Drewitt Bulbs of Silvan, Victoria, but I have proportioned the nutrients down to 1/8 of a cubic metre used by them for Pleione.

Prepare for the repotting by getting together enough pots and pans of various sizes. They need to be cleaned and sterilised in a bleach solution. I have been using the terracotta plastic pots 12cm deep and more. The roots need a good deep run and the wetting granules help to prevent the mix

drying out. Also have plenty of labels at hand as some will have faded, although I have been putting an extra label deep down the side of each pot as insurance.

More next issue on repotting, and something more on white light colour spectrum.

Vic Dawes Chigwell

## Did You Know ? with Ann Orkid

...the official flower of the Sikkam Province is Cymbidium goeringii

### Species Tabled at June Meeting

<i>C. brevipedunculata</i>	<i>C. coccinea</i>	<i>Coelogyne mooreana</i>
<i>Cym. floribundum</i>	<i>Cym. hookerianum</i>	<i>Cym. whiteae</i>
<i>Cyrtochilum loxense</i>	<i>Den. tetragonum</i>	<i>Dracula sodiroi</i>
<i>Encyclia polybulbon</i>	<i>Gomesa longipes</i>	<i>Laelia anceps</i>
<i>Lycaste skinnerii</i>	<i>Masd. angulata</i>	<i>Masd. caloptera</i>
<i>Odont. constrictu</i>	<i>Onc. ornithorhynchum</i>	<i>Osmo. pulchellum</i>
<i>Paph. insigne</i>	<i>Pleuro. paliolata</i>	<i>Pterostylis collina</i>
<i>Restrepia striata</i>	<i>Sigmatostalix radicans</i>	

### June Meeting Results

#### Judges' Vote 1<sup>st</sup> Division

<b>Cym. hybrid &gt; 90mm</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> Cym. Valley Torch x Tracey Reddaway	M&W Dawes
	2 <sup>nd</sup> . No Entry	
<b>Cym. hybrid &lt;= 90mm</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> . Cym. Dolly x caniculatum	M. Smith
	2 <sup>nd</sup> . Cym. Dolly x Golden Cascade	M&W Dawes
<b>Cattleya &amp; Allied</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> . L. anceps 'Purple Globe'	M. Smith
	2 <sup>nd</sup> . Ctt. Armonia de Suenos x C. Mark Jones	I. Woodgate
<b>Oncidium Etc.</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> . Cyrtochilum loxense	B. Woodward
	2 <sup>nd</sup> . Onc. ornithorhynchum	M. Smith
<b>Gomesa</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> . Oncidesa Sweet Sugar	J&B Smith
	2 <sup>nd</sup> . Gomesa longipes	I. Woodgate
<b>Masdevallia &amp; Allied</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> . Masd. Lemon Rein	J&B Smith
	2 <sup>nd</sup> . Masd. Mary Staal 'Laurie Jeanne'	S. Jackson
<b>Other Orchid Species</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> . Sigmatostalix radicans	J&B Smith

	2 <sup>nd</sup> . Cym. floribundum	M&W Dawes
<b>Other Orchid Hybrid</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> . Den. teretifolium x fuliginosa	J&B Smith
	2 <sup>nd</sup> . DZba. Elfin Jade x Pabstia jugosa	M. Smith
<b>Sarcochilus</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> . No Entry	
<b>Aust. Native (Epi.)</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> . Den. tetragonum	J&B Smith
	2 <sup>nd</sup> . Den. Tye Dye x Dianne Gee	M. Smith
<b>Aust. Native (Terr.)</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> . No Entry	

### Orchid of the month

*Sigmatostalix radicans* J&B Smith

### Judges' Vote 2nd Division

<b>Cym. hybrid &gt; 90mm</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> . No Entry	
<b>Cym. hybrid &lt;= 90mm</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> . Cym. Mini Sarah	A&H Millward
	2 <sup>nd</sup> . Cym. erythraecum x Death Wish	N. Doyle
<b>Cattleya and Allied</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> . Laelia anceps	J&T Dicker
	2 <sup>nd</sup> . No Entry	
<b>Odcidium &amp; Allied</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> . Onc. Mornington 'Red Beauty'	A&H Millward
	2 <sup>nd</sup> . No Entry	
<b>Gomesa</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> . Oncidesa Sweet Sugar	N. Doyle
	2 <sup>nd</sup> . Oncidesa Sweet Sugar	N. Doyle
<b>Masdevallia &amp; Allied</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> . Masd. Pixie leopard 'Royale'	V. Dawes
	2 <sup>nd</sup> . Masd. King of Kings	N. Doyle
<b>Other Orchid Species</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> . Miltonia clowesii	A&H Millward
	2 <sup>nd</sup> . No Entry	
<b>Other Orchid Hybrids</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> . Onc. Aztec 'Toni'	N. Doyle
	2 <sup>nd</sup> . Onc. Aztec 'Toni'	P. Scully
<b>Sarcochilus</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> . No Entry	
<b>Aust. Native (Epi.)</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> . No Entry	
<b>Aust. Native (Terr.)</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> . Pterostylis collina	G. Curry
	2 <sup>nd</sup> . No Entry	

### Orchid of the month

*Pterostylis collina* G. Curry

<b>House Plants</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> . Zygocactus	E. Mulder
	2 <sup>nd</sup> . Lewisia	J. Strang

Floral Arrangement 1<sup>st</sup>. "Ode to Winter"  
2<sup>nd</sup>. "My Choice" V. Cleaver  
G. Allen

## Popular Vote

### First Division

1<sup>st</sup> Cym. Valley Torch x Tracey Reddaway M&W Dawes  
2<sup>nd</sup> Cym. Portuguese Passion 'Atlantis' S. Jackson  
3<sup>rd</sup>. Onc. Red Fantasy M. Smith

### Second Division

1<sup>st</sup> C. Mini Sarah A&H Millward  
2<sup>nd</sup> Oncidesa Sweet Sugar N. Doyle  
3<sup>rd</sup>. Den. Mingle's Sapphire N. Doyle

### House Plants

1<sup>st</sup>. Zygocactus E. Mulder  
2<sup>nd</sup>. Zygocactus E. Mulder  
3<sup>rd</sup>. Lewesia J. Strang

### Floral Arrangement

1<sup>st</sup>. "Ode to Winter" V. Cleaver  
2<sup>nd</sup>. "My Choice" G. Allen  
3<sup>rd</sup>. "Winter Colour" W. Glidden

## T.O.S. Orchid Compost

TOS Orchid Compost is available at \$15 for members, \$20 for non-members.

CAMBRIDGE IS THE ONLY SUPPLY OUTLET AT THIS STAGE.

Peter Willson - CAMBRIDGE - Phone 6248 4375

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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.**

