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## MONTHLY BULLETIN

VOLUME 44 NO 2

Meetings held at the Uniting Church Hall, cnr. Flora and Merton St., Sutherland on the Second Monday of the Month. All Visitors Welcomed. [Visit our Website on www.ssos.org.au](http://www.ssos.org.au)

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### February 2008

#### Minutes from the January 08 Meeting.

In declaring the meeting open, the President welcomed members and visitors, extending good wishes to all present for the ensuing year, 2008. Diane Hannah then passed a motion, that the minutes as circulated in the Bulletin, be taken as a true and accurate record of the meeting.

#### Correspondence.

Robertson's Orchids - Price List  
Easy Orchids. - Price list of flasks, Taiwan.  
Various Society Bulletins.

The President then presented Trevor Thorburn, who had been absent at the December meeting, with his Annual Point Score Certificate.

Murray then gave an interesting talk on a few of the plants benched. Among them was Stanhopea inadora, presented by Jan Robinson, a well grown plant with two spikes of creamy/yellow flowers. The plant attracted the Intermediate Judges Award for the evening, as well as a Judges Cultural Commendation. Well done Jan. (Interestingly, Jan had purchased the plant at our auction two years ago. Pays to keep the old eyes open.)

He then went on to mention that quite a few members were unfinancial, and FEES were now overdue, A renewal form is enclosed in this Bulletin.

The Orchid Tray people, Peter and Sam will once again be in attendance at the February meeting, with a great range of gear and requisites, so have your lists with you.

The committee will conduct a three corner, night at the Feb. meeting, speakers to be announced.

After supper was taken Dennis Wood presented the slides of the Seedling Competition for the year

These are the monthly winners put together at years end, voted on by the members, resulting in a dead heat between the August winner, Paph. New Edition x Malveena Sasso , grown by Garry Hart, and Sarco. Songbird, grown by Neville Roper. Congratulations to you both. A thank you to Michael Hitchcock in the counting of the votes.

Bob Moar will be your February Host for the evening.

Lucky plants. D. Wood, G.Hart, ???.

Plant Raffle. ( Visitor ?), J.Robinson, V. Hammond.

#### Dates to remember.

11<sup>th</sup>. February - SSOS. Monthly Meeting. Point score. 7:30 p.m. Beginners Class on Nomenclature. Orchid Tray Co. in attendance. 3 corner night T.B.A.

24<sup>th</sup>. February – Hills District Orchids , Open Day.

10<sup>th</sup>. March - SSOS. Monthly Point Score  
4<sup>th</sup>. to 6<sup>th</sup> April – Sydney International Orchid Fair,  
Castle Hill, Showgrounds.

2<sup>nd</sup>. To 4<sup>th</sup> May – Orchids out West, Hawkesbury  
Racecourse, Clarendon.

12<sup>th</sup>. May – SSOS. Monthly Point Score

### Judging Roster

FEBRUARY	TEAM 1	TEAM 2	TEAM 3
LEAD JUDGE	N ROPER	G HART	I CHALMER
JUDGE	W CHAPMAN	D BROOKS	K WILSON
JUDGE	I WARE	S T HO	J HART
ASSOC.		J MOSS	
WRITER	M HITCHCOCK	J ROBINSON	D COULTON

### Editors Corner.

The Sarcophilus book we mentioned last month is now available for \$20, see either Louise or Neville Roper to order. Also, if you require a name badge see Louise, they are at \$10 ea. or if a few people get them as a block order they can be quite a bit cheaper.

We noticed that Diane Hannah had an operation on a shoulder, so it was good to see her about again last month. Is there any truth that the mere “male” won’t be cooking again?

A price list from Easy Orchids has been received by the Sect. for flasks from Taiwan, arriving in Aust. for the International Queensland fair on 29<sup>th</sup> Feb. – 2<sup>nd</sup>. March. The lists will be on display on the sales table at the meeting for the members information and perusal. The deadline for orders is the day after the meeting.

Are you interested in a A.R.C. steel bush-house ? FREE OF CHARGE. They are a 15 ft. x 10ft and a 10 x10 ft, complete with steel benches and frames attached to the walls. The two are free, but you have to dismantle and remove at your own expense. They would be a donation by the two senior members of our Society. The access is easy via a back lane. Ring Kevin (Grouchy) at 95234336 for any further details. That’s right. FREE!!

For those people interested in judging, Ted Beehag, will be conducting a series of judging classes in the shire for members. This will be over a period of time, and the successful people will become a judge of SSOS. See Ted at the meeting for the details , he is hoping to start in March, the time and place to be arranged.

By chance did anybody take home the wrong plant from the last meeting. A plant of Paph. Lady Isobel has gone astray, Sandra Crosby would be pleased to hear from you.

We need some volunteers, you know some body to help. Madge Errington has been our long suffering “tea lady”, raffle ticket folder and committee person but needs some help, male or female, even to volunteer from time to time, especially in the kitchen. Please see Madge.

Your Help can even benefit YOU.

### Novice & Intermediate Discussion Group

For those of you who are interested we have decided to continue with running a meeting targeted at novice growers. The meetings will be held on a saturday or sunday afternoon at a members house starting in Febuary and held every second month onwards. The topics will include talking about different aspects of culture, the different varieties of orchids and their associated requirements etc. For futher infomation contact D. Coulton (95206743) or [dan\\_the\\_man351@hotmail.com](mailto:dan_the_man351@hotmail.com)

### Judges Convenor’s report

*For John Moss information, you plant exhibited in Class 6 – a spotted exhibition type named Paph. Callo-Argus 'Black Magic' x Dot. McNay. The parentage names are of the Maudiae type paph, therefore it would suggest your label is incorrect.*

*For George Birss – Prom. Catarina is not a species but a hybrid Prom. This was placed in the species Class.....we continually ask members that before placing a plant in its class, if in doubt please check with any of the Judges who will point you to the right class. Judges are often hurried to complete judging and may not pick this up, so it is the members responsibility to make sure – the saying goes – if in doubt, ask.*

## Indian Fascination

Jeff Glover

In most collecting pursuits trends come and go. Often previously unavailable material comes on to the market and new and unique objects inducing collector mania are sold to eager buyers. Initially this material is sold at high prices then disposed of at much less than the initial purchase price or swapped years later as their rarity decreases. Yet many hobbies have their steadfast favorites that defy these trends and remain popular because of their inherent qualities of beauty, rarity and desirability. So it is in the world of orchid collecting; one of these consistent favorites which have withstood the tests of time, are what are commonly referred to as the Indian Dendrobium group. Consequently, many of these plants are among the collections, even perhaps the original orchids, purchased by beginning collectors.

My first encounter with these enduring beauties was during the spring of 1932 in Townsville. I was still very much a novice orchid enthusiast, my wife Norma and I were on a holiday in North Queensland and we visited an orchid nursery - a feature that would become very common on our holidays of the future, much to the annoyance of our as yet unborn children. The proprietor of the nursery, one of the fathers and true gentlemen of the time explained to us the ups and downs of growing Indian Dendrobiums. Mick Keith left me with a lasting memory; especially as the disease (orchidists) was in the acute phase and I would have bought all the Indian Dendrobiums which Mick had; including his display plants 'the lot; such was my smitten state after my first sight of his *Den. thysiformum*, *Den. chrysotoxum*, *Den. farmei* and *Den. aggregatum*. Sound familiar? "Just name your price Mick!" However, Mick was having none of this. "Mate; he said, "some people call these one week wonders, even as beautiful as they are and you should consider this before you buy any." This unabashed statement set me back in my tracks. Did I leave with any? I'll tell you at the end of the article.

Unfortunately, in many collectors' minds the diminished longevity of their flowering is the ongoing legacy that these orchids have. As Mick had explained to me twenty five years ago - their flowers are short-lived and only flower for a week or two during spring. However, their striking colour combinations, such as those of the bright

yellow and white of *Den. thysiformum* more than make up for this downside. Similarly, their inherent profuse floriferousness is more than adequate compensation. Many of the species are relatively quick to mature, and specimen plants can hold, at times, hundreds and up to thousands of flowers and are often winners of the specimen section at many spring shows. An added bonus is that many will grow outside in a sheltered position, especially in the tropical and sub-tropical climates of northern Australia under a deciduous or semi-deciduous tree is a good growing position and in my case here in Rockhampton a mango tree at my previous residence was the host to a large hanging basket of *Den. aggregatum* for many years. A bonus of growing Indian Dendrobiums in this way is that they are untroubled by the ubiquitous pest of northern Australian orchid growers-the Dendrobium Beetle

Like their close relative, the Soft-cane dendrobiums, the beetles apparently find the foliage of the Indian Dendrobiums unpalatable, regrettably, this is not entirely true for the Indian Dendrobium flowers. The beetles seem to nibble at the flowers and while they are not devoured to the extent that native or hardcane dendrobium flowers are; they are unfortunately damaged by this activity. But happily any eggs that are laid don't appear to develop past the pupae stage because they either can't penetrate the harder canes or the plant's chemical composition doesn't allow their destructive burrowing to begin and they subsequently die. Considering that the historical period (the latter half of the 19th Century) when these orchids were discovered is the height of the British Empire and being endemic to India, Burma and generally South Asia through to lower China, it is unsurprising to find that they were introduced to the western world by many of the well known English plant explorers. Names that are synonymous with early orchid discovery, cultivation and hybridization such as Messer's, Parish, Veitch, Rolfe, Paxton, Farmer, Lobb and Sir Jeremiah Colman, feature heavily in the literature and nomenclature of this group of dendrobiums (Rentoul, 1982; Berliocchi, 1996; RUS, 1985).

Many of these species have been used in hybridizing. A quick progeny search in the Wildcatt or RDS databases of any of these dendrobiums all deliver names that are familiar to many orchid growers. Perhaps the most recognizable and interesting of these hybrids are *Den. Mousmee* and *Den. Floralia*. *Dendrobium Mousmee* is registered as a primary hybrid of

Den. bronckartii and Den. thyrsoforum. Enthusiasts of the Indian Dendrobium group will be aware of the controversy that surrounds this orchid. Orchid folklore has it that one of parents of Den. Mousmee; Den. bronckartii (syn. Den. furcatum), is reputed to be extinct, the arguments of Mousmee's origins remain contentious; as a 'Google Search' readily confirms: as quite a few discussion boards still post articles on this debate. An article published in Orchids Australia in 1998 is also found within this search and is indicative of the contribution to the lasting fascination with this orchid. The allure that the supposed extinction of one parent of this beau orchid incites only makes it more desirable in many collectors' minds.

Compounding the mystery Den Mousmee attracts is that a search of Sanders on the RHS site indicates it was registered in 1941 in the depth of World War 2 and the registrant and originator is 'V'. Perhaps a reader can shed light on what 'V' was, keeping in mind the historical period, and that spies like James Bond's boss 'M' also liked orchids. The confusion and mystery that surrounds this orchid deepens when database searches indicate that some sites refer to Den. bronckartii, (syn. Den. furcatum) as a synonym for Den. thyrsoforum and also to Den. amabile which is supposedly a species endemic to Vietnam.

Photos of Den. amabile, supplied by one nursery site, look suspiciously like Den. Mousmee to me, and where does Den. furcatum fit into it all? Perhaps Den. Mousmee was around as a variant before taxonomists kept the in work as they do today in re-classifying sub-species and varieties into new species, or perhaps 'V' fooled us all! Dendrobium Floralia thankfully is less controversial and a Sanders search that indicates it was registered in 1969 from a cross of Den. Mousmee and Den. farmed and the originator and registrant is listed as Altenberg. However, keeping in mind one of the parents is Den. Mousmee which could have just been a variety of Den. thyrsoforum - the confusion is boundless. After reading of such controversy with some of the Indian Dendrobium group hybrids I know by now most of you just want to know how to grow them.

Well, their culture is much less mysterious and as previously stated their preference is for the tropics and sub-tropics, but having said that I have seen Den. thyrsoforum in flower in Victoria. They prefer a rest in winter and watering should be limited to one to two times a week, a cool, dry winter seems to induce a better flowering which is not surprising considering the climate of their countries of origin.

With regard to pests the usual suspects are mealy bugs, scale and as already detailed the Dendrobium Beetle. These problems can multiply quickly if the growing outdoors option is taken. I think that vigilance in the form of detailed observations of the plant and acting accordingly is the best form of pest control in this situation. When grown in a greenhouse, naturally pest control conforms with that applied to the other orchids in the collection,

Another advantage of growing outside is that it reduces the fungal problems that restricted air movement within in a greenhouse can induce, Potting mixtures, another contentious issue. Is not so much of a concern with Indian Dendrobiums, especially given their propensity to multiply quickly into specimens. As with many specimen plants they take on the growth habit of appearing to grow within and around the original growth. Many growers simply pot on rather than split the plant up as in general they can be unforgiving when divided. I have witnessed them growing in large plastic orchid-pots, teak baskets and plastic Vanda baskets. Hanging the plants in these types of containers seems to be the preferred and most successful growing method rather than benching. The roots are quite small, although commensurate with what you would expect from the Dendrobium genus. The main message for potting is use the old adage of the smaller the roots the smaller the medium' required. Repotting in the growing season is all important cultural note to conform to as with all orchids that have a defined rest season, I have seen them potted and growing equally as well in many free draining mixtures including combinations of bark, charcoal, polystyrene pieces, perlite, peat, and more recently diatomite,

Now! Did I buy any from Mick Keith way back in 1982? Yes I did and the large plant of Den. aggregatum that graced the mango tree in my previous home and gained many an accolade when in full flower each September did indeed grow from a pot purchased from Mick and Thelma's nursery. Similarly my plants of Den. thyrsoforum and Den. chrysotoxum were purchased on that nip. Moving house dictated that they be divided but several of these divisions of the originals are now growing well considering they sulked for a few years - I did say that they can resent being divided. My plant of Den. Mousmee, which I regard as having the most attractive flower in the group, was won in a raffle at a Bundaberg Society visit many years ago. Some of the best specimens I have seen of this hybrid are grown in the SE Queensland area and from whomever's plant in Bundaberg it originated; I thank them, for as you can see from

the photos it is a very nice flower in anyone's terms. All of the photos included with this article are of plants I have grown throughout the years, and as prefaced in the introduction, some times pardon the pun; 'the originals and the best' never go out of fashion.

## Maintaining Your Collection (by Bill Dobson)

### Repotting Time

Late September or early October in Sydney is the time that you should be doing the majority of your potting as most of the spring flowers have finished and all the young plants are starting to put on new growths, or will be soon. It's time to look at a maintenance program for your plants to build them up and provide the basis for next years flowers.

### Fertilising

To start with let us look at a fertilizing program. It's not what you use, but a balanced program that will regularly nourish and build your plants without a stop start

Plants cannot get by without food, just as we cannot. They must, as we do get nutrients from somewhere. However, the potting media they are in, or on and the type of plant they are, could determine the best type of food suitable for them to obtain optimal growth. Optimal growth is what we strive for to get a good healthy root system that will generate the biggest pseudobulbs so the plant can have strong fat healthy inflorescences loaded with beautiful flowers. The bottom line is, look after the root system and the plant will look after itself.

All fertilizers are designed to give plants a boost in one direction, either growth, or fruit so they can grow and reproduce through their flowers. Flowers and lots of them is what we are aiming for.

On fertilizer labels you should see the words N:P:K. Do you know what they stand for and what they do for your plants ?

Nitrogen (N) Gives leaf, pseudobulb, stem and fruit growth. It promotes dark green colours to foliage, and improves the quality of the leaf. It can produce rapid growth and increases protein content of plants.

Phosphorous (P) Stimulates early root formation and hastens maturity and gives a rapid and vigorous start to plants. Also stimulates blooming and aids root formation.

Potassium (K) gives increased vigour and decisive resistance to plants, improves seed quality and is essential to formation and transfer of starches, sugar and oils in the plant system

As well as these you might see calcium (CA) which influences absorption of plant nutrients of plant nutrients, neutralizes acid condition in soil or compost, it promotes early root growth and formation, and neutralizes toxic compounds produced in the plants.

### Types of Fertilisers

1. Chemical (Peters, Phostrogen, Campbells, Aquasol, HSO)

All of these are basically the same, chemical salts which are prepared in quantities by the manufacturer according to the plants to be fed and the potting mix used. Trace elements may be added to make a more balanced food. All these must be mixed with water and sprayed or watered over the plants, using a flow proportioner & hose or a watering can.

Advantages. These are easily mixed with water and most are completely soluble. They are easily dispensed over a plant and absorbed by the root system and foliage.

Disadvantages. Very little is used by the plant. Most goes into the soil or down the drain unless you use a drip system.

2. Natural or Organic (Garden Party, Seasol, Magicrop, chicken, cow, or Horse Manure, Blood & Bone) All organic based. Can be used dry as a dressing or soaked in water as a concentrate and mixed in a watering can.

Advantages. More readily taken up by the plant.

Disadvantages. Some may smell!!

3. Slow Release (Osmocote, Nutracote)

A pelletised mix more suitable to cymbidiums and dense potting mixes but can be successfully used with bark mixes. Available in 3, 4, 5, 6 or 9 month variations.

Uses a combination of water and warmth to slowly wear down the coating and release the nutrients to the plant.

Advantages. easy to apply, and when it rains it *fertilizes* as well.

Disadvantages. Can be easy to overdose in some circumstances and may release more fertilizer than you intended to at one time.

### When to Fertilise

Morning or Evening? Depends on the time of the year. I have had many discussions on this subject and I won't go into the technical reasons here except to say that I water and fertilise very early in the morning when the plants are more receptive to take in nutrients through their root system and the leaves. I will continue on hot days to spray the leaves on dusk or early evening on hot summer days to cool the plants and water under the benches for added humidity.

**Media & Mounts** (Bark, Bark and Styrene Foam, Sphag Moss, Stones, Mounts of hardwood, tree - fern, cork) Media that contains a large amount of bark is constantly decomposing due to microbial activity and is accelerated by watering and fertilizing, this causes a reduction of soluble nitrogen in *the mix*, called 'Nitrogen Drawdown'. To combat this some people advocate a higher nitrogen content in the fertilizer. Whatever you use, that is suitable for your area, it is better if all your collection is in the same type of mix and pots.

### Additives

Trace elements (a good balanced fertilizer will have these), Lime for pH correction, Calcium see above, KDL (Liquid Potassium), root starters (hormones eg. 'Formula 20'). These are used to revive the plants and stimulate root activity.

### Water

We must have it. Life will not exist without it. Rainwater for preference, from the sky or from a drum collected from rain. If this is not available then I can tell you that Sydney water is some of the best in the world for your plants and you. The crunch is this, no one can tell you how often to water your plants. This will depend on the microclimate in your back yard. How much sunshine you get during the day and how much wind your plants receive. The quicker your plants dry out the more water your plants can and should have. You may even have to change your mix to suit your conditions. If the mix stays too wet in your environment then use a more open mix. The most important thing is to make sure that your plants can breathe. They must not remain wet and saturated or like you they will stress and eventually expire.

### Use of a Wetter

If you want to get more out of your fertilizer and have more of it taken up by the plant, as well as paying for less water, I recommend the use of a good wetter.

WA100 is one, Chemspray have one and others are available. You don't use much, but could cut your water bill by as much as 25%.

### Our program for 2003-2004

October: Starting the first weekend I give all our plants and orchids a good solid watering with a solution of 'Garden Party' at a weak ratio of 1.5ml per litre then follow this up every weekend (rain or shine) for the rest of the month I use Peters Blossom Booster"

November: First weekend all our orchids receive a good watering with a solution of 'Garden Party' at a weak ratio of 1.5ml per litre then every weekend (rain or shine) for the rest of the month I use Peters 'blossom Booster'.

December. First weekend all our orchids receive a good watering with a solution of "Garden Party' at a weak ratio of 1.5ml per litre then follow this up every weekend (rain or shine) for the rest of the month with Peters 'Excel hi-K'. 2<sup>nd</sup> Weekend we will apply Hydrated Lime at a rate of 1.5gm per litre. You will have to get somebody to help stir the tank as it won't stay suspended, or mix in a watering can and water over the plants. This is done to stop any acid build up in the potting mix and bring the mix back to a more even pH, which will help the plants absorb more nutrients. You can mix fertilizer with this as well.

January: Cut out the 'Garden Party'. We are back to the Peter's Blossom Booster' again every weekend.

February: We are back to the Peters 'Excel Hi K' again (rain or shine) every weekend

March: We are back to the Peters Blossom Booster' again (rain or shine), every weekend.

April We are back to the Peters 'Bzcel Hi-K' again (rain or shine), every weekend

As well as this when we repot we sprinkle a small amount of Yates 'Nutricote' on top of the pot and tap it in. This is a 9 months slow release which has a good N:P:K.

**Bugs and Fungus** In November, hopefully you will have finished potting, you should spray for bugs with Carbrayl or similar. Do it on a windless day and watch for photo toxicity.

Leave it for 2 weeks and spray with Mancozeb to protect new growths for diseases. Follow up the bug spray in 3 to 4 weeks. Keep Cinnamon and Fongarid handy for rats.

With each fertilizing I also make up a batch of concentrate and use a proportional sprayer. To the fertilizer concentrate I add Condys Crystals which is Potassium Permanganate at a rate of 50 ppm or 15mls per 500 litres of water from the spray head. This acts as a bactericide, helps oxygenate the roots and the plant can take up the potassium as well.

Lastly a mix that I have been using for some years now from Information I learned when talking with Phil Spence over some orchid repotting. Before potting wet the bark and sprinkle a little pinch over it then mix the bark around thoroughly till all is covered. The roots love it. (Unfortunately you are going to have to crush the super phosphate)!

2270 gms Hoof and horn or blood meal.

1135 gms single super phosphate

115 gms potassium nitrate

3400 gms dolomite lime.

115 gms Potassium sulphate

1135 gms Calcium carbonate lime

Good luck with the new season and watch the plants grow. Hope to see them on the bench next year.

**Bill Dobson.**

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### ***SUTHERLAND SHIRE ORCHID SOCIETY INC.***

#### **2008 MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL FORM**

NAME : Mr/Mrs/Miss/Mstr \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS : \_\_\_\_\_ POSTCODE : \_\_\_\_\_

PHONE : \_\_\_\_\_ DOB (Optional) : \_\_\_\_\_

EMAIL : \_\_\_\_\_

#### **2008 SUBSCRIPTION FEES (PLEASE TICK BOX APPLICABLE)**

ADULT DOUBLE \$15.00 PA  DOUBLE PENSIONER \$10.00 PA

ADULT SINGLE \$12.00 PA  SINGLE PENSIONER \$ 8.00 PA

JUNIOR (UNDER 16 YRS) \$ 2.00 PA

Please complete form and present with payment at our monthly meeting or send form and cheque to : *The Treasurer, Sutherland Shire Orchid Society Inc., C/o 4 Collin Place, Engadine NSW 2233.*

For : Jan-08

**OPEN JUDGES CHOICE**

Winner Paph St Swithin 'Libra'

G.Hart

**INTERMEDIATE JUDGES CHOICE**

Winner Slc. Hazel Boyd 'Apricot Glow' x Slc Lana Coryell

G. Birss

**NOVICE & JUNIOR JUDGES CHOICE**

Winner Stanhopea inodora

J. Robinson

**CULTURAL CLASS**

Winner Stanhopea inodora

J. Robinson

**CLASS # 1 AUSTRALIAN NATIVES**

1st Liparis reflexa

J.W. Moss

**CLASS # 2 SPECIES PAPHIOPEDILUM**

1st Paph. victorea regina

G. Hart

2nd Paph. primulinum

S T Ho

3rd Paph. kolapakingii var. toppeirii

G. Hart

4th Paph. primulinum var. purpurescens

G. Hart

**CLASS # 4 NOVELTY PAPHIOPEDILUM**

1st Paph. St. Swithin 'Libra'

G. Hart

2nd Paph. Armeni White

G. Hart

3rd Paph. Dragontale

G. Hart

4th Paph. Vere Pellechia

G. Hart

5th Paph. Mount Toro

G. Hart

**CLASS # 5 CATTLEYA OVER 80 TO 110mm**

1st C. Penny Kuroda

Costa/Crosby

2nd C. Penny Kuroda 'Spots' x C. Bobkers Kaleidos.

Costa/Crosby

3rd Lc. Maris Love

E. Beehag

4th C. Minerva

J.W. Moss

**CLASS # 6 PAPHIOPEDILUM**

1st P. Callo-Argus 'Black Magic' x Dot. McNay ????? J.W. Moss

**CLASS # 8 CATTLEYA UP TO 80mm**

1st Slc. Dal's Rage

E. Beehag

2nd Slc. Dal's Rage

E. Beehag

3rd Slc. Precious Jewel x Sc. Arizona

Costa/Crosby

4th Slc. Jillian Lee

E. Beehag

**CLASS # 9 AUSTRALIAN NATIVE HYBRID**

1st Den. Kookaburra

J.W. Moss

**CLASS # 10 SPECIES ASIAN**

1st Coel. xyrekes

G. Hart

2nd Vandopsis parishii

R. Moar

3rd Coel. speciosa

D. Wood

4th Coel. speciosa

G. Hart

**CLASS # 11 PHALAENOPSIS**

1st Dtps. Hsining City x Phal.Hysinging Downtown

Costa/Crosby

2nd Phal. Enzan Elation x (Triumph x Joseph Hamp)

E. Beehag

3rd Phal. Golden Joy 'Lemon Stripe'

Costa/Crosby

4th Phal. Brother Stripes x Phal. Shiang Stripes

Costa/Crosby

**CLASS # 12 SEEDLING**

1st Den. cuthbertsonii

S T Ho

2nd Paph. Deena Nicol

G. Hart

3rd Paph. Lady Isobel

G. Hart

4th Prom. Norman Gaunt

S T Ho

5th Prom. Florafest Cheetah x Norman Gaunt

G. Hart

**CLASS # 14 NOVELTY PHALAENOPSIS UNDER 75mm**

1st Phal. Dou-dii Rose x Phal Ching Her John

Costa/Crosby

2nd Phal. violacea 'Blue Moon' x Phal. deventeriana

Costa/Crosby

**CLASS # 15 ONCIDIUM INTERGENERIC ALLIANCE**

1st Colm. Wildcat 'Carnival'

Costa/Crosby

2nd Tol. Golden Girls x Rrm. Stanley's Choice

E. Beehag

3rd Dgmra. Winter Wonderland 'White Fairy'

Costa/Crosby

4th Brassidium Longlen Bill Switzer

Costa/Crosby

**CLASS # 16 MISCELLANEOUS**

1st Anguloa Camilla

D. Wood

2nd Prom. Winelight

D. Wood

3rd Enc. Bee's Knees x unknown

J.W. Moss

4th Prom. Florafest Cheetah

D. Wood

5th Prom. Florafest Cheetah x Norman Gaunt

J.W. Moss

**CLASS # 17 DENDROBIUM HYBRIDS**

1st Dend. unknown

K. Wilson

2nd Dend. gonzalenii 'Royale' x Victoria-regina

Costa/Crosby

**CLASS # 18 VANDACEOUS NOT VANDA**

1st Ascda. Red Gem 'Harlequin'

M. Errington

2nd Sartylis Jannine Banks 'Tinonee'

Costa/Crosby

**CLASS # 19 MASDEVALLIA & DRACULA SPECIES**

1st Drac. astuta

G. Hart

2nd Drac. rapleyana

G. Hart

3rd Masd. atahualpa

G. Hart

4th Masd. coccinea

R. Moar

**CLASS # 21A PLEUROTHALLIDINAE HYBRIDS**

1st Drac. hirtzii x Drac. gorgona

G. Hart

2nd Drac. Sux

G. Hart

**CLASS # 21B LAELINAE SPECIES**

1st Epi. raniferum

G. Hart

2nd Enc. diabola

G. Hart

3rd Enc. cochleata

G. Hart

4th Epi. capricornum

G. Hart

**CLASS # 23 SPECIES OTHER THAN ASIAN OR PAPHIOPEDILUM**

1st Brassavola nodosa

D. Wood

2nd Lyc. bradeonum

D. Wood

3rd Bollea coelestis

S T Ho

4th Prom. stapeloides

D. Wood

5th Enc. bradiata

R. Moar

**CLASS # 23A OTHER PLEUROTHALLIDINAE SPECIES**

1st Pleuro. unknown

D. Wood

2nd Pleuro. johnsonii

G. Hart

3rd Pleuro. anrea

G. Hart

**CLASS # 29 NOVICE - MISCELLANEOUS**

1st Phal unknown

M. Luk

2nd Onc. Sharry Baby 'Sweet Fragrance'

D. Coulton

3rd Onc. unknown

M. Luk

4th Phal unknown

M. Luk

5th Prom. Florafest Cheetah x Norman Gaunt

D. Coulton

**CLASS # 30 NOVICE -SPECIES**

1st Stanhopea inodora

J. Robinson

2nd Max. haematoglossa

M. Hitchcock

3rd Max. variabilis

M. Hitchcock

4th Coel. tomentosa

D. Coulton

**CLASS # 31 INTERMEDIATE - PAPHIOPEDILUM**

1st Paph. Primvaal

G. Birss

**CLASS # 34 INTERMEDIATE - CATTLEYA**

1st Slc. Hazel Boyd x Slc. Lana Coryell

G. Birss

2nd Slc. Tangerine Jewel x Lc. Golden Sparkle

D&M Hannah

**CLASS # 35 INTERMEDIATE - MISCELLANEOUS**

1st Onc. Sharry Baby

G. Birss

2nd Prom. Catarina

G. Birss

3rd Prom. Crawshayana x Florafest Sparkle

G. Birss

**CLASS # 36 INTERMEDIATE - SPECIES**

1st Max. variabilis

G. Birss

2nd Pleuro. johnsonii 'Red Baron'

G. Birss

**CLASS # 37 INTERMEDIATE SEEDLING**

1st Prom. Crawshayana x Norman Gaunt

G. Birss