



THE SOUTH COAST ORCHID CLUB OF SA INC.

Gazette

June 2026

Patron: Coralie Hills FAOC
President: Michael Willoughby

AT A GLANCE

The June Meeting of the South Coast Orchid Club will be held on Wednesday 3rd June 2026 at 8.00 pm. Marion - Warradale Uniting Church Hall, Corner of Township Road and Church Crescent, Marion. Our Guest Speaker will be Joel speaking about his Vintage Orchid Jewellery Collection. He will have pieces for sale as well.

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

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

DAYTIME CHAPTER: The next meeting will be on Thursday 11th June commencing at 2.00pm in our **New Home: the Lounge Hall, Marion Church of Christ, Mitchell Park.** Guest Speaker: Ralf Brandt sharing details of his hot house.

SOUTHERN REGION: The next meeting will be Sunday 21st June 2026 at 2.00 pm at Carrickalinga House, Victor Harbor. Guest Speaker: to be advised
Learners' Group will be held at 1.15 pm.

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

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

BUNNINGS BARBEQUE

Friday 29th May 2026 at Marion Bunnings Store

We have plenty of people to run the BBQ thank you.,
How about you come along and purchase a sausage or two to help the cause.



DEADLINES FOR NEXT GAZETTES
21 June and 26 July

Website: <http://www.SCOCSA.com.au>
E-Mails: secretary@SCOCSA.com.au
[President@ SCOCSA.com.au](mailto:President@SCOCSA.com.au)
Address: PO Box 1060, Flagstaff Hill SA 5159
ABN 83 245 384 076



Published monthly by South Coast Orchid Club of South Australia Inc
Affiliated with The Australian Orchid Council



**Garden City Plastics
SPECIAL**

June 2026
10-12 Hakkinen Road
Wingfield
Phone (08) 8168 4100
Fax: (08) 8168 4199
E-mail:
sa@gardencityplastics.com
30% Off
ORCHIATA BARK
Available 1st June to
30th June



YOUR COMMITTEE FOR 2026

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

NON COMMITTEE POSITIONS:

Registrar	Phil Steer	0438 891 612
Editor	Christine Robertson	0438 363 940
Photographer	Neil Cooper	
Convenor S. R. Group	Graham Smith	0428 818 586
Convenors Daytime Chapter	Alan Miller	0434 052 676
Convenor Main Learners Group	Graham Smith	0428 818 586

LIFE MEMBERS

* denotes Member who has passed away.

1978 Dulcie Grave *	1989 Helen Edwards	2011 John and Bev Gay*
1978 Leora Harvey	1990 Dr, Keith Northcote *	2012 Noel Oliver *
1978 L. & H. Poole *	2003 Norman Gitsham *	2015 Lesley Fenton
1978 Ellie Shaw *	2005 Merve Steele *	2015 Rod McRedmond
1979 Syd Monkhouse	2005 Shirley Steele *	2018 Kevin Western
1979 Bernie Hanson *	Circa Tony and Toshy Deonnio *	2020 Malcolm Mangelsdorf
1981 Lois Hanson *	2007 Ron and Irene Parish	2021 Donna Meeuwssen
1981 John Leeder*	2007 Murray Baulderstone *	2025 Michael Willoughby
1985 Brenda Lynch*	2008 Geoff and Lucy Spear	2026 Phil Steer
1985 Bubs Gready *	2009 Don Biebrick *	2026 Christine Robertson
1986 Harry Viney *	2009 Henk Van Leuveren *	
1986 John Nicholls *	2010 Dorothy Carassai	

SUBSCRIPTIONS:

RATES – One membership covers all groups

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

Rural and Interstate Membership

Family Membership	\$34.00
Single Membership	\$28.00

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

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

PLEASE NOTE: If you are not sure if you have paid your fees please check with Anne Steer.



President's Message

Congratulations to Peter Haltis on growing the Grand Champion of the 2025 Autumn Show with a magnificent flowering of *Cym. Osborn 'Pink Mist'* a sight to behold also to Phil and Anne Steer for growing Champion First Division with *Den. bigibbum var compactum* and Dora Scharpel with a well grown *Ctt. Porcia 'Cannizaro'* winning Champion Second Division. Congratulations to all other Champions, prize winners and exhibitors at our Autumn Show, a job well done.

The display this year was slightly down in plant numbers of previous years, however the display was just as colourful and varied as we come to expect that attracts the many visitors to Seaford Central Shopping Centre. All credit must be given to the fantastic help members put in for setting up the display and sales area in a timely fashion which allowed Judging to begin without delay. All congratulations to all those who made this show a success give yourselves a well-deserved pat on the back.

The SA Orchid Fair this year will be held on the June long weekend Sat 6th & Sun 7th June. It will be held at the Campbelltown Function Centre, 172 Montacute Road, Rostrevor.

This month we have a very interesting guest speaker, Joel, who will tell us about and show his collection of Vintage Orchid jewellery and will have pieces available to purchase. Don't miss this first-time speaker for South Coast Orchid Club.

Be aware of the nasties that love new growth and spikes on our plants. This year I have seen an increase of grasshoppers and hopefully the Locusts do not arrive as they have been seen in other areas of the state. As the cooler and wetter weather arrives caterpillars, snails, slugs and earwigs will be on the move as well as ants which can transfer scale from plant to plant. Pest control is vital so as to the avoid damage that can be wreaked in a very short time, namely by Slugs, Snails and Caterpillars.

Successful growing & showing

Michael Willoughby

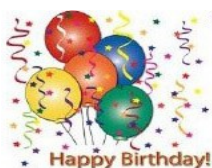
The Autumn Show was very successful.

Thank you to those who helped unload the trailer and the van quickly allowing the display and trading table to be set up in record time.

Thankyou to the Judges and to the members who provided plants for the display and plants for sale.

Thank you to the members who manned the trading table sharing their excellent knowledge with the public.

Fundraising is important for our Club, we really appreciate the help given by many of our members, **Thank you.**



Happy Birthday

JANETTE SMITH, CRAIG BUGDEN,
HELEN McMAHON, CHEN LI.
MICHELLE BENNETTS.



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



ORCHID CALENDAR 2026



MAIN MEETING:

Wednesday 3rd June, 2026 8.00 pm
Marion-Warradale Uniting Church Hall, Corner of Township Road and Church Crescent. Guest Speaker: Joel talking about his Vintage Orchid Jewellery. He will have pieces for sale.
Learners Group Meeting at 7.15 pm

SA ORCHID FAIR SAROC

Saturday 6th June & Sunday 7th June ,2026 9.00am to 4.00 pm
Campbelltown Community Centre, 172 Monacute Road, Rostrevor

COMMITTEE MEETING

Wednesday 10th June, 2026 7.30 pm
The Southern, South Road, St. Marys

DAYTIME CHAPTER

Thursday 11th June, 2026 at 2.00pm
Lounge Hall, Marion Church of Christ, corner Marion Road and Alawoona Avenue, Mitchell Park. Guest Speaker: Ralf Brandt sharing details of his hot house

SOUTHERN REGION MEETING

Sunday 21st June, 2026 2.00 pm
Carrickalinga House, Victor Harbor. Guest Speaker: To Be advised
Learners Group 1.15 pm

WINTER SHOW

Friday 24th July (Put In) to Sunday 26th July 2026
Marion Warradale Uniting Church Hall, corner of Township Road and Church Crescent, Marion

SOUTHERN REGION SHOW

Wednesday 19th August (Put In) to Friday 21st August 2026
Victor Central Shopping Centre, Victor Harbor

SPRING SHOW

Friday 25th September (Put In) to Sunday 27th September 2026
Marion Warradale Uniting Church Hall, corner of Township Road and Church Crescent, Marion

CHRISTMAS DINNER:

Friday 4th December 2026

AUTUMN SHOW DISPLAY



SOUTH AUSTRALIAN ORCHID FAIR 2026



**Campbelltown
Community Centre**
172 Montacute Road,
Rostrevor

Saturday 6th June

9.00 am - 4.00 pm

Sunday 7th June

9.00 am - 4.00 pm

- Orchid Displays by SA's Orchid Clubs
- Raffles of Orchids and related products
- Sales from Leading Orchid Growers from SA and Interstate
- Free advice from experienced growers
- Re-potting demonstrations
- Light Lunches, Devonshire Teas, and Refreshments available



ENTRY by \$7.00 donation

[\$5.00 for Campbelltown Residents

This includes a free cup of Tea or Coffee

[Free admission on Sunday for members of SAROC Clubs wearing their club badges.]

Proudly supported by the
Campbelltown Council's
Community Grants Program



2026 AUTUMN SHOW CHAMPIONS

GRAND CHAMPION CHAMPION OPEN DIVISION CHAMPION SPECIMEN

Cym. Osborn 'Pink Mist'

CHAMPION CYMBIDIUM Under 60mm

Peter Haltis (442)

CHAMPION FIRST DIVISION CHAMPION SPECIES

Den. biggibum var compactum

CHAMP AUSTRALIAN NATIVE

Phil & Anne Steer (514)

CHAMPION SECOND DIVISION Ctt. Porcia 'Cannizaro'

CHAMPION LAELINIIE Dora Schrapel (200)

CHAMPION PAPHIOPEDILUM

Paph. Prime Child

Michael Willoughby & Oui Ju (1252)

CHAMPION OTHER GENERA not otherwise listed

Sgnl. Venus 'Noel'

Peter Haltis (442)

CHAMPION ONCIDIINAE

Milt. moreliana 'Mouliache'

Michael Willoughby & Oui Ju (1252)

CHAMPION SEEDLING

Rth. Erica J. Gonzalez Bonilla

Laurie & Sue Carter (1303)

CONGRATULATIONS TO ALL OF OUR CHAMPION WINNERS

AUTUMN SHOW RESULTS

OPEN DIVISION

Australian Native terrestrial - Hybrid

Ptst. Xfurcillata Jane & Don Higgs (1302) 3

BEST AUSTRALIAN NATIVE

Ptst. xfurcillata Jane & Don Higgs (1302) 3

Cymbidium - Specimen

Cym. Osborn 'Pink Mist' Peter Haltis (442) 3

BEST CYMBIDIUM

Cym. Osborn 'Pink Mist' Peter Haltis (442) 3

Cymbidium 60 - 90mm - any other colour

Cym. Florida Cracker Jane & Don Higgs (1302) 3

Cym. Morris West 'Tinkerbell' Jane & Don Higgs (1302) 2

Cymbidium under 60mm - any other colour

Cym. Osborn 'Pink Mist' Peter Haltis (442) 3

Laeliinae - species

Psh. cochleata 'Alba' Michael Willoughby & Oui Ju (1252) 3

Laeliinae Standard Hybrid under 100mm

C. Dal's Choice 'B & J' Michael Willoughby & Oui Ju (1252) 3

Laeliinae Standard Hybrid over 100mm

Rlc. Languedoc 'Singapore Welcome' Michael Willoughby & Oui Ju (1252) 3

C. Madame Edith Bongo Michael Willoughby & Oui Ju (1252) 2

Laeliinae Cluster

Ctt. Bactia 'Forever Yours' Michael Willoughby & Oui Ju (1252) 3

BEST LAELIINAE

C. Dal's Choice 'B & J' Michael Willoughby & Oui Ju (1252) 3

AUTUMN SHOW RESULTS Cont ...

Oncidiinae - Species

Milt. moreliana 'Mouliache' Michael Willoughby & Oui Ju (1252) 3

Oncidiinae Hybrid >60mm

Brsa. Tarantula 'Sweet Orange' Pauline & Mark Hockey (1556) 3

Brs. Brown's Sunrise Jane & Don Higgs (1302) 2

Oncidiinae Hybrid <60mm

Alcra. Samurai Michael Willoughby & Oui Ju (1252) 3

BEST ONCIDIINAE

Milt. moreliana 'Mouliache' Michael Willoughby & Oui Ju (1252) 3

Paphiopedilum - Species

Paph. primulinum 'alba' Michael Willoughby & Oui Ju (1252) 3

Paph. henryanum Michael Willoughby & Oui Ju (1252) 2

Paphiopedilum -Nonstandard

Paph. Prime Child Michael Willoughby & Oui Ju (1252) 3

Paph. Yi-Ying Green Coral Michael Willoughby & Oui Ju (1252) 2

BEST PAPHIOPEDILUM

Paph. Prime Child Michael Willoughby & Oui Ju (1252) 3

Phalaenopsis Nonstandard

Phal. Fancy Fire Jane & Don Higgs (1302) 3

Phalaenopsis Species

Phal. fasciata Jane & Don Higgs (1302) 2

Any Other Genus - Species

Sngl. longifolia Peter Haltis (442) 3

Sngl. longifolia Jane & Don Higgs (1302) 2

Any Other Genus - Hybrid

Sngl. Venus 'Noel' Peter Haltis (442) 3

Sngl. Venus 'Noel' Jane & Don Higgs (1302) 2

BEST ORCHID ANY OTHER GENUS (incl.

Sngl. Venus 'Noel' Peter Haltis (442) 3

FIRST DIVISION

Australian Native epiphyte - Species

Den. bigibbum var. compactum Phil & Anne Steer (514) 3

Australian Native epiphyte - Hybrid

Den. Macarthur Colour Festival Laurie & Sue Carter (1303) 3

Den. Hilda Poxon 'Josephine' Phil & Anne Steer (514) 2

Australian Native - Seedling

Den. Macarthur Colour Festival Laurie & Sue Carter (1303) 3

Australian Native - Specimen

Den. bigibbum var. compactum Phil & Anne Steer (514) 3

BEST AUSTRALIAN NATIVE

Den. bigibbum var. compactum Phil & Anne Steer (514) 3

Cymbidium - All sizes and colours

Cym. Sundaani Autumn 'Daybreak' Phil & Anne Steer (514) 3

BEST CYMBIDIUM

Cym. Sundaani Autumn 'Daybreak' Phil & Anne Steer (514) 3

Laeliinae Cluster

Ctt. Meadii Laurie & Sue Carter (1303) 3

Ctt. Porcia 'Cannizaro' Beth Stronach (836) 2

Laeliinae Non-Standard

Rth. Mamojuca Heliabiani Ferreira Phil & Anne Steer (514) 3

Rth. Erica J. Gonzalez Bonilla Laurie & Sue Carter (1303) 2

Laeliinae - Seedling

Rth. Erica J. Gonzalez Bonilla Laurie & Sue Carter (1303) 3

BEST LAELIINAE

Rth. Mamojuca Heliabiani Ferreira Phil & Anne Steer (514) 3

Oncidiinae Hybrid >60mm

Alcra. Winter Wonderland 'White Fairy' Laurie & Sue Carter (1303) 3

Milt. Guanabara Phil & Anne Steer (514) 2

Oncidiinae Hybrid <60mm

Oncsa. Sweet Sugar Laurie & Sue Carter (1303) 3

Gom. Moon Shadow 'Tiger Tail' Laurie & Sue Carter (1303) 2

Paphiopedilum -Nonstandard

Paph. Hamana Holden Graham & Janette Smith (217) 3

Phalaenopsis Nonstandard

Phal. Magic Art Laurie & Sue Carter (1303) 2

AUTUMN SHOW RESULTS Cont ...

Vandeae - Hybrid

V. Somsri Glory Blue 'No. 2'

Graham & Janette Smith (217)

3

V. Gracie's Heartthrob

Graham & Janette Smith (217)

2

BEST VANDEAE

V. Somsri Glory Blue 'No. 2'

Graham & Janette Smith (217)

3

Zygopetalinae - Hybrid

Gptm. Starburst

Laurie & Sue Carter (1303)

3

Any Other Genus - Species

Sngl. longifolia

Laurie & Sue Carter (1303)

3

Any Other Genus - Specimen

Sngl. longifolia

Laurie & Sue Carter (1303)

3

BEST ORCHID ANY OTHER GENUS (incl.

Sngl. longifolia

Laurie & Sue Carter (1303)

3

SECOND DIVISION

Laeliinae Cluster

Ctt. Porcia 'Cannizaro'

Dora Schrapel (200)

3

Ctt. Portia

Dora Schrapel (200)

2

Laeliinae Non-Standard

Lc. Miss Wonderful 'Bright Spark'

Pauline McLean (1053)

3

BEST LAELIINAE

Ctt. Porcia 'Cannizaro'

Dora Schrapel (200)

3

Zygopetalum - Hybrid

Z. Unknown

Pauline McLean (1053)

3

Any Other Genus - Species

Sngl. longifolia

Janet Adams & Gordon Ninnes (1195)

3

Any Other Genus - Specimen

Sngl. longifolia

Janet Adams & Gordon Ninnes (1195)

3

BEST ORCHID ANY OTHER GENUS (incl.

Sngl. longifolia

Janet Adams & Gordon Ninnes (1195)

3



CHAMPIONS AUTUMN SHOW 2026

GRAND CHAMPION
CHAMPION OPEN DIVISION
CHAMPION CYMBIDIUM Under 60mm
CHAMPION SPECIMEN
Cym. Osborn 'Pink Mist'
 Grown by Peter Haltis



CHAMP. ANY
OTHER GENUS
Sngl. Venus 'Noel'
 Grown by
 Peter Haltis



CHAMPION PAPHIOPEDILUM
Paph. Prime Child
 Grown by
 Michael Willoughby & Oui Ju

CHAMPIONS AUTUMN SHOW 2026

CHAMPION FIRST DIVISION CHAMPION AUSTRALIAN NATIVE CHAMPION SPECIES

Den. biggibum var. *compactum*
Grown by Phil & Anne Steer



CHAMPION SEEDLING
Rth. Erica J Gonzalez Bonilla
Grown By Laurie & Sue Carter



All Show Photos
by Neil Cooper

**CHAMPION SECOND DIVISION
CHAMPION LAELINIIE**
Ctt. Porcia 'Cannizaro'
Grown by Dora Schrapel



CHAMPION ONCIDINIIE
Milt. moreliana 'Mouliache'
Grown By
Michael Willoughby & Oui Ju

May Results List will be printed in the next Gazette

PLANT COMMENTARY FOR MAY

A good start to the year with increasing plant numbers . think the very mild summer has seen plants coming into bud earlier than usual.

Orchid of Second Division Plant of the Night

The plant chosen by the Judges was a stunning example of Ctt. Porcia 'Cannizaro' grown by Dora Schrapel.

This was a good sized plant with one tall spike standing above all foliage. The flowers were a dark pink with a contrasting deep mauve frontal on the labellum. The plant's parentage has 50% *Gur. bowringiana* with three other species sharing smaller inputs. This grex has been awarded 26 times and has been used quite a lot for breeding with some 407 total progeny.

Congratulations Dora.

**PLANT OF SECOND DIVISION
PLANT OF THE NIGHT
Ctt. Porcia 'Cannizaro'**
Grown by Dora Schrapel
Photo Neil Cooper



**PLANT OF FIRST DIVISION
C. (Deception x Caudebec)**
Grown by Laurie & Sue Carter
Photos Neil Cooper

Plant of First Division

The plant of First Division was grown by Laurie & Sue Carter and was C. (Deception x Caudebec). It was a smallish plant with three beautiful flowers displaying well on a single inflorescence. The flowers were a lovely tone of yellow with a striking red labellum. The upper flower segments had splashes of red through them with just a reddish tip on the lower segments.

Well done Laurie & Sue

PLANT COMMENTARY FOR MAY Cont...

Orchid of Open Division

The plant of Open Division was *Ctsm. Lovena* 'Cassidy' grown by Michael & Oui. It was a well grown plant of three sets of foliage with two spikes, one in flower and the other in bud. The flowers were striking with combinations of dark brown over orange & green. This hybrid has *Ctsm. fimbriatum* (50%) and two other species as parents.

Congratulations Michael & Oui.



PLANT OF OPEN DIVISION

Ctsm. Lovena 'Cassidy'

Grown by Michael Willoughby & Oui Ju

Photos Neil Cooper

Thank you to our Judges for a job well done.
Good Growing !

Phil Steer
REGISTRAR

NOARLUNGA ORCHIDS AND ROSE NURSERY

180 Commercial Road Seaford Meadows

Phone: 0431 694 905.



Carol and Malcolm have a fantastic collection of roses and orchids, especially Cymbidiums and Sarcocylus. They are very knowledgeable and helpful. Visit them for your orchid and rose needs.



DAYTIME CHAPTER

Thursday 14th May 2026



Hi Everyone,

The May Daytime meeting attracted the highest attendance for the new venue with 17 members welcoming guest speaker Graham Lambert and Barb who arrived with an impressive array of Cymbidiums and Phalaenopsis plants for discussion and for sale. Great to have Patty Abell back.

Graham generously shared his trade knowledge and ongoing experiences operating his Hidden Valley Orchids business. Many members would have left highly motivated armed with at least one takeaway to apply to their orchid collections.

Following his presentation Graham donated a lovely white Phalaenopsis for the raffle table excitedly won by Marilyn Buckerfield.

A variety of entries challenged members in voting for popular plant of the day, congratulations to Bev Mitchell with her impressive *Miltoniopsis* Arthur Cobbledick. Thankyou to everyone for showing your plants.



Popular Plant of the Day:
***Miltoniopsis* Arthur Cobbledick**
grown by Bev Mitchell

Next Meeting :
Thursday 11th June - 2.00 pm
Guest Speaker: Ralf Brandt sharing details of his hot house.

Alan Miller

0434 052 676

VIRUS TEST KITS AVAILABLE

The Club now has Virus Test Kits available for sale to our members. They cost \$9.00 They will be available at the meetings.



SOUTHERN REGION MEETING

Sunday 17th May 2026

Meeting opened at 2pm with several apologies including Dudley and Genny Huxtable, Bob and Robyn Clayton, Elsie Clifford, and Phil Steer. Thanks to Anne Steer for taking the learner group prior to the meeting.

Our guest speaker today was Roger Herriman who took us through the care and culture of native Dockrillias (officially Dendrobium). These are a warmer climate epiphyte that occur typically along the Eastern coast of Australia from Queensland down to NSW, but can be grown anywhere with very little care. Roger also took us through a slide presentation showing pictures of the very many Dockrillias that he grows. A very well presented discussion which was very informative and has tempted quite a few members to give them a try. Fortunately for them Roger had several plants along for sale so that people could take some very healthy specimens home with them. We were lucky to have Roger attend this meeting as he has ceased doing guest speaker roles in general, but agreed to come for one last visit to Victor Harbor.

Of those celebrating birthdays this month, Fran Harlow won the draw for lucky birthday, with Lyn Heysen winning the door prize.

Coming into the right part of the year for showing many orchids we had a good selection to view today even with so many members away. Some Cymbidiums starting to show and many Cattleyas now in flower provides for good colour. Along with other varieties this kept our judges quite busy.

Our next meeting is the third Sunday in June which is a 5 week gap between the May and June meetings.

NEXT MEETING – Sunday, 21st June 2026 at 2.00 pm
Guest speaker: to be advised

Graham Smith
 0428 818 586

Southern Region May Results

Ref. No.		Points Awarded
First Division		
Australian Native Epiphyte - Species		
845	Den. bigibbum	Chris and Lyn Heysen (1140) 3
Cymbidium under 60 Species		
849	Cym. dayanum	Graham & Janette Smith (217) 3
Laeliinae - Cluster		
847	Ctt. Portia 'Cannizaro'	Chris and Lyn Heysen (1140) 3
Laeliinae - Species		
848	Psh. cochleata 'Rita'	Graham & Janette Smith (217) 3

Southern Region May Results cont

Ref. No.			Points Awarded
Laeliinae - Standard over 100mm			
846	Rlc. Pastoral 'Innocence'	Chris and Lyn Heysen (1140)	3
Orchid Genera not listed elsewhere - Hybrid			
850	Den. (Seri x Triangel)	Chris and Lyn Heysen (1140)	3
Second Division			
Australian Native Epiphyte - Hybrid			
839	Den. Wasyi	Heather & Ruth McDonald & Creedy (300)	3
Laeliinae - Cluster			
842	Ctt. Portiata	Margaret & Warren Yelland (350)	3
Laeliinae - Standard under 100mm			
840	Lc. Angel Heart 'Hihimanu'	Heather & Ruth McDonald & Creedy (300)	3
841	Rlc. Ann-Marie Hudson x C. Penny Kuroda	Heather & Ruth McDonald & Creedy (300)	2
Orchid Genera not listed elsewhere - Hybrid			
844	Den. Unknown	Margaret & Warren Yelland (350)	3
843	Den. Unknown	Margaret & Warren Yelland (350)	3

SOUTHERN REGION PLANT COMMENTARY – MAY



ORCHID OF SECOND DIVISION

The plant chosen by the Judges was a lovely cattleya, *Lc. Angel Heart 'Hihimanu'* grown by 'Heather McDonald & Ruth Creedy.

It was a smallish plant with three lovely flowers standing tall above all foliage. The flowers were white with a faint overlay of soft pink highlighted by the mauve frontal of the labellum. Well grown & flowered.

Congratulations Heather & Ruth.

ORCHID OF SECOND DIVISION

Lc. Angel Heart 'Hihimanu'

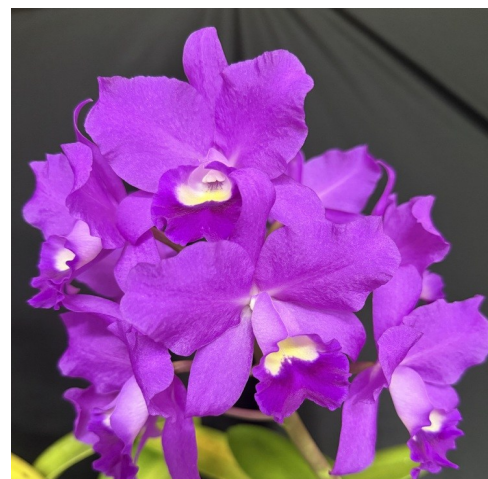
Grown by Heather McDonald & Ruth Creedy

Photo Jane Higgs

ORCHID OF FIRST DIVISION & PLANT OF THE DAY

The plant of First Division was grown by Chris & Lyn Heysen. The plant was *Ctt. Porcia 'Cannizaro'* and quite a large plant with two tall inflorescences of striking mauve flowers all neatly forming a cluster. Chris & Lyn grow this grex very well and it has become a consistent winner on the monthly competition bench.

Congratulations Chris and Lyn.



ORCHID OF FIRST DIVISION PLANT OF THE DAY

Ctt. Porcia 'Cannizaro'

Grown by Chris & Lyn Heysen

Photo Jane Higgs

Thank you to our Judges Jane and Don for a job well done.

Good Growing

Phil Steer
REGISTRAR

The Mystery of *Sarcochilus hirticalcar* by Neville Roper



Sarcochilus hirticalcar, the 'Harlequin Orchid' is a tropical species which according to most sources is found in the McIlwraith Ranges of far North Queensland. It may seem that it only recently began to contribute its genes into the rapidly expanding list of hybrids with the appearance of grexes such as *Sarco. Velvet* and *Sarco. Nicky* and, more recently, their offspring. Surprisingly this impression is very wrong as *Sarco. hirticalcar* was used as a parent in one of the early hybrids when Noel Jupp registered *Sarco. Riverdene* in 1976. The mystery to the writer is why the massive interval in the use of this most interesting species? One could be forgiven for thinking that it

was only recently discovered but it was actually found in 1966 by Malcolm Brown. As a parent it seems to provide some very desirable traits

- It extends the flowering season into summer and seems to encourage its offspring to produce several flushes of blooms throughout the year. My larger plants of *Sarco. Velvet* are rarely without some flowers.
- Its progeny have excellent flower substance with very thick, long lasting flowers that generally resist reflexing.
- It not only contributes a variety of colours (green, yellow, red) to its offspring but allows or even enhances the colour inheritance from the other parent. A case in point would be *Sarco. Nicky* where *Sarco. hirticalcar* has been paired with *Sarco. fitzgeraldii* to produce a grex of predominantly red flowers.
- When combined with a partner having full shaped flowers such as *Sarco. Hartmannii*, the progeny mostly adopt the improved shape (as with *Sarco. Riverdene*) of the other parent rather than the sparse form of *Sarco. hirticalcar*.

So once again it is asked "Why was *Sarco. hirticalcar* ignored for so long by hybridists?" Was it because Noel Jupp had the only plant in cultivation until recently (unlikely)? Was it because its progressive flowering habit was deemed to be a liability (note that breeders were using *Sarco. ceciliae* another noted progressive flowerer during this time)? Was it because it was difficult to grow and died out in collections (seems to be widely grown today) or was it because its offspring were difficult to cultivate (could be as some are a bit 'slow' although *Sarco. Riverdene* 'Holly' seems to have been around for ages but then again most selfings of this clone available over the years from DUNO have been slow growers at best).

Whatever the reason for the barren period in the use of *Sarco. hirticalcar* as a parent and even its first hybrid, *Sarco. Riverdene*, it has certainly been overcome in recent years with hybridists having produced 39 progeny as at mid 2008. The most notable of these would include the following *Sarcochilus* hybrids; *Riverdene*, *Topaz*, *Velvet*, *Nicky*, *Cherry Cheer*, *Elise*, *Bessie* and *Duno Nicky's Twin*.

If the idea of year-round flowers of great substance in an interesting array of colours is at all appealing then *Sarcochilus hirticalcar* and its extended family should never be ignored for so long again.



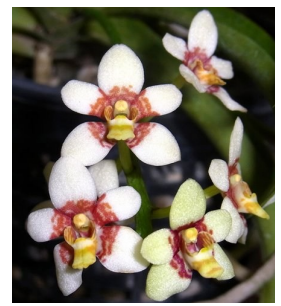
Sarco. Velvet x Elise



Sarco. Nicky Cheer



Sarco. Nicky



Sarco. Riverdene

16 CLASSIFICATION OF ORCHIDS



When one describes an orchid plant, the species or genus name is followed by a unique name. This name is usually derived and given by the describing botanist. Botanical classification is done in a hierarchical fashion. This means that each higher rank, such as an order or family includes a number of subordinate groups that most probably share certain characteristics. In general orchid classification is a means whereby one can understand the many species better and put them into context. For example there is an artificial classification that divides

orchids into groups and can help a cultivator to identify unfamiliar plants as well as provide clues on how to care and grow certain plants. Artificial classifications include group nomenclature such as **terrestrial**, **epiphyte**, **cool- or warm growing**, etc.

Climate conditions

All orchids are classified as per their preferred climatic conditions in which they can grow and thrive. There are basically three different types of climatic conditions that are used to classify orchids. They are the **cool-climate orchids**, the **intermediate climate orchids** and the **warm climate orchids**.

The cool climate orchids. Temperate climates, cool-growing orchids, at high elevations to facilitate the cooling of the orchid by cloud cover – Cool-climate orchids grow naturally in areas from as far a field as China to Northern Australia. The orchid that comes to mind immediately is the *Cymbidium* orchids. *Cymbidium* orchids make up the largest of the potted orchid selections that can be found.

- In the Andes the orchids are cooled by moist clouds in the late afternoon. The examples here include *Odontoglossum* and *Masdevallia* orchids. It has been found that *Odontoglossum* orchids hybridize easily with the *Oncidium* orchid which is a warmer-growing orchid.
- In South Africa, especially on Table Mountain and in Madagascar the *Disa* orchid grows in the cool winds all year round with cold rain and occasional snow falls in winter. They experience high summer temperatures, but mountain streams keep the orchid plant roots cool and make the weather conditions tolerable.
- The following examples are naturally cool-climate orchids: *Cymbidium* orchids, the *Odontoglossum Alliance* and the different types of *Odontoglossum* orchids, the *Disa uniflora* and its hybrids, the *Pleione* orchid, the *Zygopetalum* orchid and the *Dendrobium* orchid, the *Masdevallia*, *Brassia* and of course the *Coelogyne* orchids.
- There are also Terrestrial orchids that also resort under the cool-climate orchids. They are the *Cypripedium* orchid, *Oriental* orchids, the *Diuris* and *Pterostylis* orchids, the so-called Jewel Orchid (*Goodyera* and *Ludisia*), and the *Epipactus* and *Spiranthes* orchids.

The intermediate climate orchids.

The orchids classified as intermediate-climate orchids grow naturally in climates that are neither too hot nor too cold. They occur naturally between temperate and tropical zones. The optimum environment for these orchids has a temperature that is subtropical. In this group most of the orchids prefer bright, but not direct sunlight and will be most comfortable in a semi-

shaded area. A covered patio is thus ideal. (Tip: create this environment using 40-50% shade cloth.) Of the most notable examples of intermediate climate orchids are the *Oncidium* orchids and their intergeneric hybrids, the warm-tolerant *Cymbidium* orchids, the ever popular *Miltonia* orchid and the *Miltoniopsis* orchid, the different lady slipper orchids or as they are also known, the *Paphiopedilum* orchids. Amongst the *Paphiopedilum* orchids, the *Maudiae*, the *Cochlopetalum*, the Multiflorals, the *Brachypetalums*, the green-leaf species and the *Parsvisepalum* orchids are the hybrids. Then there are also the *Lycaste* and *Anguloa* orchids. And last but not least, the *Bulbophyllum* and *Cirrhopetalum* orchids also form part of the intermediate climate orchids

The warm climate orchids.

These orchids occur naturally in the tropical areas. Warm climate orchids require warm, humid conditions and only slightly cooler winter temperatures. The most significant factor in these orchids' cultivation is the humidity that is required. Tropical areas such as **East, Central and South America** boast many beautiful orchids that occur there naturally. They include the *Phalaenopsis* (or the moth orchid as is it more popularly known as) and the lady slipper orchid i.e. the *Paphiopedilum* orchid. *Cattleya* orchids, the *Cattleya alliance* and its intergeneric hybrid orchid partners; and *Phragmipedium* orchids are also increasing in popularity amongst orchid collectors and cultivators. The *Phragmipedium* orchids come in various types. These types are the shorter-petalled group, the long-petalled group, and miniature green-flowered and of course the *Phragmipedium schlimii*.

And we also need to mention the *Catasetum* orchid, the *Vanda* orchid and the many varieties and hybrids of *Vandaceous* orchids, The *Ascocenda*, *Angracum* and *Aerangis* orchids as well as the *Calanthe* orchid also reside under this group of orchids.

Cultivars and Hybrids Orchids are very complex flowers due to the many different characteristics that have been developed by orchid cultivators. This has a very complex nomenclature consequence. Interpreting orchid named is thus quite important if you have ambitions of becoming a serious orchid collector or cultivator or even an orchid grower. Within an orchid species, any one orchid plant may exhibit features that make it unique within that species. It can be either in size or color. These differences within a species are known as varieties or forms and are usually denoted as follows:

Dendrobium nobile var. *pendulum* where the genus name is *Dendrobium*, the species name describes the orchid flower as *nobile* and the variety is given as *pendulum* meaning free swinging.

The word **Cultivar** is a combination of cultivated and variety and means that the plant has been vegetatively propagated through dividing or cloning, rather than from seed to produce a genetically unique orchid plant. Within a cultivar all the offspring are genetically identical. When a cultivar is named, the customary Botanical name is used and the cultivar name is added to it. For example *Phalaenopsis equestris* 'Candor Violette', FCC/AOS (The FCC/AOS indicates the fact that the plant has been awarded a First Class Certificate by the American Orchid Society.)

A **Hybrid** on the other hand is a cross between genetically different orchid plants. Orchid hybrids are identified by a **grex**. Orchid hybrids, when produced from seed and regardless of variations or form or color share a common lineage and thus are classified as members of the same grex. This in essence means hybrids that have the same parentage. Cultivars may be given individual names, but the grex name will precede them when classified. For example *Phalaenopsis* HiLo Lip 'Candor Violette', where the grex name is HiLo Lip.

[From The Orchid Kingdom]

SOME LESS COMMON SPECIES for the SHADE HOUSE by Brian Milligan

Each of the following species grow and flower each year in a 'cosy' shade house in my back garden in suburban Melbourne. My definition of a 'cosy' shade house is one with a fibreglass roof, shade cloth walls and protection from cold westerly winds in winter. I should point out that frosts are infrequent in my suburb (North Balwyn) and that my plants are seldom exposed to temperatures approaching freezing point. The six species that I describe below are certainly not rare but they are less commonly encountered than other cool-growing species such as *Coelogyne cristata*, *Osmoglossum pulchellum* and *Masdevallia veitchiana*.

Brassia (Ada) aurantiaca. The genus *Ada* contains about 15 species, many of them recently transferred from the genus *Brassia*. [Editor's Note: They have been transferred back again to *Brassia*.] All are native to the mountains of Colombia, Ecuador or Peru, where they grow as epiphytes. *Brassia (Ada) aurantiaca* is by far the most commonly grown species in the genus. Its pseudo-bulbs are about 100 mm tall and its dark green, erect leaves add another 300 mm to the overall height. The inflorescences, each about 300 mm long, bear 10-15 bright orange or red, tubular flowers, and provide a wonderful burst of colour in late winter or spring. In my experience



the plant needs to fill its pot before it flowers. In nature. The tubular flowers are pollinated by the probing tongues of humming birds in their search for nectar.

Brassia aurantiaca should be potted in a mix of pine bark and Sphagnum moss, the latter making it easier to keep the compost moist. My plant grows happily beside masdevallias in a shade house fitted with automatic misters controlled by a humidistat. Although the species needs less water in winter, its mix should never be allowed to become completely dry.



Arpophyllum spicatum is one of about five species in the genus *Arpophyllum*, all of them being found in or between Mexico and Venezuela, usually at intermediate to high elevations. The species are characterised by long, rigid, strap-like leaves on slender, cylindrical pseudo-bulbs and seem well suited to withstand the fierce winds of their mountain habitats.

The combined length of each pseudo-bulb and its solitary leaf on my plant of *A. spicatum* is about 600 mm, although it may reach 1.2 m according to some books. The terminal inflorescence bears dozens of small, crowded rose-pink flowers, each held with its lip uppermost. The buds open in late autumn or early winter and the flowers then last for several weeks.

The RHS Manual of Orchids (Ed. J. Stewart, 1995) notes that plants will flower only when extremely pot-bound, which agrees with my observation that plants need to be grown into mature specimens. My plant is seldom re-potted or divided, being left for about five years before these operations are carried out. It is hung at the edge of the shade house, where it receives maximum light and air movement.

Other *Arpophyllum* species seen occasionally in Melbourne are *A. alpinum* and *A. giganteum*. I imagine from its name that the former would also grow under the same conditions (as for *A. spicatum*) but I have never grown either species.

Dendrobium moniliforme is native to Japan, Korea and Taiwan and is said to grow further north in the world (and therefore to withstand more cold) than any other dendrobium species. I've read that it's usual to fit straw 'bonnets' to the tree trunks on which it is cultivated in Japanese gardens to prevent snow lodging among its leafless canes during winter. In nature the plants are found on both rocks and trees, where their canes grow in dense clusters.

The flowers, some 20-40 mm across, appear in spring on the older, leafless canes. The canes vary from 100 mm to 400 mm in length and the pretty flowers, borne singly or in pairs, are either white or pink. *Den. moniliforme* is a member of section Dendrobium, along with other so-called 'soft-cane' dendrobiums such as *Den. nobile*, *Den. wardianum* and *Den. loddigesii*. Various variegated-leaf forms exist, many of them being highly prized in Japan. I have two of them but



find that they grow and flower poorly, compared with my unvariegated, white-flowered form. This has canes about 150 mm tall and is grown with my other soft-cane dendrobiums in a position in the shade house where it receives full winter sunlight.

Being a dwarf grower, my clone is grown in a 100 mm plastic pot, using my usual dendrobium mix of pine bark and river pebbles (4:1). It is watered and fertilised in the same way as my other dendrobiums between spring and autumn but is kept quite dry during winter and not fertilised at all then. For good flowering, it needs a cold winter, so do not keep it in a heated glasshouse during the dormant season. Some clones produce keikis readily and these are often offered for sale.



***Gomesa praetexta* (syn *Oncidium enderianum*)** is just one of a large number of oncidium species (and hybrids) that can be grown in a shade house in Melbourne. However, by no means can all 400-odd species in the genus be grown without winter warmth. But in general most members of the *Crispa* and *Synsepala* (*Varicosa*) sections are suitable for shade house cultivation. The former contains species such as *O. crispum*, *O. forbesii*, *O. enderianum* and *O. marshallianum*, while *O. varicosum*, *O. flexuosum* and *O. spilopterum* are members of the latter section; all appear occasionally on our show

benches when they flower in autumn. I grow many of these species but have chosen *Gomesa praetexta* (syn *O. enderianum*) because it often flowers better for me than the other species.

Gomesa praetexta (syn *Oncidium enderianum*) is said to be the most widespread of those species in section *Crispa*, being found in a number of Brazilian mountain habitats, including the Organ Mountains (at about 1000 m altitude) near Rio de Janeiro. Its pseudo-bulbs are said to grow to 75 mm tall, and its twin leaves to 300 mm, although those of my plants don't quite reach these limits. Its inflorescence reaches to 300-450 mm and carries up to 16 blooms, each about 40 mm across.

The above oncidiums seem to grow best for me when grown in hanging baskets using coarse pine bark as the potting medium, so that their roots never remain wet for long after watering or fertilising. They should be watered only when they are in active growth, that is, when their roots have active tips. After the plants finish flowering in late autumn, the tips of their roots seal over with a white layer of velamen, and they should not be watered again until new green root tips appear again in spring. If the foliage or bulbs begin to shrivel during winter, they may be misted but resist the temptation to water these oncidiums in the depths of winter. Once new growth begins, the plants should be watered and fertilised regularly, which helps to build up the big pseudo-bulbs needed for good flower production.

The flower spikes usually emerge from the developing new growths in early summer but they mature very slowly, over a period of several months, before the flowers open, usually in late autumn. They last in good condition for about a month. Watch out for caterpillars during development of the flower spikes – they can destroy an inflorescence in a single night, so apply some Carbaryl® dust occasionally. Aphids usually don't put in an appearance until the individual buds begin to develop in early autumn.

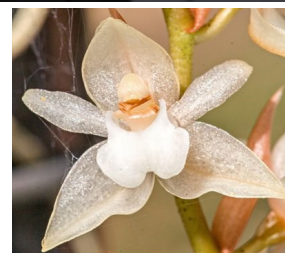
Not all oncidiums respond to the above treatment, some needing regular watering throughout the year. *Oncidium ornithorhynchum* can also be grown outdoors in Melbourne, but it needs to be kept moist most of the time. Obviously less water will be needed during the winter months but it should never be allowed to dry out completely.

Pholidota chinensis is one of about 30 species in the genus *Pholidota*, which is related to the genus *Coelogyne*. *Pholidotas* occur throughout Asia, from India and Sri Lanka in the west to China in the east. Most require intermediate conditions but *Pholidota chinensis* will grow and flower quite well in a cosy shade-house. Each pseudo-bulb bears two leaves. The inflorescences emerge from the centre of the new growths in spring, soon becoming pendulous. They are said to bear up to 20 flowers, although 5-6 is more usual for plants grown without heat in Melbourne. The small flowers have greenish yellow petals and



sepals and a white lip. They open more widely than the flowers of other common *Pholidota* species, such as *Pho. imbricata*.

Pholidota chinensis has such a compact plant habit that a specimen plant can be accommodated quite happily in a 150 mm squat pot. A pine bark compost (5-10 mm) gives good results if the plant is



watered and fertilised frequently during its season of growth and allowed a dry rest during winter. The pot should be suspended using a pot hanger at flowering time (December), so that the inflorescences can dangle freely. This species can also be grown in a heated glasshouse, although it then flowers several months earlier. In my experience, plants

grown in a cosy shade house flower more prolifically than those grown with heat. Possibly the greater temperature change experienced by those plants grown under unheated conditions promotes flowering.

Pleurothallis truncata . The genus *Pleurothallis*, which is endemic to Central and South America, comprises at least 1000 species, perhaps as many as 2000 species, some of them still to be discovered and named. Many have small, inconspicuous flowers but some are real 'jungle gems', despite the relatively small size of their flowers.

Pleurothallis truncata is a plant of medium size for the genus, standing about 200 mm tall. The pointed leaves, each about 100 mm long, are supported on wiry but sturdy stems averaging 150 mm tall. In common with many other species in the genus, it produces its flowers from the junction of the leaf and its stem. Usually there is a single inflorescence per leaf but well grown plants have two. These support two rows of tiny, bright orange globular flowers, no more than 1-2 mm across, each like a miniature tulip. Inflorescences on well-grown plants carry about 20 flowers. The attractiveness of this species is mainly due to the brilliance of the colour and the cute way the flowers lie opposite each other in two rows on the leaf. Some of my orchid friends have seen it growing in giant masses beside paths in cloud forests in the Andes of Ecuador, which must have been a marvellous sight.



Many *Pleurothallis* species, including the above, can be grown in a cosy shade-house in frost-free areas. I have two plants of *Pths. truncata*, one grown in my heated glasshouse and the other in a shade house together with my masdevallias. There is little to choose between the two, apart from the earlier flowering of the plant grown in the glasshouse. Both plants are currently planted in a mix of fine pine bark and Sphagnum moss but over the years I have used a variety of potting mixes for *Pleurothallis* species without finding any one markedly superior to the others. My plants are never allowed to become totally dry, and they are misted frequently in hot weather.



Occasionally *Pleurothallis truncata* produces keikis from the junction of the leaf and its stem. After these keikis have developed roots they can be carefully removed and transplanted into moss. They usually reach flowering size within two or three years.

EDITORS NOTE

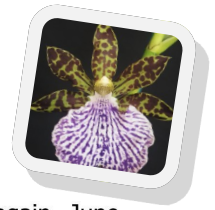
Quite a number of our members receive this Gazette in black and white by mail. Others have elected to have the Gazette directly emailed to them. They receive the Gazette in full colour and have the benefit of beautiful photographs of very colourful orchids and additional articles. They also receive the Gazette up to a week before the mail can deliver it to you others. If you would like to have the colourful version emailed to you send me an email so that I receive your correct email.

Please don't forget that this is your Gazette. If there is anything you would like to see covered or anything you would like to see changed, please let me know. I especially like photographs to include and details of your successes with your orchids.

You can contact me, **Christine Robertson,**

by: Email: kloval@westnet.com.au
Mobile: 0438 363 940

Phone: (08) 8536 3948
Mail: PO Box 454, Strathalbyn SA 5255



Orchid Culture Notes for June

June marks the beginning of winter yet by month end we have our days lengthening out again. June typically sees the first of the frosts in Adelaide. The air tends to be a bit drier at times, and calm clear nights provide the perfect conditions for frost to settle. Fortunately severe frosts in suburbia are rare and most shade houses do provide sufficient protection. By July and August the wind picks up and rain tends to keep frost away, not saying we don't get them. On the subject of cover we should all have at least some additional protection for our more tender orchids. Rain, hail, the wind and just the plain cold all have a detrimental effect on our plants. The colder it is the drier our plants must be to cope. It is best to water only when it is fine and preferably mid morning on a rising temperature with the plan to have all the plants leaves dry by nightfall. Plants in shade houses generally get enough moisture with the natural rainfall anyway. Cover can be as easy as a sheet of plastic or solaweave over a section of your enclosure or placing plants under a sheltered veranda. Use clear plastic as light levels must be as high as possible this time of year. If you are starting to build a new enclosure try to have the minimum amount of shade possible. You can always add shade but you cannot take it away if your roof cover is too shady to start with. Ensure all pots are secured to cope with the winds of winter. Move smaller plants and seedlings to a protected area if you can. Seedlings especially cannot handle the extreme conditions as well as mature plants. The same applies to recently divided plants.

Watering will now be quite infrequent. Cymbidiums, Zygopetalums and Sarcocylus are happy enough to receive normal winter rain. If you grow them under cover then water when they need it. Keep up a regular feeding programme to your Sarcocylus as this their growing season and shortly spikes will show. Also feed up your Zygopetalums as well using a fertiliser with a higher nitrogen component. With many finishing flowering we need to build up those new growths for next season. Many of my orchids are now resting. In particular it's my Cattleyas, Laelias and Ocidiums. There are orchids within this group that will continue to grow through winter as well and these are treated accordingly. I separate them from the resting ones.

Terrestrials are mostly in full growth now and the numbers of flowering plants will begin to increase on the show bench towards the end of the month. Keep an eye out for fungal diseases, caterpillars and water dripping from above eroding your pots. 50% shade is OK to grow most terrestrials but if you have any Diuris then try and give them some full sun. They will reward you for it.

Winter usually means standard shaped Paphiopedilums will start flowering. This is a critical time watering wise as any water that lodges near the embryo flower can cause the whole flower to collapse and rot and that's it until next year. It is wise to give them cover and water by standing the pot in water and let the pot soak it up. That or water the pot, not the plants leaves.

In winter only feed those orchids that appear in active growth. Developing leaves and green root tips are always good indicators of a plant still on the move. When you do feed keep in mind their metabolism has slowed down with the cold and they won't take up as much as they do in the warmer months.

Make it a habit to inspect at least a third of your pots every month. That way they all get picked up at least three times a year. You can then inspect the plant more carefully. Check the undersides of leaves that may harbour a small colony of soft scale or mealy bugs. Feel the weight of the pot. Is it light?

Despite your best intentions regarding watering the fact is that big cymbidium next to it has hogged all the water and hardly any has reached the one you are holding. Occasionally a grower will forget about a plant for ages and then just before a show see it poking its head up and take it in. Of course it wins the show which goes to prove that maybe some plants will only grow good if you forget about them. We all tend to over care for our plants. I've seen a Dendrobium speciosum growing on rocks in full sun most of the day with not a tree within 100 yards. And the rocks were hot to touch and that was April so what extremes does this plant experience in mid-summer! It was perfectly healthy with no signs of scorching.

Flowering wise will see more and more cymbidiums gracing the show bench. Continue to train your spikes and leave any manipulation of the spikes to the warmer part of the day when they are supple. Several adjustments may be required before they are ready to show. Native epiphytes will still mostly be showing growth nodes with some having small spikes poking through. Some cover is good for natives as the immature new spikes are very prone to rotting off or experiencing bud drop if kept wet. The cover will also stop them getting too waterlogged when the rains set in.

Be vigilant with the blue snail pellets from now. Any plant in spike should have a few sprinkled on the surface as a precaution. Also watch out for little green looper caterpillars on those orchids with broad and soft leaves and my favourite woolly bears will soon be on the march. The initial hatch can see up to 50 of the little buggers chewing away at a new growth or spike. One day is all they need. The onset of the cold will drive rats and mice into the protection of our orchid houses. Look out for signs of chewed canes, spikes and the odd dropping. If you had issues with them last year, don't wait till they cause damage this year. Get them before they get the plants.

Winter time is now the time to start weeding pots. Oxalis once established is very hard to pull out yet very easy at the 2 leaf stage. Thistles and milkweed are a little easier. Thistles attract aphids and we don't need that. That's it for June. Basically reduce watering, increase light and provide cover and keep warm!!

Steve Howard

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

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

THE DAYTIME CHAPTER: meets at the Lounge Hall, Marion Church of Christ, corner Marion Road and Alawoona Avenue, Mitchell Park. on the second Thursday of the month at 2.00p.m.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE GAWLER DISTRICTS ORCHID CLUB: meets at the Elderly Centre 37 Fourteenth Street, Gawler at 8 pm on the 2nd Thursday of the Month.

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



**If unclaimed please return to
P.O. Box 1060 Flagstaff Hill S.A. 5159**



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