



THE SOUTH COAST ORCHID CLUB OF SA INC.

Gazette

December 2023

Patron: Coralie Hills FAOC
President: Michael Willoughby



AT A GLANCE

The next General Meeting of the South Coast Orchid Club of South Australia will be held on Monday 11th December 2023 at 8.00 pm. at RSL Hall, 4 Prince George Parade, Colonel Light Gardens. This will be preceded by the Christmas Dinner at 6.30 pm [See page 4 for details of the Dinner]. During the meeting there will be a Kris Kringle, a monster Raffle, some Christmas fun, and a Guest Speaker, John Harris speaking about the Orchid Extravaganza in Singapore. We hope that you will all be there to round off this year in style.

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

DAYTIME CHAPTER: The next meeting will be held on Thursday 14th December 2023 at 12.00 noon. This will be our Christmas Luncheon to be held at the restaurant of the Morphet Arms Hotel.

SOUTHERN REGION: The next meeting will be held at 1.00 pm on Sunday 17th December 2023 in Carrickalinga House, 17-19 Torrens Street, Victor Harbor for a Christmas Social followed by the meeting at 2.00 pm. Our Guest Speaker will be Phil Steer speaking about the 2023 Horsham Orchid Show.

NEW MEMBERS: The Club would like to welcome four new members Margie Brown, Sue Dowling, Russell and Joy Gardiner. We hope that your time with the Club will be a happy one and that you learn a lot about the orchids that we all love so much.

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.

DEADLINES FOR NEXT GAZETTES
21 January and 25 February

Website: <http://www.scocsa.net>
E-Mail: scocsa@outlook.com
Address: PO Box 1060, Flagstaff Hill SA 5159
ABN 83 245 384 076





YOUR COMMITTEE FOR 2023

PRESIDENT:	Michael Willoughby	0479 162 527
SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT:	Malcolm Mangelsdorf	
VICE PRESIDENT:	Kevin Western	
TREASURER:	Anne Steer	8270 3090
SECRETARY:	Marilyn Buckerfield	
COMMITTEE:	Oui Ju	
	Richard Crinion	
	Craig Humfrey	
	Phil Steer	
	Carolyn Ponsana	
	Alan Miller	
	Graham Smith	

NON COMMITTEE POSITIONS:		
Registrar	Phil Steer	0438 891 612
Editor	Christine Robertson	0438 363 940
Photographer	Neil Cooper	
Convenor S. R. Group	Chris Heysen	0419 386 769
Convenors Daytime Chapter	Alan Miller	0434 052 676
	Richard Crinion	
	Anne Steer	0418 840 427
Convenor Main Learners Group	Craig Humfrey	

LIFE MEMBERS

* denotes Member who has passed away.

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

SUBSCRIPTIONS:

Subscriptions for 2024 are now due. There will be no increase in subscriptions for 2024. We do value your membership and seeing you at meetings each month.

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
(Use your grower number for Reference)

Account No.: 545457040



President's Message

On behalf of your Committee I would like to wish you all a very Merry Christmas and a very happy 2024. Our thoughts at this time of year are with those of us that are on the get well list, a speedy recovery to all.

The annual Sarcophilus Show and was once again success for the South Coast Orchid Club of South Australia taking into consideration that this year saw the Sarcs flower earlier than usual. All members are to be congratulated for their support of the Sarcophilus Show, there being a total of 36 plants displayed. A great variety of plants were entered across all divisions, a fantastic effort by the members who put plants into the Show. The Champion plant was Sarcophilus (George Colthup x Lyn). Congratulations to Jane and Don Higgs for their winning plant, and winning the George and Patty Abell Trophy.

The December meeting is our Christmas meeting, starting with our Christmas Dinner and then followed by the meeting with a monster Raffle, Kris Kringle, with John Harris giving a presentation on the Marina Bay Sands Orchid Festival which was held in Singapore earlier this year and lots of Christmas fun. Hope to see you there.

I would like to thank everyone who has helped during the year for a job well done. Without your help it would not be possible to enjoy the year that we were able to have. It is always appreciated by the members and your committee.

Also a reminder that we are moving to a new address in 2024 for our monthly meetings for the Main Group the meeting will return to the first Wednesday of the Month. The location is The Marion-Warradale Uniting Church Hall Cnr. Township Road and Church Crescent Marion.

It is the time to be thinking about who will be running your Club in 2024. Nomination need to be handed to the Treasurer by the close of the December meeting.

I wish you all a Merry Christmas and a Happy and Safe New Year.

Successful growing & showing

Michael Willoughby



Happy Birthday

**DONNA MEEUWSEN, JOHN GAY, VERA BASTIAN,
LEON CROWHURST, CRAIG HUMFREY,
RAELENE GARDNER, JANET ADAMS,
GORDON NINNES, BOB CLAYTON, ALAN CLAYTON,
ROBYN TEMPLAR, JOY GARDINER,
ERNA VAN LEUVEREN**



Is your name in the Birthday Book ?? See Anne Steer



ORCHID CALENDAR 2023



CHRISTMAS DINNER MAIN MEETING

Monday 11th December 2023 6.30pm
RSL Hall, 4 Prince George Parade, Colonel Light Gardens
[Details of dinner below **NB Menu closes Monday 27 November**]

MAIN MEETING

Monday 11th December 2023 8.00 pm\
RSL Hall, 4 Prince George Parade, Colonel Light Gardens
There will be a Kris Kringle, a monster Raffle and Christmas Fun
Guest Speaker: John Harris on the Orchid Extravaganza in
Singapore

DAYTIME CHAPTER

Thursday 16th December 2023 12.00 noon
Christmas Lunch at the Restaurant of the Morphet Arms Hotel.

SOUTHERN REGION MEETING

Sunday 17th December 2023 1.00 pm for Christmas Social
Carrickalinga House, Victor Harbor
(Members to bring a plate of nibbles, sandwiches or cakes to share.)
Meeting at 2.00 pm to include a Kris Kringle and Monster Raffle.
Guest Speaker Phil Steer on the Horsham Orchid Show

THERE WILL BE NO MEETING IN JANUARY 2024

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Wednesday 7th February 2024 8.00pm
The Marion-Warradale Uniting Church Hall, Cnr. Township Road
and Church Crescent, Marion.

CHRISTMAS DINNER 11th DECEMBER 2023

The RSL will provide the following menu for our Club Christmas Dinner this year, The Dinner will be served at 6.30 pm and finish by 7.45 pm so that the meeting can take place, starting at 8.00 pm. There will be a Kris Kringle, a monster Raffle, some Christmas fun, and a Guest Speaker, John Harris. We hope that you will all be there to round off this year in style.

N.B. CLOSING MONDAY 27TH NOVEMBER

The Dinner must be pre-ordered when paying. Payment must be made prior to the Night, Payment can be made on line [BSB 105-145 Account No. 545457040 Account Name SCOCSA]. Please use your Grower Number plus an X (to advise Xmas Dinner), or you may pay Anne Steer at the meeting. If paying on line please email Anne with Menu Choices [steera@bigpond.com]

There will be no BYO Drinks.
Water will be provided. Drinks may be purchased at the Bar.

N.B. Orders for the menu close on Monday 27th November

MENU

\$26 EACH Main Course

Beef Schnitzel with Chips & Salad
Chicken Kiev with Seasonal Veggies
Fish with Salad & Chips

\$8 EACH Desert

Bavarian Cake
Berry Danish &
Custard

END OF YEAR BUSINESS

NOMINATIONS FOR COMMITTEE:

At the close of the December meeting we need nomination forms filled in by members nominating other members for Committee positions. Pick up nomination forms from Anne at the meeting. Most positions to be vacated can be re-nominated.

PERPETUAL TROPHIES :

Please return all Perpetual Trophies to the Secretary at the December meeting or as soon as possible.

CAN YOU HELP YOUR CLUB IN 2024?

Help is needed for many small tasks to help the Club to function well. You can talk to Anne Steer if you would be able to help. You do not need to be on the Committee but your help would be very valuable.

December is the time to think about becoming a Committee member. The following Committee positions will become vacant in 2024: 2 Committee members.

Committee members are expected to be committed to the South Coast Orchid Club by assisting the Club to continually grow and to promote orchids. The responsibilities that the Committee members are required to assist with are:

- Being available for the main meeting 1st Wednesday of the month and Committee meetings on the 2nd Wednesday of the month 7.30 – 9.30pm.
- Remaining after the main meeting to help clean up the hall and kitchen.
- Helping at our Shows by manning the trading table between 7am and 9pm. A responsible person must be in charge at all times during shopping hours.
- Assisting in transporting trestles etc. prior to Show to Shopping Centre.
- Assisting with putting in and taking out of the Show.
- Having a knowledge of orchids and a rapport with people so that the public can be helped when purchasing from the trading table.

If you are interested in becoming a Committee member or can assist in any way please ring Anne on 8270 3090 or Michael on 0479 162 527



WAINS' ORCHID EXCELLENCE FERTILIZER

**1 Litre pack Part A and Part B
\$25**

**2.5 Litre pack Part A and Part B
\$45**

**If you wish to order please
contact Bill Jayne on
0419 039 022**



November Results List

Ref. No.

Points Awarded

Open Division

Laeliinae - Standard under 100mm

745	C. Royal Beau 'Dendi'	Michael Willoughby & Oui Ju (1252)	3
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Orchid Genera not listed elsewhere - Hybrid

749	Phrag. Gerald 'Red Ribbons'	Michael Willoughby & Oui Ju (1252)	3
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Orchid Genera not listed elsewhere - Species

750	V. tricolor	Michael Willoughby & Oui Ju (1252)	3
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Paphiopedilum - Species

746	Paph. hirsutissimum var. esquirol	Michael Willoughby & Oui Ju (1252)	3
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747	Paph. lowii	Michael Willoughby & Oui Ju (1252)	2
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748	Paph. delenatii 'Vincent Vista'	Michael Willoughby & Oui Ju (1252)	1
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First Division

Australian Native Epiphyte - Hybrid

752	Sarco. (Maria x Kulnura Absolute)	Laurie & Susan Carter (1303)	3
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753	Sarco. (Duno Nickys Twin x Elegance)	Beth Stronach (836)	2
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Cymbidium 60 - 90mm - Species

761	Cym. lowianum	Laurie & Susan Carter (1303)	3
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Cymbidium 60 - 90mm All colours in Non-std

759	Cym. Jack Hudlow 'Emerald'	Laurie & Susan Carter (1303)	3
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760	Cym. Kimberley Splash 'Tee Pee'	Laurie & Susan Carter (1303)	2
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Cymbidium over 90mm - Species

758	Cym. lowianum	Beth Stronach (836)	3
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Cymbidium under 60 All Colours inc Non-std

762	Cym. Cricket 'Rosetta'	Phil and Anne Steer (514)	3
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763	Cym. (Cricket x Plush Canyon)	Laurie & Susan Carter (1303)	2
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Laeliinae - Cluster

755	Ctt. (Trick or Treat x Hsing Yu Red Pearl)	Laurie & Susan Carter (1303)	2
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Laeliinae - Non Standard

757	C. Margaret Degenhardt 'Saturn'	Laurie & Susan Carter (1303)	3
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Laeliinae - Species

756	Psh. cochleata	Laurie & Susan Carter (1303)	3
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Laeliinae - Standard under 100mm

754	C. Unknown	Beth Stronach (836)	3
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Oncidiinae - Hybrid < 60mm

764	Oncsa. Aloha Iwanaga	Laurie & Susan Carter (1303)	3
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765	Gom. Moon Shadow 'Tiger Tail'	Laurie & Susan Carter (1303)	2
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Orchid Genera not listed elsewhere - Species

751	V. tricolor 'RIPA'	Beth Stronach (836)	3
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Second Division

Cymbidium under 60 All Colours inc Non-std

766	Cym. Len Southward 'Tyabb Falls'	Helen McIntosh (299)	3
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Oncidiinae - Hybrid > 60mm

768	Mps. Golden Snows	Geoff Richardson (190)	3
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Orchid Genera not listed elsewhere - Hybrid

769	Phal. Unknown	Coral Tillmanns (212)	3
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770	Phal. Unknown	Coral Tillmanns (212)	2
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771	Phal. Unknown	Coral Tillmanns (212)	1
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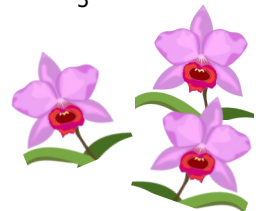
Orchid Genera not listed elsewhere - Species

772	Masd. coccinea 'Pleasant Park'	Geoff Richardson (190)	3
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Paphiopedilum - Non Standard

767	Paph. Lebaudyannum	Geoff Richardson (190)	3
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2023 Sarcophilus Show Results List



OPEN DIVISION

Sarcophilus - Specimen

Sarco. Heidi 'Ross Watts'	Michael Willoughby & Oui Ju (1252)	3
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Sarco. Heidi 'Ross Watts'	Michael Willoughby & Oui Ju (1252)	2
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Sarcophilus - Seedling

Sarco. Kulnura Passion	Michael Willoughby & Oui Ju (1252)	1
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Sarcophilus - hartmannii species

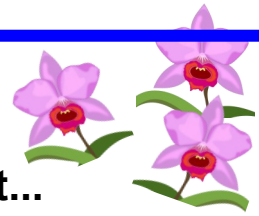
Sarco. hartmannii 'Blue Knob'	Jane & Don Higgs (1302)	3
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Sarcophilus - Intergeneric

Pichs. Merrymaker x Sarco. Nugget	Michael Willoughby & Oui Ju (1252)	3
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Sarcophilus - Hybrid White/Cream

Sarco. Racheal	Jane & Don Higgs (1302)	3
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2023 Sarcochilus Show Results List cont...

Sarcochilus - Hybrid White with red

Sarco. (George Colthup x Lyn)	Jane & Don Higgs (1302)	3
Sarco. (Kulnura ? x Kulnura Absolute)	Jane & Don Higgs (1302)	1

Sarcochilus - Hybrid any other colour

Sarco. Galaxy 'Golden Circle'	Jane & Don Higgs (1302)	3
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BEST HYBRID - Sarcochilus

Sarco. (George Colthup x Lyn)	Jane & Don Higgs (1302)	3
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BEST SPECIES - Sarcochilus

Sarco. hartmannii 'Blue Knob'	Jane & Don Higgs (1302)	3
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BEST SEEDLING - Sarcochilus

Sarco. [Fiesta x (Karla x Fizzy Dove)]	Jane & Don Higgs (1302)	3
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BEST SPECIMEN - Sarcochilus

Sarco. Heidi 'Ross Watts'	Michael Willoughby & Oui Ju (1252)	3
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FIRST DIVISION

Sarcochilus - Seedling

Sarco. [Fiesta x (Karla x Fizzy Dove)]	Laurie & Susan Carter (1303)	3
Sarco. Kulnura Momentum 'All on Red'	Bill Jayne (1180)	2

Sarcochilus - Hybrid White/Cream

Sarco. (Kulnura Coral x Kulnura High)	Laurie & Susan Carter (1303)	2
Sarco. Heidi	Laurie & Susan Carter (1303)	1

Sarcochilus - Hybrid Red/Pink

Sarco. (Maria x Kulnura Absolute)	Laurie & Susan Carter (1303)	3
Sarco. Berrylicious 'Supersize'	Laurie & Susan Carter (1303)	2
Sarco. Kulnura Chatter	Bill Jayne (1180)	1

Sarcochilus - Hybrid White with red

Sarco. Marias Child	Laurie & Susan Carter (1303)	2
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Sarcochilus - Hybrid any other colour

Sarco. (Kulnura Coral x Kulnura High Melba)	Laurie & Susan Carter (1303)	2
Sarco. (Parma x Kulnura Coral)	Laurie & Susan Carter (1303)	1

SECOND DIVISION

Sarcochilus - Specimen

Sarco. Unknown	Janet Adams & Gordon Ninnies (1195)	1
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PLANT COMMENTARY – NOVEMBER 2023

There were a good number of plants benched across all divisions and it was pleasing to see the second division table with a good number of plants.

An apology to Vicky Cooper is required. In last month's Gazette the Plant of the Night was in error. It should have read: "The plant of Open Division and Plant of the Night chosen by the Judges was *Cym.* Pee Wee 'Brownroy' grown by Neil & Vicky Cooper." Apologies Vicki and Neil.

Orchid of Second Division and Plant of the Night

The plant chosen by the Judges was grown by Geoff Richardson and was a Beautiful *Miltoniopsis* Golden Snows.

This was only a small plant but was carrying three gorgeous flowers of pure white with a bright central yellow mask at the top of the skirt and pollenae. The shape was excellent and the flowers were clean and fresh.

Congratulations Geoff.

Orchid of Second Division Plant of the Night

Mps. Golden Snows

Grown by Geoff Richardson

Photo Neil Cooper



PLANT COMMENTARY – NOVEMBER 2023 cont ...

Orchid of First Division

The plant of First Division was grown by Beth Stronach and was *Vanda tricolor* var. *suave* 'RIPA' HCC/AOC.

The plant was a tall one carrying three lovely heads of striking flowers of cream with dark brown spotting and a dark purple labellum.

Well done Beth.



Orchid of First Division
***Vanda tricolor* var. *suave* 'RIPA'**
HCC/AOC
 Grown by Beth Stronach
 Photo by Neil Cooper



Orchid of Open Division
Paph. hirsutissimum
var. *esquirolii*
 Grown by
 Michael Willoughby & Oui Ju
 Photos Neil Cooper

Orchid of Open Division

The plant that was selected for Open Division was *Paph. hirsutissimum* var. *esquirolii* grown by Michael Willoughby and Oui Ju.

The plant was carrying a single flower with a bud still to open. A very well grown plant that filled the small pot. The flower was a contrast in green from the dark dorsal to the lighter labellum with white tips on the lateral segments. A real eye catcher that was a classic shape.

Well done Michael & Oui.



CHAMPION SARCOCHILUS

2023 Sarcochilus Show (The George & Patti Abell Trophy)

The annual Sarco show continues to attract a good deal of support and competition, This year the numbers were down with only 36 plants tabled.

And the winning Sarcochilus was *Sarco* (George Colthup x Lyn) grown by Jane & Don Higgs. Not a big plant but the flowers made up for it. Well shape flowers of white background with dappled pink on the outer parts of the petals and sepals. The central portion of the flowers were a bold red encircling the bright yellow chin.

Congratulations Jane & Don.



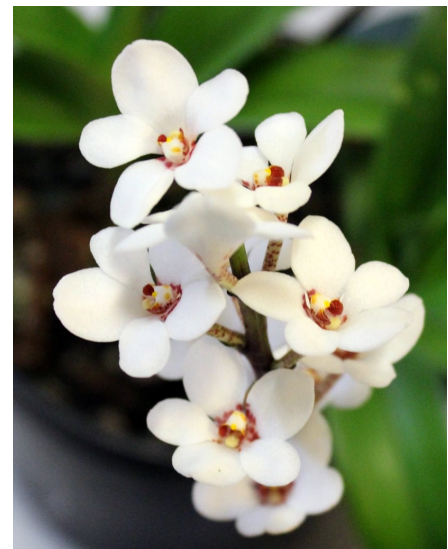
Phil Steer presents Jane Higgs with the George and Patty ABELL Trophy for the Best Sarcochilus at the Recent Sarcochilus Show

Photos Neil Cooper



BEST SPECIMEN

Sarco. Heidi 'Ross Watts'
Michael Willoughby & Oui Ju
Photo Neil Cooper



BEST SPECIES

Sarco. hartmannii 'Blue Knob'
Jane & Don Higgs
Photo Neil Cooper

Thank you to our Judges for a job well done! And a special thank you to Wendy Lodge and Graeme Hazledine for helping us with the Sarco. judging.

Good Growing

Phil Steer
Registrar



DAYTIME CHAPTER

Thursday 23rd November 2023



Hi everyone,

14 members attended our November Daytime Chapter meeting. We welcomed our Guest Speaker Jane Higgs who shared her vast knowledge on Terrestrial Orchids and provided an insight into her and Don's orchid collection and the numerous locations of the various species throughout their property.

Many thanks to Jane for another educational presentation.

Plant of the day was won by Coral Tillmanns. **Door Prize:** Richard Wilson



Lucky Name Badge: Josie Ogrowsky

November Birthday: David Williams

A big thank you for the great response to our December meeting Christmas lunch commencing 12 noon, 14th December in the restaurant at the Morphet Arms Hotel.

Advance Notice: The guest speaker for our February 2024 meeting will be Bill Jayne speaking on Sarcophilus and fertilizers. So don't miss this informative session.

We wish everyone a Merry Christmas and a Prosperous New Year.



Members listen attentively to Jane Higgs speaking on Terrestrial Orchids

Next Meeting : **Xmas Luncheon**

Thursday December 14th – 12 noon
Restaurant of the Morphet Arms Hotel

There will be a non-gender Kris Kringle held to a maximum value of \$15.00



Alan Miller

0434052676

Richard Crinion

Anne Steer



SOUTHERN REGION MEETING Sunday 19th November 2023

Convenor, Chris Heysen, opened the meeting at 2.00 pm welcoming the 26 members and one visitor (Bob Clayton's wife Robyn) present. And welcome to our guest speaker John Harris. (And Coralie Hills – our Club patron and President of OCSA.) As I reported in the Newsletter John has kindly agreed to step in at short notice as Trevor Garrard had to cancel. John will be talking about the Orchid Extravaganza in the Flower Dome at Marina Bay Sands in Singapore.

Apologies: Dianne Cawley, Alan Clayton, Helen Humphrys, and John and Bev Gay.

Thank you to Phil Steer for running the the Learners Group session for today.

Guest Speaker: Our guest speaker, John Harris, showed us some truly spectacular pictures of the orchid displays in the world famous Flower Dome in Singapore. It is remarkable how in one single, albeit very large, space the curators have been able to create such a diverse range of cultural conditions – from dry arid climates to humid tropical jungles. For those of us who try to grow the orchids of the tropics the displays were quite daunting – Phalaenopsis with 20-22 flowers per spike!!

Many thanks John for a very interesting presentation – from a personal point of view you took Lyn and me back in time and also made us determined to get back to Singapore again soon.

Birthday Prize: Genny Huxtable
Lucky Door Prize: Bob Clayton

Lucky Name Badge: Chris Heysen

Announcements:

1. Sid James's orchid collection has become available and although it has received no care at all since his death a year ago the plants are in a pretty fair condition. Sid had a very extensive collection – mostly Cyms but with many other genera as well. They are in fact proof of how hard it is to kill orchids.
2. Dudley and Andrew and Phil and Anne have repotted and cleaned up some of the better plants. These plants are on the Trading table today and more will be available at next month's meeting.
3. It is proposed that the proceeds will in part go towards a new Memorial Trophy in Sid's name. More details in due course when/if this is approved by the Committee.

- 4 Next meeting is our Christmas meeting – for the past several years we have had a Kris Kringle. Chris asked members if they would like to do this again. It was agreed – with an approx. \$10 limit on value.
- 5 It was also agreed that instead of the usual Learner's Group we would have a Christmas social starting at 1:00pm. Members to bring a plate of nibbles, sandwiches or cakes to share. The normal meeting would then start at 2:00pm,

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

Judging: was carried out by the Registrar Phil Steer and Jane and Don Higgs.

Judges Commentary: Phil Steer.

Next meeting – Sunday 17th December. Guest speaker will be Phil Steer who will be talking about the Horsham Orchid Show. As mentioned above there will also be more plants from Sid James's collection available for sale. And we will have a special Christmas raffle!

The meeting closed at 3:10pm and was followed by everyone joining in to share a cuppa and a selection of cakes and cakes and biscuits.

Chris Heysen

0419 386 769

Southern Region November Results List

Ref. No.

Points Awarded

First Division

Australian Native Epiphyte - Hybrid

479	Sarco. Newbold Telluride	Genny & Dudley Huxtable (279)	3
480	Sarco. Fitzhart 'Fusilier'	Genny & Dudley Huxtable (279)	2

Cymbidium 60 - 90mm - Species

485	Cym. Cricket 'Invincibles'	Genny & Dudley Huxtable (279)	3
486	Cym. (canaliculatum x James Webeck)	Genny & Dudley Huxtable (279)	2
487	Cym. Cricket 'Rosetta'	Eileen Pinnock (519)	1

Cymbidium 60 - 90mm All colours in Non-std

483	Cym. Francie Porter 'Enid'	Eileen Pinnock (519)	3
484	Cym. Sarah Jean 'Peach'	Genny & Dudley Huxtable (279)	2

Laeliinae - Cluster

481	Ctt. Chit Chat 'Tangerine'	Genny & Dudley Huxtable (279)	3
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Laeliinae - Non Standard

482	C. Rosie's Surprise	Genny & Dudley Huxtable (279)	2
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Laeliinae - Species

488	Psy. atropurpurea	Chris and Lyn Heysen (1140)	3
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Orchid Genera not listed elsewhere - Hybrid

489	Den. TJ's Tangerine Curl	Chris and Lyn Heysen (1140)	3
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Second Division

Australian Native Epiphyte - Hybrid

469	Sarco. Purity 'Titan'	Bob Clayton (143)	3
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Cymbidium 60 - 90mm All colours in Non-std

473	Cym. Francie Porter 'Enid'	Margaret & Warren Yelland (350)	3
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Cymbidium under 60 All Colours inc Non-std

474	Cym. Little Beauty	Margaret & Warren Yelland (350)	2
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Laeliinae - Cluster

470	Ctt. Trick or Treat	Margaret & Warren Yelland (350)	3
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Laeliinae - Non Standard

471	Ctt. Meadii	Bob Clayton (143)	3
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472	Rlc. Lim Theng Him	Margaret & Warren Yelland (350)	2
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Orchid Genera not listed elsewhere - Hybrid

476	Phal. Unknown	Heather & Ruth McDonald & Creedy (300)	3
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477	Phal. Unknown	Graham & Janette Smith (217)	2
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478	Phal. Flashdance	Margaret & Warren Yelland (350)	1
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SOUTHERN REGION PLANT COMMENTARY

This month saw a nice cross section of plants benched all of which were all of good quality. The season is showing a slow down with fewer plants shown. We are seeing the late flowering Cymbidiums, and these were a real display of colour with volumes of flowers.

Orchid of Second Division

The plant chosen by the Judges was a lovely Cymbidium *Cym. Little Beauty* grown by Warren & Margaret Yelland.

The plant was carrying four ovely racemes of mottled tan flowers with a contrasting dark red labellum.

This plant has *Cym. Cricket* and *Cym. canaliculatum* as its parents. Very attractive flowers on a well grown plant.

Well done Warren & Margaret.



ORCHID OF SECOND DIVISION

Cym. Little Beauty

Grown By
Margaret & Warren Yelland
Photo Jane Higgs



ORCHID OF FIRST DIVISION

PLANT OF THE DAY

Cym. Cricket 'Invincibles'

Grown By Genny & Dudley Huxtable
Photos Jane Higgs

Orchid of First Division and Orchid of the Day

The plant of First Division and Plant of the Day was grown by Genny & Dudley Huxtable and was a fabulous plant of *Cym. Cricket 'Invincibles'*. *Cym. Cricket* is a primary hybrid consisting of the species *Cym. devonianum* and *Cym. madidum*. This clone has been awarded on 40 occasions. The plant displayed was carrying 16 beautiful long dangling racemes of soft light tan flowers with the contrasting red labellum.

Congratulations Genny & Dudley.

Thank you to our Judges, Jane & Don for a job well done!
Good Growing!

Phil Steer
Registrar

ORCHID SPECIES NAMES SIMPLIFIED? by Brian Milligan

Those new to orchids usually prefer to grow hybrids at first, partly because they find their names less confusing than those of species orchids.

The name of every species orchid is made up of two terms, the first being a noun describing the genus (which is simply a collective name for a group of similar objects). The second term (known as the species epithet) is an adjective that describes a particular species more fully. Both terms always have Latin endings, even though in some cases the words themselves are not Latin but derived from the Greek, English or some other language.

The genus term may be purely descriptive, as in *Phalaenopsis*, which is derived from the Greek *phalaina* (moth) and *opsis* (appearance of). But in other cases the genus term may be derived from the name of a person, as in *Cattleya*, named after Mr. Cattley, grower of the first member of the genus to flower in Britain (in 1818). Another example is the genus *Lycaste*, named after Lycaste, the beautiful daughter of Priam, last king of Troy.

Similarly, the species epithet may be purely descriptive or it may commemorate a person or perhaps the place where that species was first found. In the case of species epithets, there is a further complication, because Latin adjectives have different endings, depending upon the noun to which they apply. Examples such as *Sarcochilus falcatus*, *Epidendrum falcatum* and *Neofinetia falcata* are easy to understand, but you need to be a Latin scholar to understand why *Cymbidium suave* and *Trichopilia suavis* are also correctly named.

A few common descriptive species epithets, their alternative endings (in bold) and their meanings are listed below:

aemulus, *aemula*, *aemulum* = outstanding
caudatus, *caudata*, *caudatum* = with tails
falcatus, *falcata*, *falcatum* = sickle-shaped
punctatus, *punctata*, *punctatum* = spotted

amabilis, *amabile* = beautiful
barbatus, *barbatum* = bearded
humilis, *humile* = dwarf
suavis, *suave* = sweet-scented

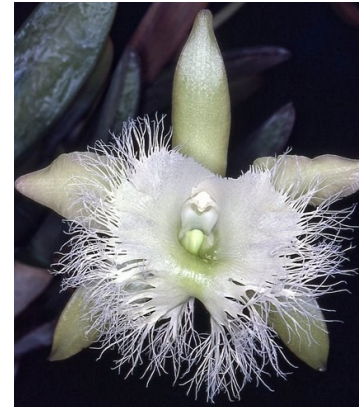
Examples of species epithets that commemorate people are *Bifrenaria harrisoniae*, *Coelogyme dayanum* and *Cymbidium devonianum* (named after Mrs. Harrison of Liverpool, John Day of London and the sixth Duke of Devonshire, all prominent 19th century amateur orchid growers) and *Cymbidium lowianum*, *Masdevallia veitchiana* and *Paphiopedilum sanderianum*, named after Hugh Low, James Veitch & Frederick Sander, three nurserymen who were also well known in the 1800s. The epithets of species orchids named after their place of discovery always end in *-ense* or *-ensis* (meaning from). Examples are *Paphiopedilum malipoense* (named after the province of Malipo in China), *Masdevallia towarensis* (named after the town of Tovar in Venezuela) and *Paphiopedilum philippinensis* (from the Philippines).

Congratulations to those who have read this far, especially if you understand more now than when you started! Actually the names of species orchids are no more difficult to remember than those of people – the main difference being that the surname (genus) of the orchid comes first and its given name (species epithet) comes second. Just imagine that they're Roman citizens (with Latin names) and you'll have no trouble at all! Unfortunately, that advice is useless to me – I can seldom remember the names of people to whom I'm introduced and sometimes I have difficulty in recalling the names of friends I've known for years!

ORCHIDS IN GUATEMALA by Brian Milligan

For such a small country, only half the area of the State of Victoria, Guatemala provides a home for a surprising number of orchid species. According to Carlos Limaza, a resident of Guatemala City who wrote an article on the orchids of Guatemala for the Proceedings of the 11th World Orchid Conference in 1984, about 650 different orchid species in 90 different genera have been found. Limaza describes about 70 species in his article but I mention only 20 here – those that I grow or have grown at one time. Many of them are suitable for intermediate conditions and quite a few grow and flower in a Melbourne shade-house.

Those found near sea level require warm conditions, and I found by experience that *Rhyncholaelia* (once *Brassavola*) *digbyana* would not flower in my rather shady glasshouse that I maintain at a minimum temperature of about 10°C. So I gave it into Fred Stewart's care and soon 'enjoyed' seeing him flower it in his warmer, brighter conditions. *Rl. digbyana*, which has a delightfully perfumed flower with a frilly lip, has been extensively used with the genus to make brassocattleya and brassolaeliocattleya hybrids.



Rhyncholaelia digbyana

Some of the species that Lizama lists that I grow without heat are: *Epidendrum radicans*, the crucifix orchid that is widespread and common through Central America at altitudes up to 1800 m; *Epidendrum porpax*, another widespread species found in pine or oak forests at altitudes to 2000 m; *Prosthechea* (syn. *Encyclia*) *baculus* and *Psh. cochleata* (the cockleshell orchid), found at altitudes up to 1700 m, although they do better at lower altitudes. Certainly I find that *Psh. cochleata* produces more and larger flowers when grown in my heated glasshouse.



Prosthechea cochleata



Epidendrum porpax



Prosthechea baculus



Epidendrum radicans

Oncidium ornithorhynchum, one of the few oncidium species with pink flowers, is found in humid forests at altitudes to 1500 m. Many Victorians grow *Oncidium sphacelatum* under shade-house conditions, and are generally disappointed in the results. The reason is obvious - In Guatemala it grows only at altitudes up to 800 m, and thus requires a heated glasshouse. *Rossioglossum grande* is the largest-flowered orchid species found in Guatemala, where it grows at altitudes up to 2600 m, and is therefore quite suited to outdoor culture here. The reason that so many growers fail with this species is that they do not provide a long resting period without water during winter. *Rossioglossum williamsianum* grows under the same conditions. *Maxillaria cucullata* grows under a range of conditions (as a terrestrial lithophyte or epiphyte) at altitudes to 3300 m, and is well suited to outdoor cultivation in Melbourne.



Onc.ornithorhynchum



Onc. sphacelatum



Rossioglossum grande



Maxillaria cucullata

Guatemala is home to several cattleya species, including *Guaranthe* (*Cattleya*) *skinneri*, *Gur. (C.) aurantiaca*, *Gur. (C.) bowringiana* and the natural hybrid *Gur. (C.) Guatemalensis*. Although all except *Gur. skinneri* are found at altitudes to 1600 m, they definitely grow and flower better with winter heat. Surprisingly, Lizama states that *Laelia anceps* requires a warm climate, although most if not all of us grow this species without heat in Melbourne.

Lizama lists seven Guatemalan lycaste species, and the altitudes at which they are found. *Lycaste aromatica* and *Lyc. deppei* are found at altitudes to 1200 m. In my experience they grow and flower well in a cosy shade house but do better if provided with heated winter quarters. *Lyc. cochleata* is said to prefer a temperate or warm climate, yet my plant, grown in the shade-house, bears attractive green and yellow flowers in April. *Lyc. virginalis* (syn. *Lyc. skinneri*) is found at altitudes to 1800 m, and is said to like a cold climate. Regardless, this species does better for me in the glasshouse, possibly because the evaporative cooler provides it with cooler conditions that it would receive outdoors during summer. *Lycaste lasioglossa* and *Lyc. tricolor*, found at altitudes to 2700 m, would seem to make them ideal candidates for outdoor culture.



Guaranthe skinneri



Gur. Guatemalensis



Lycaste aromatica



Lycaste virginalis

SCALE AND ITS CONTROL by Denis Oliver

The armoured scale insects are some of the most successful plant-eating arthropods. They occur almost everywhere that perennial vascular plants are found, with the exception of a few oceanic islands. They adapt readily when introduced to new environments and in particular they like the artificial conditions provided by hothouse culture.

The Life Cycle . This is a general description of the life cycle, as there are numerous differences in behaviour between different species of scale. Some mature female scale insects produce eggs, which hatch soon after laying, while others are live-bearers that lay crawlers. Female live-bearers continue to breed for 20-50 days, depending on the species, temperature and other conditions. Within a few hours male and female crawlers exit a flap in the rear of the female's shell and move off in search of new sites to colonise. They usually settle within a few centimetres of the parent but are theoretically capable of covering up to 150 metres. They are also dispersed by the hands and clothing of nursery workers and by other mechanical means. The crawlers settle on a new site within a day or two, withdraw their legs, insert feeding stylets into the host and begin feeding, growing and secreting their protective cover. Once their feeding stylets are in place, the crawlers do not move again.

They now undergo several stages of metamorphosis, which culminate in sexual maturity. Then, in the case of the male, a small gnat exits its shell and searches for a female scale with which to mate. The male gnat is unable to feed and is relatively short-lived. The female is mated through a flap in the rear of her shell; she then proceeds to produce another generation of crawlers. Un-mated females die after a short time. During the growing stages there are short periods of feeding (each approx. three days), followed by longer non-feeding stages (each approx. eight days). These non-feeding stages must be kept in mind when attempting to control scale with systemic insecticides. The scale's hard shell also reduces the effectiveness of many surface-acting contact sprays.

Control Methods and Materials: Scale tends to colonise most heavily on the underside of leaves and towards leaf axils. Any control measure needs to take this factor into consideration, as well as the existence of the protective shell and the dormant phases of the life cycle as described above. Surface-acting (contact) sprays, such as white oil, carbaryl and pyrethrins, need to be applied so as to cover the entire plant, especially under the leaves and into the leaf axils.

The traditional spray is white oil (also known as summer oil) in one of its many forms. It works by smothering the insect, both in its adult and crawler stages. Once dry, white oil remains effective for 5-14 days, depending on any additives present and the frequency and volume of subsequent watering. The advantages of white oil include effectiveness, low toxicity to both the user and the environment, and low cost. Its main disadvantage is phyto-toxicity, as white oil will damage flower buds and may also damage sensitive leaves. This phyto-toxicity is caused by two factors, namely, (a) UV radiation, which causes the breakdown of the oil to phyto-toxic components, and (b) rapid uptake of oil by the leaves, which may cause cell membranes to rupture.

Some products now on the market contain stabilisers to retard breakdown by UV-radiation and 'safeners', which retard uptake of oil by the plant. One such product is D-C-Pron Plus, which is sold as Pest Oil®. To my knowledge it has not been tried on orchids, so it should be applied with caution, especially to the flowers. Newer topical insecticides, such as piprenol and permethrin (a synthetic pyrethrin), are effective against scale. White oil is useful when mixed with these insecticides, as it enhances their spread and adhesion to the leaves.

Systemic sprays are effective against scale only in its feeding stages. Depending on the severity of infestation, repeat spraying may be necessary. It is questionable whether amateur growers should take the risk of handling and applying these potentially dangerous chemicals, especially when safer alternatives are available.

Growers with small collections often physically wipe scale from their plants' leaves. **TAKE CARE!** The scale infestation is invariably worse nearer the base of the leaf. Naturally, one tends to press harder where the pest is thickest. The base of the leaf usually has a pronounced V-profile and the chances of splitting the leaf at this point are quite high. This will not only damage the plant but will also release sap onto the cleaning cloth and the hands of the operator. Unless care is taken, virus could be transmitted from an infected plant to others.

Growers often use an aqueous solution of either white oil or methylated spirit to wipe orchid leaves. The methylated spirit is said to help break down the waxy scale shell but I believe that a single wipe would be unlikely to kill scale in this way. Although wiping with white oil or methylated spirits removes scale, it does not kill any virus particles released if the leaves are damaged. If you are cleaning leaves, use a fresh piece of disposable hand towel for each plant, and wash your hands thoroughly. Don't dip your cleaning materials or hands in any solutions that could be contaminated with virus. As an added precaution you could use disposable gloves, which are now very cheap and readily available in a range of sizes and colours. Ants are often mentioned in the context of spreading scale. They are certainly attracted to the secretions of scale insects but to my knowledge they play no part in its dispersal.

It has been suggested that a good way to rid plants of scale is to dip the entire plant in a solution of a suitable insecticide at re-potting time. This procedure certainly ensures good coverage, avoids physical leaf damage and reduces the chance of spray drift. However, unless infestation is minor, a follow-up spray may be necessary.

Many of us are using predatory mites to control red spider, so widespread use of insecticidal sprays is undesirable. If your collection is not large, it may be possible to wipe scale from the distal, more accessible parts of the leaves and to use a small hand-pump sprayer to treat the axils and leaf bases only. White oil would be the measure of choice here because of its low toxicity to predatory mites. Several species of insects that feed on scale are sold commercially. Various species of ladybirds, in both their larval and adult stages, consume scale insects. I recently introduced several containers of red chilochorus (*Chilochorus circumdatus*) into one of my cymbidium houses. If this treatment successfully controls scale, it will be excellent to use in combination with predatory mites, which control red spider.

Does Scale Transmit Virus from Plant to Plant? The answer to this question is unknown but I think it unlikely. It's far more likely that growers trying to eliminate scale transmit virus! Once the crawlers select a site, they stay there for life. When the crawlers mature and produce more crawlers, the only way that these offspring could be contaminated is if the virus particles were transferred from the digestive system of the parent to its reproductive system and thus to its progeny. This may be possible but seems unlikely. Once the crawlers have emerged they do not feed until they have permanently settled at a new site, so they are unlikely to pick up virus particles in their travels. The only other mobile phase is the adult male scale but they do not feed and so are also unlikely to transmit virus.



Orchid Culture Notes for December

Another year has slipped us by. Hopefully this was a better year than last and the coming new year will be even better. This is the key to successful orchid growing and there is the requirement to try and go one up on the previous year. Learning is a never ending process and success is based on lessons learnt.

With the new year beckoning why not try and do something different next year or trying growing a different genera. I picked up an *Aeranthus* at the Festival of Flowers a couple of years ago. No idea about growing it but for \$8 it was worth a try. The books said cooler conditions, lots of shade and humidity. Found that spot in the shade house and presto. It grew and is now in spike. The worst thing that will happen is you will kill it. And if you do, don't give up (mind you its three strikes and out in my shade house). Some orchids are not meant to grow here.

Summer is well upon us and the growth season is away. Obviously feeding and watering are the key requirements but there are many other factors. Light levels are now at their peak, humidity levels at the lowest and there is the usual army of bugs out there feasting on the soft new growths. With rapid growth evident in many genera we need to keep them moving but also take into account that they are generally soft at this stage of growth. So caterpillars find a new growth much more tempting than a matured growth. Heat damage is more noticeable and much more likely to affect a new growth than an old growth.

Hopefully most of our division etc has been completed by now but alas with so much to do nowadays this is not always the case so we find more and more growers still dividing this late in the season. As long as these plants are well looked after I can see not too many problems dividing this late but I would not expect a premium flowering next year either. Some of the plants that can be done now are the *Cattleyas* and the *Oncidiums* as their new growths have new roots that are not too long and these plants can be divided without too much set-back of performance in the flowering stakes. Some of these plants can also be back cut this time of year. Back cutting involves cutting the rhizome of a plant that is intent on growing one forward growth each year and *Oncidiums* and *Cattleyas* are classic species that exhibit this behaviour. The cut is made 3 or 4 growths back from the lead with a sterile knife dipped in a fungicide. Then place a plant label in the cut to stop the growth growing back together. The aim is to encourage a dormant eye on the back half of the division to start growing. The plant can then be divided next year and you have two plants.

Zygopetalums are growing fast and most new growths will be showing new roots as well. The key to dividing a plant at any time is do it in active growth. If you divide a plant that is resting you may end up with a dead plant or at least a plant suffering a major setback. The old damaged roots won't absorb water or fertilizer very well and there are no new ones to take over. Even when it finally grows new roots it is that far setback it may be years before it returns to normal. All divided plants should be kept shadier, more humid and misted regularly for a while until they settle down and then returned to their rightful place on the bench. Don't forget a couple of watering's with Seasol to assist the recovery of the orchid and the new roots.

Terrestrials are now in the shed stored in a cool shady place. Next month will see the annual task of repotting. There are a couple of evergreen terrestrials we can grow here and as long as you have some cover they won't need too much heat over Winter. These are *Phaius tankervilleae* (aka the Swamp Orchid) and *Calanthe triplicata* (aka the Christmas Orchid). Both are grown under 55% shade at my place and under cover all year in a deep pot with a rich peaty compost.



Orchid Culture Notes for December Cont....

They both have soft wide leaves and look good even out of flower. Caterpillars and scale love them! Both flowers mark badly if they get wet, particularly the *Calanthe* that turns black. It would pay to keep the atmosphere and the plant very dry when flowering. The *Phaius* is out in November and funnily enough the *Calanthe* flowers in December.

Keep up the humidity this time of year as it is your ally when conditions get hot. There are many ways to increase humidity. In my shade house I hang old man's beard everywhere, baby's tears grows under the benches and along the paths, I have some containers of water under the benches and even a few foliage plants scattered around the place. The floor is bark chip that holds moisture. All of these factors improve the humidity. Provide some extra shade if you can when temperatures go through the roof and remove it when conditions cool down. We installed foggers under the covered section and these are very effective at bumping up the humidity and bringing the temperatures down on those extreme days. Avoid spraying for pests when temperatures are high. Learn to read the signs of heat and light damage. Die back, pitting, sun burn or scald marks and excessive yellowing of the leaves are clear signs. I also test a few plants leaves and feel how hot they are and if they are I'll try to get the temp down.

Inspect those orchids that do not have pseudobulbs to tide them over the summer. *Paphiopedilums* and *Sarcochilus* come to mind so make sure they are kept evenly moist. They also will show up heat damage via pitting of the leaves and once creamed by the heat will die a slow death. Inspect the roots anytime you feel the plant is struggling. Lifting the plant partly out of the pot and back in won't harm it but if the roots have no growth tips then something is wrong and action needs to be taken now. Not later.

Paphs are very sensitive to salt, especially some of the species and regular flushing is essential to remove them. This is why a well-drained mix is a must, not only to get valuable air to the roots but to enable a regular flushing. If water drains out slowly then it is unlikely your conditions are very favourable and problems will soon occur if not already evident. They also have low fertilizer requirements.

Pests are plenty and the green loopers are rife. A month ago I couldn't walk outside at night under the street lights because of a moth plague and when there is a moth plague there is a looper plague behind it. Fortunately I was prepared and I have a few pots of sacrificial foliage plants under the benches and sure enough they are covered in loopers that are easily removed by hand but the orchids apart from my soft leaved *Zygopetalums* and *Lycastes* are untouched. I would still keep an eye out for scale and mites as conditions become drier.

December starts the Summer season and there are still plenty that flower this time of year. Many people won't grow Summer flowering orchids, maybe it's because there are no shows or club meetings are recessed until the new year. I don't know but I make sure I am not in that minority. *Brassia verrucosa* and *Brassia brachiata* are now out, the spidery flowers making a wonderful display even if their smell leaves much to be desired. There are always a few Summer flowering mini *Cattleyas* and *Oncidiums* adding colour. I have always loved the *Oncidiinae* complex. Like the *Laeliinae* group a well thought out collection can usually have at least one member from the group or intergenerics bred from them that flower every month of the year. I have *Encyclias*, Native *Dendrobiums* (yes, even in Summer, but they only last a few days), always *Zygoes* spot flowering, *Sartylis*, *Neofinetia*, *Biffrenaria*, Native *Cymbidiums* (*madidum*, *canaliculatum* and *suave*) and their hybrids all providing summer colour.

All the best for Christmas and may Santa bring you many seedlings. *Steve Howard*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Our Affiliated Clubs:

The Murray Bridge and Districts Orchid Club.

The Orchid Club of S.A. Inc.



AFFILIATED CLUBS

Murray Bridge and District Orchid Club Inc.
Orchid Club of South Australia

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opinions which are not necessarily those of the Club.
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Items must be delivered to the Editor by the second Thursday of each month.**