



September Bulletin

2011

Announcements

Sending out the bulletin by email is both efficient for the society and means that receive it earlier and in colour. If you would like to receive the bulletin by email please contact the editor at dan_the_man351@hotmail.com

- **There are no minutes from the August meeting included in this Bulletin as we still do not have a Secretary. If you would like to know more about this position, please do not hesitate to contact our previous Secretary, Louise Gannon or speak to Murray if you are interested.**
- The Southgate promotion stand has been cancelled
- Our spring Show is coming up, don't forget
- Orchids for exhibiting will be received at Swane's Nursery from 4pm to 6.30pm. on Wednesday
- Volunteers and ideas are needed for our display at the Southern Orchid Spectacular in October. Please see Louise.
- MAY LUK is once again organising another Bus Trip. This time to the Shoalhaven Orchid Show, South West Region Conference & Show in Nowra on Saturday the 1st October. Could we please see a 'show of hands' if you are interested. Please see May.
- SEPTEMBER MEETING: Deflasking night – always a great night and the Orchid Tray Co. will also be here.

Upcomming Events

Event	Date	Time	Place	Notes
Orchid Society of NSW Meeting	29 Aug	8pm	The Ermington Community Centre, River Rd Ermington	Sam Tsui of Orchid Inn (USA) speaking on Paphs. And bringing flasks
Sutherland Spring Show	1 Sept to 4 Sept	9am – 5pm	Swanes Nursery Sylvania	31 Aug (Setup)
Revesby Workers Australian Native Orchid Club Orchid Show	4 Sept	10am-4pm	Foyer, Revesby Workers Club., 2b Brett St, Revesby	
Bankstown Orchid Society General Meeting	5 Sept	8pm	Scottish Hall in Weigand Street, Bankstown	
SSOS General Meeting	12 Sept	8pm	Sutherland Uniting Church Cnr Flora and Merton Sts.	Deflasking Night
Southside Species Meeting	22 Sept	7:45pm	Peakhurst Bowling Club, Olds Lane Off Holley Road, Peakhurst	
Revesby Workers Native Orchid Society Meeting	28 Sept	7:30pm	Revesby Workers Club	
Southern Orchid Spectacular	7-9 October	9:30am – 4pm	Caringbah High School	NOTE VENUE CHANGE

Some Siamese Orchids



Ray Anthony sent me these photos of some 'siamese' orchids, what is interesting is that while normally, plants which have formed extra floral segments look horribly deformed these are well arranged and actually looked quite attractive. I wonder if the plant will ever do this again.

Novice Group



Anyone who is interested in learning more about orchids in a relaxed atmosphere is asked to contact Dan Coulton. dan_the_man351@hotmail.com or Ph: 0419466986). Meetings are held on the Fourth Monday of each month at 7:30pm at The Church Cottage in Nattai St Loftus. All are Welcome

Please note that at time of writing that a venue for the next meeting which is a repotting workshop is yet to be confirmed, if interested please contact the above in the near future.

Bus Trip



We have been to Orchids out **WEST**, Mingara in the **NORTH**, how about we go to the **SOUTH** – we've never been!!

A Bus Trip has been organised to attend the Shoalhaven Orchid Spectacular (South & West Regional Conference & Show) on Saturday 1st October.

Only once in many years will we have the opportunity of seeing this Orchid Show & Conference nearby, as the Show's location is shared amongst the attending Orchid Societies – Albury, Batemans Bay, Canberra, Eurobodalla, Sapphire Coast, Shoalhaven & Wagga Wagga.

7 vendors will be attending.

The venue: Nowra High School, Moss St. Nowra.

If you would like to join us on the Bus Trip, please see May Luk with payment at the September meeting. Cost will be \$25 per person.

Plants Wanted

As many of you will know I have been running a Novice Group over recent months, in the near future I intend to run a propagation workshop and am in need of some large plants which are a little neglected from which could be taken several divisions, I am also seeking plants which have several keikei's. If you can at all assist please contact me. Dan Coulton. dan_the_man351@hotmail.com or Ph: 04219466986.

WE NEED MORE WRITERS– Please!!

(for the monthly results)

WE ALSO NEED A SECRETARY – Please!!!

Last Meetings Q&A – A few Notes

Dendrobium Beetles

- Are generally only found in the warmer months from late September to March, but can occur at other times of the year.
- They are an orange to yellow in colour and around 5mm or ¼ of an inch long.
- They are generally found in pairs, so if you see one start looking for another.
- The eggs of this species resemble stringy foam and should be removed immediately on observation.
- The beetles eat the leaves and flowers however the grubs are even more devastating as they burrow through newly formed bulbs causing them to collapse and often die due to secondary fungal infection.
- They are generally have a liking for native type dendrobiums e.g. Den. speciosum, Dockrillias as well as native cymbidium species and their hybrids e.g. Cym maddidum and Cym., Australian Midnight. The writer also notes that last year Ansellia africana was also a target of these insects.
- One of the best ways to deal with these pests is regular observation rather than a spraying regime
- The best way to catch the beetles is to place a cupped hand underneath them and then lightly tap them with your other hand, as they will play dead and fall down. Then you simply stomp on them (thats the satisfying part)
- During the talk various highly toxic sprays were suggested, however the writer neglected to note any of them.
- Neem oil sprayed regularly was proposed as a solution as it becomes systemic upon continual application.



Judging, the process

- There are 3 different quality awards in NSW judging, HCC, AM and FCC
- Awards are given by a panel of judges of no less than 5 and a majority of at least five must be in favour of the award.
- Points are given for:
 - Shape – from front on, should resemble a filled in circle whose circumference passes through the tips of the petals. This is based on breeding as some plants are naturally more filled in than others. The flower should be slightly concave and not reflexed.
 - Colour – should be crisp and clear rather than muddy or dull.
 - Size – bigger is better.
 - Floriferousness and stem habit
 - Carrying a good number of spikes with a good number of flowers
 - Flowers are well held and stem is strong enough to hold the weight of the flowers.
- Quality awards attach to the individual plant not the grower.



Orchids and Judges???



Any submissions for the October Bulletin must be in the possession of the editor by the 26th of September

The Hairy Dendrobiums by Alan Kerruish (Courtesy of Maitland and Coalfields OS)

Which are the Hairy Dendrobiums?

The title of 'Hairy Dendrobiums' can be applied to all the members of the *Formosae* section of the genus *Dendrobium*. If you have been growing orchids for some time, or you are reading some older publications you will see plants in this section are referred to as Dendrobiums of the *Negro-hirsute* section. I think this was a better section name for these orchids as it described the characteristic that all plants in this section have black, or nearblack hairs on their canes, particularly the new growths, i.e. *Negro* meaning black and *hirsute* meaning hairy. Some species even have the hairs on the underside of the leaves and on the flower sheaves.

Plants in this section can be found from India, through South East Asia to Sumatra, the Philippines and Borneo, but they do not occur any further east than Borneo. The main centre of distribution of plants in this section appears to be from India to Indochina and Thailand, where 20 species are found and Borneo and the Philippines where 12 species are found. Nomenclature-wise most of the species in this section have been very stable and have not suffered several name changes or movement between sections as have many other Dendrobiums. Because of this the number of species attributed to this section by different authorities is very close, between 30 and 36 seems to be an accepted number. However, only 3 or 4 species are commonly seen benched, although there are many hybrids available to the orchid grower.

Why is growing these plants popular?

To orchid growers and hybridisers, members of the *Formosae* group offer several appealing characteristics such as:

1. Many are summer flowering
2. Many species have a pleasant fragrance and this is often passed onto their progeny.
3. Many species have a compact growing habit which is also passed onto their progeny.
4. Some of the species have yellow, green or red colourations and this is often passed onto their progeny.
5. The flowers are long lasting, most up to 6 weeks or even longer even the paper thin white flowers of *Den formosum* and *Den. infundibulum* will last a month or more. This trait is often passed onto their progeny.
6. Many of the species are definitely cool growers.
7. Those that are naturally warm growers impart warmth tolerance to their progeny when bred to cool growers.
8. When crossed, many of the resulting progeny are rapid growers and will flower within three years out of the flask.

Cultivation

With the exception of a few species, all Dendrobiums are primarily epiphytic including those in the *Formosae* section. This means that plants in this section can be cultivated in a pot and a number will also grow mounted. Most of these plants like to be grown in bright filtered light. Plants in the *Formosae* section are evergreen species and they do not experience dormancy at any time during the year, although the majority enjoy a drier rest period in winter, when they should be allowed to dry out between waterings. However, they should not be allowed to remain completely dry for more than a few days. Plants generally enjoy a drop in temperature in winter and although they do not experience freezing temperatures in nature, by keeping them drier and having some overhead protection, I have been able to keep them growing in a cold house with the temperature has fallen to around 3°C. Possibly the best conditions to grow them in are the same as for Cattleyas, although best flowering is achieved when they are subjected to a slightly colder winter temperature. One thing to be avoided is overwatering just as the new growths are maturing. These comments are very general for the group and many of the more unusual species can have very specific cultural requirements, so some careful research should be undertaken to find the exact requirements for any particular species. In just about all cases the plants flower from short apical nodes.

Potting

The majority of this section can be grown in pots. I use the deep port pots - the same as for my softcane Dendrobiums. The medium used should be very free draining and, as they resent being disturbed, repotting should only be carried out when the medium has started to decompose and the drainage and air circulation to the root zone is impaired. If the plant is so large that it required dividing, divide it into substantial pieces as it will not like being broken up into small sections.

Fertilizing

These plants receive the same fertilizer as all my other plants in the collection. I use the HSO fertilizer, alternating between HSO12 and HSO22 throughout the year. Every 2 months I add Hysan to the fertilizer. I also add Seasol to the fertilizer on the first week of each month as a root stimulant. Additionally I give the plants a level teaspoon of Epsom salts in 5 litres of water in September and April.

Watering

All my plants in this section are in a cold glass house and this house receives a watering all year round, with the amount and timing of watering regulated by the season. As this house can get down to under 5°C regularly during winter, I tend to keep all the plants in this house, not only the Dendrobiums, on the drier side, allowing them to dry out for short periods during the coolest parts of winter.

Pests

I find Dendrobiums in this section relatively free of most of the usual pests, and I can say I have never caught or even seen evidence of Dendrobium beetle on my Dendrobiums in this section. Probably the worst pest I have experienced is Mealybug, particularly around the flower sheaths and bracts. Mealybug can be controlled with the usual sprays. Although my bush house is free of snails and slugs, I think that a nice juicy tender new shoot on a plant would be irresistible to one of these pests, so the usual baiting should be maintained. The only other pests that I have experienced are crickets or katydids, which seem to love to feed on fresh flowers, especially the night before the orchid meeting. If anyone knows how to keep these out of the growing areas please let me know. The only control device that I have found effective for these pests is a pair of long-nosed pliers and a size 8 boot in the early evening.

Disclaimer: The growing guides are provided only as a starting point to cultivation. Local conditions in your area may require modification to these suggestions. SSOS will not be responsible for the results of your cultivation practices. The opinions expressed in these articles are those of the author and not those of SSOS, SSOS in no way endorses or supports any claims or opinions of said authors.

Ten Commandments for an Orchid Grower *by Ernest Hetherington*

LEARN BASIC GOOD CULTURE. An average orchid, well grown, will give you better flowers than a fine variety poorly grown. When breeding is set for a particular plant it cannot be changed. Only the full potential for that variety can be developed through good culture. As simple as it may sound, learn how to water the various genera, learn how to feed and adjust the light. Do not be continually experimenting with new mixes, feeding procedures and all sorts of techniques until you have learned the basics. Develop a good relationship with a grower whose opinions you respect, and who has demonstrated his skills. Listen to him. Wait until you have proven for yourself that you have mastered the basics of good culture before you start out to revolutionize the orchid world.

PROVIDE PROPER GROWING FACILITIES. A shade house is best. Don't try raising orchids under adverse conditions unless it is absolutely necessary. It is "getting the cart before the horse" if you spend money on orchid plants before you have proper facilities. This may sound like heresy to commercial orchid growers. I am one myself. More plants will follow if you are successful with your first ones.

WATCH FOR "CREEPING OBSOLESCENCE." An orchid collection is forever changing. Your interests do not remain the same. What you liked yesterday will not be your favourite tomorrow. As you build your collection, you will find your tastes become more refined and selective. Realize that you have just so much space, time, energy and money to spend. Get the most satisfaction and pleasure from your orchids. If you have plants which you know are diseased or not doing well, get rid of them (I rime you!). Good orchid plants are no longer expensive. Make sure that every plant produces well and give you the blooms you desire. If you have cattleyas, count the leaves on a mature plant. How many out of this total have flowered? You can tell by the flower stubs in the leaf axils. Most should have; otherwise that plant is a non-blooming, boarder. Do you have a plant which won't flower though you are determined to make it do so? Give it a fair trial under varying conditions. If it still doesn't flower, get rid of it. There are other plants waiting to take its place. Do you have a plant which flowers well for you but which has inferior flowers? You have divided it. Now you have a dozen plants of the same variety? Give some away to someone who is starting, or as gift plants. Make room for better quality. Keep upgrading your collection and you will get more pleasure from it.

LEARN ABOUT DISEASE IDENTIFICATION AND PEST CONTROL. Learn aseptic technique. I cannot tell you here how to identify virus and other diseases in orchids. There are some excellent articles and books on the subject in your library. I can suggest you realize that orchids have certain diseases which can be spread. What a shame to have a beautiful and perhaps expensive variety become infected with virus merely because you did not learn about virus prevention. -Learn basic pest control. Common orchid scale is so easily identified and eradicated with modern insecticides. Learn what a red spider looks like and be on the alert for it. How often beautiful blooms are eaten by slugs and snails, and yet there are so many effective baits available. As for aseptic technique, do not cut your flowers until you have sterilized your cutting tool. There are good chemical sterilizers available

GOOD STOCK. Don't be "penny wise and pound foolish" by trying to fill your shade house too quickly and too cheaply. You get what you pay for. Good orchids are no longer expensive. There are so many reputable growers who have seedlings of excellent breeding as well as flowering size plants or small divisions which cost very little. A collection of fine varieties can be so much rewarding.

LEARN A LITTLE ABOUT NAMES AND WATCH YOUR LABELLING. You will get so much more pleasure if you know a little bit about orchid names. How are orchids named? How are they registered? Learn what makes an Lc., a Blc., and the various types of other orchids. Keep your plants well labelled. It is a sad sight to go into a collection and see the names worn off the and see the names worn off the tags, or the tags themselves completely missing. A plant without its identity loses so much of its value.

BWARE OF GIFT PLANTS. This is related to several of the other categories. If you are just starting, beware of the plant your neighbour gave you which he could not flower. Be sure the gift gives to you is a plant worthy of your attention. Most plants which you win at your Society's plant drawings are of excellent quality and from a reputable grower. However, beware of plants donated by a well meaning amateur who is not aware of disease or other conditions.

SPECIALISE. Orchidology is vast and varied. There are many fields of endeavour. The basic rule is, growl what you like. However, you will get more pleasure out of hybridizing - raising seedlings and watching them grow, hoping for a winner. You may get, great satisfaction in having nothing but the finest selected or awarded varieties in your collection. You may wish to specialize in Cymbidiums, Cattleyas, Paphiopedilums, Phalaenopsis or some other genus. There can be a never ending, delight. You may want to fill your shade house with nothing but species.

BUILDS A GOOD LIBRARY. You will get pleasure from your orchids in direct relationship to your knowledge of what you are doing. There are so many questions to be answered that a good library is invaluable. You can go as far as you wish here, depending on how much of a bibliophile you might be. A few of the basic books might be all that is needed.

JOIN YOUR LOCAL ORCHID SOCIETY. When you join your local orchid society you will receive many benefits. If you attend the monthly meetings, there is always a lecture of general interest. The personal contacts you make are of great value too. By working with others who share your interest, you can truly multiply the benefits you get from your orchid collection.

Orchid growing is a hobby which, literally, can give you pleasure all your life. You can surely get the utmost in satisfaction if you bear in mind even a few of the basic commandments which I have listed

Monthly Results for August

OPEN JUDGES CHOICE

Hybrid		
Winner	Ang. Veitchii	G. Kyriotis
Species		
Winner	Dendrochilum filliforme	W&J Chapman

NOVICE & JUNIOR JUDGES CHOICE

Winner	Dtps. I-Hsin Gem	M. Dimon
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INTERMEDIATE

Winner	Lc. Mini Purple	M. Luk
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CLASS # 1 AUSTRALIAN NATIVES

1st	Dock. teretifolia	R. Moar
2nd	Den. tetragonum var. Giganteum	J&M Moss
3rd	Den. speciosum 'Golden Glow'	D. Wood
4th	Pter. curta	J. Hart
5th	Pter. concinna	J. Hart

CLASS # 2 SPECIES PAPHIOPEDILUM

1st	Paph. villosum	S.T. Ho
2nd	Paph. villosum	S.T. Ho
3rd	Paph. venustum	W&J Chapman
4th	Paph. wardii	G. Hart

CLASS # 3 CATTLEYA OVER 110mm

1st	Bc. Pastoral Innocence X Chircogan Erin	T&J Hyde
2nd	Lc. Drum Beat Triumph	J. Hart
3rd	Blc. Dream Trader 'Itakope'	J. Hart
4th	Blc. Mt Sylvan X Sylvia Fry	T&J Hyde

CLASS # 4 NOVELTY PAPHIOPEDILUM

1st	Paph. insigne X Villosum	J. Costa
2nd	Paph. Conspicuum	R. Moar

CLASS #5 CATTLEYA 80 TO 110MM

1st	Sc. Dal's Choice	J. Hart
2nd	Pot. Dal's Moon	Costa/ Crosby
3rd	Pot. Free Spirit X Lc. Maris Song	Costa/ Crosby

Class #6 Paphiopedilum

1st	Paph. Sunny Tears X Winston Churchill	S.T. Ho
2nd	Paph. Kalkar	S.T. Ho
3rd	Paph. Mem. Shivan Ting	S.T. Ho
4th	Paph. Tearlath Margret Ann X Sally Ann	Costa/ Crosby

CLASS # 8 CATTLEYA UP TO 80mm

1st	Lc. Pure Yellow 'Kay'	Costa/ Crosby
2nd	Pot. Burana Angel 'Hysing'	Costa/ Crosby
3rd	Slc. Jungle Gem	L. Buivids
4th	Pot. Red Bernes	Costa/ Crosby

CLASS # 9 AUSTRALIAN NATIVE HYBRID

1st	Den. Aussie Parade 'Carrot Splash'	Costa/ Crosby
2nd	Den. Graham Hewitt X Ellen	Costa/ Crosby
3rd	Den. Hilda Poxon X Peewee	Costa/ Crosby
4th	Den. Pinvery X Karsun	L. Buivids

CLASS # 10 SPECIES ASIAN

1st	Dendrochilum filliforme	W&J Chapman
2nd	Dendrochilum tenellum	S.T. Ho
3rd	Dendrochilum tenellum	W&J Chapman
4th	Rhy. gigantea 'Red' X 'red'	W. McEvoy
5th	Ludisia discolor	L. Buivids

CLASS # 11 PHALAENOPSIS

1st	Dtps. Fong Tien's Elegant Lady	Costa/ Crosby
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CLASS # 12 SEEDLING

1st	Paph. Hsinying Web X superbiens	S.T. Ho
2nd	Zygo. Titanic X Gumeracha	Costa/ Crosby

CLASS #13 ONCIDIUM

1st	onc. Twinkle 'Pink Profusion'	W&J Chapman
2nd	Tol. Ruby Queen X Robson Bouquet	M. Chappell
3rd	Onc. Tsiku Margerite	R. Moar

4th	Onc. Twinkle 'Fragrant Fantasy'	M. Chappell
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CLASS # 15 ONCIDIUM INTERGENERIC ALLIANCE

1st	Wils. Hilda Plumtree 'Purple Wings'	J. Costa
2nd	Odc. Dark Charmer	Costa/ Crosby
3rd	Wils. Hilda Plumtree 'Purple Wings'	Costa/ Crosby
4th	Odc. Cherry Fudge 'Carmela'	J&M Moss
5th	Wils. Hilda Plumtree 'Purple Wings'	S.T. Ho

CLASS # 16 MISCELLANEOUS

1st	Ang. Veitchii	G. Kyriotis
2nd	Lyc. Skinnerii var. Alba	D. Wood
3rd	Zygo. Blue Blood	D. Coulton
4th	Coel. Linda Buckley	D. Coulton

CLASS # 17 DENDROBIUM HYBRIDS

1st	Den. New Guinea	Costa/ Crosby
2nd	Den. melianthum	T. Thorburn

CLASS #18 VANDACEOUS NOT VANDA

1st	Ascda. Brighton Fuchia X Princess Mikasa	Costa/ Crosby
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CLASS # 19 MASDEVALLIA & DRACULA SPECIES

1st	Masd. angulata	R. Moar
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CLASS # 20 Intermediate Cymbidium 60 to 90mm

1st	Cym. Mini Khan X Alexandria Flame	J. Costa
2nd	Cym. Darch Joy 'Little Toy'	Costa/ Crosby
3rd	Cym. Flaming Vulcan 'Dural'	Costa/ Crosby
4th	Cym. Ena Henry	J&M Moss

CLASS # 21A PLEUROTHALLIDINAE HYBRIDS

1st	Rest. Pelyx X elegans	D. Wood
2nd	Rest. Julia Howe	D. Coulton
3rd	Rest. Julia Howe	D. Coulton

CLASS # 21B LAELINAE SPECIES

1st	Bark. Whartoniana	R. Bisetto
2nd	Soph. Coccinea	M. Chappell
3rd	Soph. Coccinea	M. Chappell

CLASS # 22 MINITURE CYMBIDIUM UNDER 60mm

1st	Cym. Dr Baker X Negroito	Costa/ Crosby
2nd	Cym Apple Daze	T. Thorburn
3rd	Cym. Wakatusa	L. Gannon
4th	Cym Sarah Jean 'Ice Cascade'	T. Thorburn

CLASS # 23 SPECIES OTHER THAN ASIAN OR PAPHIOPEDILUM

1st	Onc. ornithorynchum	W&J Chapman
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CLASS # 23A OTHER PLEUROTHALLIDINAE SPECIES

1st	Pleuro. Unknown	R. Bisetto
2nd	Rest. mendozae	D. Wood
3rd	Rest. striata var. Goliath	D. Wood
4th	Rest. helmselyana	D. Wood

CLASS# 24 Standard Cymbidium

1st	Cym. Kirby Lesh 'You Beaut'	J. Costa
2nd	Cym. Unknown	T. Thorburn

CLASS # 26 NOVICE - CYMBIDIUM

1st	Cym. Sarah Jean 'Valerie'	D. Phillips
2nd	Cym. Sarah Jean 'Ice Cascade'	J. Rose
3rd	Cym. Unknown	J. Rose

CLASS # 27 - NOVICE - NATIVE & NATIVE HYBRID

1st	Den. Bardo Rose 'Jayhurst'	D. Phillips
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CLASS # 28 NOVICE - CATTLEYA

1st	Lc. Persepolis X Pot. Free Spirit	M. Dimon
2nd	Slc. Mem. Dorothy Worden	M. Dimon

CLASS # 29 NOVICE - MISCELLANEOUS

1st	Dtps. I-Hsin Gem	M. Dimon
2nd	Coel. William Micholwitz	G. Hodder
3rd	Onc. Taka	J. Rose
4th	Den. Dal's Style	M. Dimon

CLASS # 31 INTERMEDIATE PAPHIOPEDILUM

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1st	Paph. Unknown	C. Nidigal	1st	Lc. Mini Purple	M. Luk
2nd	Paph. Shin Yi Maca's X Sibling	C. Nidigal	2nd	Blc. Mamilar	M. Luk
3rd	Paph. Ruby Leopard X Red Pepper	C. Nidigal	3rd	Cat. Unknown	C. Nidigal
4th	Paph. Unknown	C. Nidigal	CLASS # 35 INTERMEDIATE - MISCELLANEOUS		
CLASS # 32 INTERMEDIATE - CYMBIDIUM			1st	Masd. Kamball Sun	M. Luk
1st	Cym. Khan Flame X Beach Ball	M. Luk	2nd	Beallara Eurostar	M. Luk
2nd	Cym. Little Sarah	M. Luk	3rd	Milt. Spectabilis X Odm. Holiday	C. Nidigal
3rd	Cym. Hiroshima Sweet Eyes	M. Luk	4th	Onc. Little Chickadee	C. Nidigal
CLASS # 33 INTERMEDIATE - NATIVE SPECIES & NATIVE HYBRID			CLASS # 41 JUNIORS		
1st	Den. Moon X speciosum	M. Luk	1st	Lyperanthus suavolens	R. Dimon
2nd	Den. Graham Hewitt	M. Luk	2nd	Caladenia latifolia	R. Dimon
3rd	Den. Warrambool	C. Nidigal	3rd	Phal. schilleriana	R. Dimon
4th	Den. Unknown	M. Luk	4th	Pterostylis Nodding Grace	R. Dimon
CLASS # 34 INTERMEDIATE - CATTLEYA					

President Murray Aldridge	Secretary Vacant	Treasurer Jan Robinson 9520 6920	Daniel Coulton dan_the_man351@hotmail.com
Correspondence to:		Web Site: www.ssos.org.au	
	Venue: The Uniting Church Hall at the intersection of Flora and Merton Sts., Sutherland on the second Monday of each month visitors are welcome.		