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Volume 57 Number 6 June 2017

GREENHOOD

Newsletter of the Tasmanian Orchid Society Inc.



Den. Ellen	S. Jackson	Masd. Lightning Stripes	J&B Smith
C. Pastoral Innocence	M. Smith	Den. pentapterum	M. Smith

Greenhood Vol. 58 No. 6 June 2017

Diary Dates

June 15th. Fred Clarke on orchids at Uniting Church Hall Newham

June 19th. Regular monthly meeting at Legacy Hall Macquarie St

Feature :- All About Mounts. Three speakers

Floral Art :- "A Song Title"

July 3rd. **Committee Meeting** 7.30pm. Village Centre Piper's Rd. Geilston Bay.

July 17th. Regular monthly meeting at Legacy Hall Macquarie St

Feature :- 3 speakers, Vic Dawes on Pleiones, Sally Johnstone and Mike White on Phalaenopsis.

Floral Art :- "A design without Flowers"

August 7th. **Committee Meeting** 7.30pm. Village Centre Piper's Rd. Geilston Bay.

August 21st. Regular monthly meeting at Legacy Hall Macquarie St

Feature :- David Hobbo on species and how to mount them

Floral Art :- "Celebrate Spring"

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

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

Feature :- Preparation for Spring Show

Floral Art :- Practise Something for the Show Schedule

Sept. 21st. – **Sept. 24th.** Tasmanian Orchid Society Spring Show

Sept. 29th. – **Oct. 1st.** The Devonport Orchid Society Inc. will be hosting

The 21st Tasmanian Conference and Show on the 29th, 30th of September, 1st of October 2017.

Oct. 2nd. **Committee Meeting** 7.30pm. Village Centre Piper's Rd. Geilston Bay.

Oct. 16th. Regular monthly meeting at Legacy Hall Macquarie St

Feature :- Guest Speaker Ray Clements

Floral Art :- Use Cymbs in this one

Disclaimer

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views and opinions of the contributor and are not necessarily those of the Tasmanian Orchid Society.

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 May Report.

The Ross Orchid Day held on the 7th May was very successful and had an attendance of 80 enthusiastic orchid growers. Clive Hall's two presentations were well received with the cultural detail that he delivered and the questions from member participation. The osmocote fertilizer that Clive used and his method of application certainly had everyone rushing to his sales table

The fund raising raffle for Australian Orchid Foundation caused a bit of a concern with its format.

I hope you are all accessing the Websites listed in Cultural Corner notes last month. There are some good video clips I have accessed, through Google, for Cattleya Orchids. One is repotting Cattleyas - time duration 18 minutes. Another is Orchid care - watering, potting and reblooming tips for Cattleya. These Cattleya growing requirements will help you decide if you want the challenge of growing Cattleyas. I know of five of our growers who are cultivating these extremely well. They are Noel, Vicki, Shirley, Trevor and Ian Woodgate. There would be others but I can't name them all. Talk to these people at supper time or anytime and ask How They Grow.

Orchids do not like cold and wet. When our weather turns cold **HOLD BACK ON YOUR WATERING.**

Peter Willson

Orchid Seedling Competition

Two seedling competitions are current:-

- 1. Australian native Dendrobium**
- 2. Bct. Little Mermaid. The plant labels show *Brassocattleya (Bc.)* but have been renamed *Brassocatanthe (Bct)*. Parents are *Cattleya (C)*. *walkeriana x Brassanthe (Bsn.) Maikai***

Reminder

Members are reminded that before any plants can be tabled at Monthly Meetings or Shows, they must have been owned by the exhibitor for a minimum of six months. To qualify for a Cultural Award the plant must have been owned for a minimum of two years.

Fred Clarke at Newham

Fred Clarke will be giving a talk at the Uniting Church Hall in Newham, Launceston 6pm Thursday 15th. June. This is a must see event.



Extract from San Francisco Orchid Society Newsletter

Fred Clarke has been growing orchids for 35 years and has been hybridizing for 25 of those years. With over 28 years as a professional grower and manager in the horticultural industry, Fred applies these skills at his orchid nursery; Sunset Valley Orchids,

located in San Diego, California. He is a passionate orchid grower whose curiosity in orchids is broad and varied. Although developing Cattleya hybrids has been his sustaining interest, he is also actively creating new Australian Dendrobiums and Paphiopedilum hybrids plus some others to be named if they work out! His pioneering work in *Catasetum* intergeneric hybrids led to the development of several notable hybrids, most recently the grex, *Fredclarkeara After Dark*, which produced "the blackest flower ever witnessed". This grex has received eight FCC's and over 41 awards worldwide. Fred is an Accredited Judge in the Pacific South Judging Region. His plants have received hundreds of quality awards from the American Orchid Society.

ROSS ORCHID DAY

As relative new orchid growers, this year was the first year that Dave and I have attended the Ross day. One thing that we have learnt in the last 18 months, is that if there is access to any stock of orchids, arrive early. It was certainly a good choice for our first time, with cheap orchids of a good size to be had, and a very interesting speaker in Clive Halls. I certainly picked up lots of tips from him, and I took a great interest in all the questions that were directed at him, which Clive handled with ease. We enjoyed very friendly company over morning tea and again at lunch. I drooled over some beautiful benched orchids, along with many others. Jim Smith took out the orchid of the day. He also gave an explanation on what the judges would be looking for to make their decision in establishing the top orchid. A new concept was trialled with the raffle, which saw 20 lucky people walk out with a box of goodies each, I will add that I was not one of them.



It was refreshing to see so many willing hands assist in setting up and packing up, thank you to all who lent a hand. Hopefully everyone who attended enjoyed their day as much as we did.

Vicki Cleaver

21st TASMANIAN ORCHID CONFERENCE/SHOW
 hosted by
 THE DEVONPORT ORCHID SOCIETY INC.

The Devonport Orchid Society Inc. will be hosting The 21st Tasmanian Conference and Show on the 29th, 30th of September, 1st of October 2017. We welcome all Orchid Society members to Participate.

CONFERENCE SPEAKERS

Jim Shaughnessy	Growing Orchids in cool climates, mixed collections,
Ken Siew-	Micro and Mini Climates,
Craig-Scott Hardin	- Paphiopedilums,
Kevin Western	- Bulbophillums
	- Sarcochilus

SHOW VENUE	MAIDSTONE PARK MEMORIAL HALL
SPREYTON	
CONFERENCE VENUE..	MAIDSTONE PARK FOOTBALL CLUB
REGISTRATION COST	\$30 SINGLE....\$45 DOUBLE
PRESENTATION DINNER	\$35 PER PERSON @ THE ARGOSY
MOTOR INN 30 th Sept	

NAME/CONFERENCE.....

NUMBER ATTENDING.....

NAME/DINNER on 30th Sept.....

NUMBER ATTENDING.....

ADDRESS.....

PH.....EMAIL.....

CONFERENCE COST \$35 SINGLE \$45 DOUBLE
 PAYABLE TO THE TREASURER BY CASH, CHEQUE PAYABLE TO THE DEVONPORT ORCHID SOCIETY INC P.O.BOX 805 DEVONPORT 7310
 BPAY BSB067402 ACCOUNT 28043844 COMMONWEALTH BANK

INTERESTED IN HAVING A STAND ?.....

PLEASE RETURN YOUR COMPLETED FORM TO THE TREASURER OR SECRETARY P.O.BOX 805 DEVONPORT 7310 by AUGUST31st

Also please note that our date for the Sarcochilus and Masdevallia Show has been changed to the 25th of November 2017, Regards Ros Mapley Secretary DOS.

Jenny Hawley

" ORCHID EXCELLENCE "

Now available in Tasmania.



The complete Orchid fertiliser , and is recommended by a lot of major growers .

Im sure you will be amazed with the difference in your plants once you are using this . Sure there is other good fertilisers about and slow release ones too , but they are as they say slow release ,

Orchid

Excellence starts to be effective from the start of use . The 2 pack of Orchid Excellence = 1 ltr of each A & B pack for \$25.

And also have " Green and Glossy " This promotes growth in seedlings etc. comes in 500mil for \$10.

Available to collect at Hobart meetings Also post for extra postage .

For more information , or ordering ph. Roy Dadson on 0417380076.

Or Email . handyman1939@bigpond.com

Tree Fern Mulch 

The crew at Ferns of Tasmania are proud to introduce to the market tree fern mulch

\$8 a bag (approx 40 to 50 lt) or \$80 a load (over a m3)

This is the best possible, long lasting mulch you could ever put on your garden. Packed down 6x4 trailer.

Can deliver.

And don't forget our gorgeous Southern Tasmanian tree ferns from \$7 a trunk foot ~ you WON'T find cheaper anywhere else

Accredited harvesters John and Oscar Tacey - ABN 65416380228

Mainland nursery enquiries very welcome

please call or text John on 0456187884, or FB inbox

Feel free to add yourself as a member to our FERNS OF TASMANIA site and to keep up to date on what's happening, or even leave us feedback. Our website will also be available soon

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.	
CATLEYA 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.			

WHAT'S ON THIS MONTH & THE NEAR FUTURE

Our next general meeting night is Monday the 19th of June. This month our main topic will be mounting our orchids. Noel Doyle will bring along a selection of his mounts and talk on how he mounts them. I am talking about why we mount and show some orchids which wouldn't survive if not mounted.

New Comer's Liaison Persons: Vicki Cleaver and Ian Crocker have offered their services to assist new members. If you spot new members at our meetings please direct them to Vicki or Ian whom I am sure will make them welcome and take care of them.

The Sunday Get Together: Our May gathering was out at Ningana Nursing Home at Sorrel. We had a good gathering of residents, their family members and our members. The afternoon was very enjoyable with an interchange of ideas and information. I wish to thank Ningana and partially Isabella for making this possible. One of our keen eyed members spotted a very well grown phalaenopsis in the foyer, well spotted!!!! You had to be there to know the rest of the story.

Our June meeting will be a soup and sandwich luncheon at Sally and Michael Johnson's home. This was a great success last year. Because of having a large group of new members I would like to add a learning experience to this but I would like input from others. Please search your collections for an unnamed plant or a plant which you have struggled with and are now having success. Bring along any plant with markings which you are unsure of.

Please bring a dessert to share.

Directions to Sally's- to 26 Kelp Street - follow the Southern Outlet toward Kingston. Keep to the right lane (Margate, Blackmans Bay exit), once on this road take the first slip road to the left (KFC roundabout), exit the roundabout to the right (Summerleas Road), go through the next roundabout and follow Summerleas Road until you get to Queens Parade on your left, follow Queens Parade to the T junction, turn right then right again into Kelp Street.

State Conference: This occurs every three years in Tasmanian, each club taking a turn ours is in 2020. Information on the conference which Devonport will hold from the 29th of Sept till 1st of October is in this newsletter.

Library: While Bev Woodward is away Peter Manchester has kindly offered to man the library.

Melbourne Orchid Spectacular: 25th-27th August. This is one of the largest Orchid events in Australia. I have information if you are interested. Contact Shirley at secretary@tos.org.au or 62734300

AUSTRALIAN DENDROBIUMS AND THEIR CULTIVATION (Continued from last month)

Alan Hope Orchid Societies Council of Victoria Inc.

Dendrobium aemulum, the 'ironbark orchid', is another good subject for Melbourne conditions, producing attractive sprays of spidery white flowers from its mature pseudobulbs in spring. It should be given winter protection, as it is not frost resistant. It grows best on a bare slab of ironbark, or a hardwood round. No molly-coddling is required - just tie or wire the plant onto the centre of an ironbark slab and leave it to its own devices.

Dendrobium linguiforme (now also known as **Dockrillia linguiformis**), the 'tongue orchid', also produces dainty sprays of small creamy white flowers. It's best grown on a longer mount of tree fern or hardwood, because of its tendency to climb.

Dendrobium pugioniforme (also known as **Dockrillia pugioniformis**, the 'dagger orchid') does particularly well in our area, especially if kept fairly dry during winter. It has a cascading habit, so tie it near the top of its mount. The flowers, produced in spring, are light green in colour.

Dendrobium gracilicaule, sometimes called the 'tiger orchid', is easy to grow and eventually develops into quite a large plant. Its speckled yellow flowers are individually attractive but their drooping habit lessens the overall impact.

Dendrobium tetragonum is a lovely species that has been used extensively in hybridising. It is characterised by tapered pseudobulbs that are thin near the base but thicken into substantial four-sided canes. The spidery green and brown flowers are long lasting. This orchid is generally grown on mounts but in recent times some growers have had good success with pot culture. It needs protection from cold in winter and requires a definite resting period.

Dendrobium schoeninum, (also known as **Dockrillia schoenina** and **Dendrobium beckleri**), has long, thin, cylindrical pseudobulbs, from which the common name, the 'pencil orchid', is derived. This species has adapted to survive long dry spells and should not be over-watered. Its long, pendulous

canes necessitate growth on a mount. The cascading creamy white flowers make a great display but transporting a large specimen plant to a show is a challenge.

Dendrobium striolatum, (**Dockrillia striolata**), **Dendrobium mortii** (**D. tenuissimum**, **Dockrillia mortii**) and **Dendrobium teretifolium** (**Dockrillia teretifolia**) are other terete-leaved species which are readily grown on a mount in a well-lit position.

General Culture. Most but not all of the above species can be grown either in a pot or on a mount. If you use a tree-fern mount, you will need to ensure that it doesn't eventually become sour, as this will inhibit growth and flowering. Soaking the mount occasionally in lime water helps to neutralise acidity. With a few exceptions, such as **Dendrobium aemulum**, cover the roots with strips of paper bark when tying the plant to its mount, as this helps to retain moisture longer and encourages growth. If you grow your plants in pots, use a mix containing weathered pine bark and some coarse gravel or pebbles, plus a little long-life slow release fertiliser. The mix must be free-draining, kept fairly dry during winter but watered frequently during the growing season.

Hybrids. An ever-growing number of Australian native dendrobium hybrids have been produced in recent years. Early popular primary hybrids include **D. Delicatum**, **D. Ellen**, **D. Hilda Poxon** and **D. Bardo Rose**. But there are hundreds of more complex hybrids now available. Those bred from cool-growing species and hybrids, using as the other parent the warm-growing species **D. bigibbum** or its hybrids, will grow under cool conditions. They are currently very popular, because of the bright colours and large size of their flowers. Examples include **D. Jonathan's Glory**, **D. Anne's Rainbow Surprise** and **D. Louise's Rainbow**, bred in Victoria by Issy Klein.

Cymbidium Culture with Ann Orkid

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 adaptations 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



Sarcochilus Melba

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.

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 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 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

Oncidium

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 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.

Autumn Show 2017 Results

Champion

Trichocentrum jonesianum I. Woodgate

Reserve Champion

Masd. Lightning Stripes 'Purple Goblin' J&B Smith

Best Culture

Dendrobium grimesii J&B Smith

Class 1. Cym. hybrid > 90mm

1st. No Entry

Class 2. Cym. hybrid <= 90mm

1st. Tracey Reddaway 'Marie' x Golden Elf S. Jackson

2nd. No Entry

Class 3. Cattleya & Allied

1st. Laelia anceps E. Mulder

2nd. C. Pastoral Innocence M. Smith

3rd. Bct. Little Mermaid I. Woodgate

Class 4. Oncidium Sp./Hyb.

1st. Onc. Stolen Moment R. Dadson

2nd. Onc. Heaven Scent 'Redolence' J&B Smith

3rd. Oncostele Wildcat 'Boncat' R&R Dadson

Class 5. Gomesa Sp./Hyb.

1st. Oncsa. Sweet Sugar N. Doyle

2nd. No Entry

Class 6. Masdevallia & Allied Species

1st. Masdevallia polystica S. Jackson

2nd. Restrepia striata S. Jackson

3rd. No Entry

Class 7. Masdevallia & Allied Hybrids

1st. Masd. Lightning Stripes 'Purple Goblin' J&B Smith

2nd. Masd. Unknown J&B Smith

3rd. Masd. Rein Staal 'Tassie Giant' x Midas Touch
'Crown Vista' J&B Smith

Class 8. Dracula species

1st. Dracula sodiroi J&B Smith

2nd. No Entry

Class 9. Dracula Hybrids

1st. No Entry

Class 10. Other Orchid Species

1st. Miltonia clowesii M. Smith

2nd. Dendrobium pentapterum M. Smith

3rd. Rossioglossum grande J&B Smith

Class 11. Other Orchid Hybrids

1st. Rst. Bictoniense M. Smith

2nd. Paph. Hsinying Citron 'CH#7' x Macabre 'Chin Huoi' M. Jaschenko

3rd. Paph. Robert Patterson J&B Smith

Class 12. Sarcochilus and Allied

1st. Sarco. Malia Harriot 'Royal Flush' x Riverdean
'December Charm' I. Woodgate

2nd. No Entry

Class 13. Dendrobiums (Other than Aust. Native)

1st. Den. Mingle's Sapphire N. Doyle

2nd. No Entry

Class 14. Australian Native

1st. Den. Hilda Poxon

2nd. Den. grimesii

3rd. Den. Ellen

S. Jackson

J&B Smith

S. Johnson

Class 15. Aust. Terrestrial

1st. No Entry

Class 16. Best Species

Trichocentrum jonesianum

I. Woodgate

Class 17. Best Hybrid

Masdevallia Lightning Stripes 'Purple Goblin' J&B Smith

Foliage or Ferns

Class 18. Foliage or Fern

1st. No Entry

Class 19. Flowering Plants

1st. Bromeliad

2nd. No Entry

J. Dicker

Floral Art

Class FA1

"Autumn Theme"

1st. V. Cleaver

2nd. W. Glidden

3rd. No Entry

Class FA2

"Using Wood or Bark"

1st. No Entry

Class FA3

"A Hobby – Men Only"

1st. T. Dicker

2nd. No Entry

T.O.S. Orchid Compost

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

Contacts:-

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Tasmanian Orchid Society Office Bearers 2017

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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 7.30pm.

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.