



Sutherland

Shire

Orchid

Society

February 2019 Bulletin

Next meeting: 11th February 2019

January Winners

Den. Masako Taki 'Blue'
R. Nicol.
Intermediate Plant of the night



Odcdm Succubus 'Night Shift'
John Ng.
Novice Plant of the Night



Miltonia Robert Jackson I. & I. Chalmers

Open hybrid of the night



Angraecum magdalenae - P. Davies
Open species of the night / Open Plant of the Night



Den. tongii - L. Buivids



Psh. brassavolae -
I. & I. Chalmers



Brassavola martiana -
L. Buivids



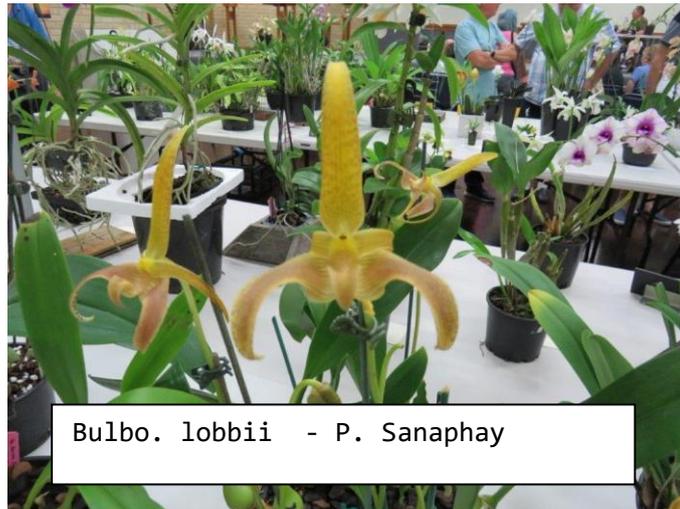
Stenoglottis woodii -
J. Sharpham



Anguloa brevilabris - J. Robinson



Stanhopea nigroviolacea - P. Ng



Bulbo. lobbii - P. Sanaphay

SSOS GENERAL MEETING

MINUTES - 14 January 2019

Jan welcomed everyone to the first monthly meeting of 2019. A minute of silence was observed in memory of May Luk who passed away recently.

A show of hands was asked for as to who had not received the Bulletin by emails and many were raised. Mike Hitchcock will sort this out and resend the January issue. Frank Daniel motioned that the minutes were accurate as printed, motion carried.

A new format for the monthly meetings will be trialled, less business and more orchid talk. Correspondence will not be read out unless especially interesting.

Next month Ken Siew will tell us how to grow orchids in confined spaces. It will also be the final judging of the growing competition so make sure you bring your orchids along.

The AGM is in March and we will need a new Secretary, as Rhonda is stepping down after 6 years of doing a great job in this role. She will remain on the Committee and give her full support to whoever takes over. The Committee is in the process of spreading some of the secretarial duties amongst the other committee members to even out the work load. The Secretary's main role is to receive the correspondence, prepare the agenda for the committee meetings and record the minutes of the committee and general meetings. This is a crucial position on the Committee, members were asked to have a think about putting their hand up at the AGM for the role. Rhonda says you don't need to know about orchids to do the job, but you do need to be organized.

Our next Bunning's BBQ is Saturday March 30th. The roster will be circulated next month for members to sign up for a spot. The Society makes a bit over a thousand dollars on these BBQs, so it's a good money earner.

2019 membership fees are due. Members were encouraged to see Jan Riley if they hadn't paid the fees yet. Only members who have paid for 2019 are in the badge draw tin and after tonight's meeting, three member's names will be drawn out to win the 12 month subscriptions to *Orchids Australia*, a prize worth \$55.

The Crying Room half hour sessions have started up again for our new growers, George Birss led the discussion tonight on stanhopeas. Each month we will try to get one of our Senior Growers to talk about a specific genera of orchids. Next month's topic TBA.

The Committee will be hosting a get together in February for members who have joined the Society in the last 18 months or so. We are looking at a Saturday in late February from 11-3 in a public reserve in the Shire where we can have a casual lunch and chat. We'll be sending out emails to those of you who have joined during that time period with more details.

The first show of the year with an orchid competition is the Royal Easter Show. There are two sessions of orchid display/competition, 16-17th April and 22-23rd April. You must register by 13th March to enter, \$35 online rego fee. It's the biggest garden show in the Southern Hemisphere and is a hoot to be part of it, so come join in the fun and maybe win a few prizes.

There was a good general discussion about repotting and fertilizing our orchids. Jan emphasized that **EVERYONE'S GROWING CONDITIONS ARE DIFFERENT AND EVERYONE'S ORCHID COLLECTIONS ARE DIFFERENT** and you have to keep that in mind when evaluating any advice or suggestions you hear or read about growing orchids. The recent edition of *Orchids Australia* says that in December/January, full strength fertilizers can be used on cymbids, cattleyas and soft cane dendrobiums. Jan read a portion of an article recently published in the OSNSW Newsletter about use of slow-release fertilizer and how temperatures affect the life of the granules--the hotter the temperatures the less time the granules remain active. Members were advised to be careful about applying slow-release fertilizers at this time of the year.

Murray presented the Plant of the Night, Pam Davies' beautiful species *Angraecum magdalenae*, and explained why this plant had been selected by the judges as the best plant on the bench this month.

After the supper break, Gary Hodder showed slides of the monthly seedling class winners for the last 12 months. Members voted for their Popular Choice as did the judges. While the votes were being counted, Gary gave a presentation on a variety of topics, from types of orchids to the specific parts of the flower to different types of award judging. Jan clarified that our monthly benching judging is about the quality of individual flowers, whereas cultural awards are more about the overall condition of the plant and the flowers only have to be "reasonable." S.T. Ho was presented with two bottles of wine, having won both the Popular Choice as well as Judges' Choice.

Novice member's draw of Gordon Kay's orchid – Gifford Bunt (a stanhopea)

(Sutherland Shire Orchid Society – Dec 2018 Bulletin)

Name badge draw – Wayne McEvoy

Lucky Plants - Margaret Spring, Lee Buivids, Vic Petrovski

President's Award – Lee Buivids for her *Dendrobium fiongii*

Raffle - Chao-Ping Li, Sandra Crosby, Melissa Karayannis, Chris Bannell, Frank Daniel, Noelene Weatherby, George Birss, Mike Hitchcock

Next meeting: 11 February 2019

IN MY GREEN HOUSE

At our last meeting night I was the speaker from the crying room and the talk was on *Stanhopea* orchids. Around Christmas is the time for *stanhopeas* but like most orchids things are all out of wack. Well since that meeting and this article I have had a *stanhopea* flower so I have included a picture of the unopened flower buds and a picture of the flower, *Stanhopea Wetley Secret* which is a natural hybrid, *S. graveolens* X *S. nigroviolacea*.



Stanhopea graveolens



On Stanhopea orchids I received an email from President Jan, firstly complaining about the suggestion on watering daily, and then with a picture of a Stanhopea orchid with SIX flower spikes and complaining about “see what fertilizing twice a week does”. Golly gee what would have happened if she had given them some loving and care, maybe playing some classical music???? What a shame they don’t last to get to a meeting.

With the hot weather my Dockrillias appear to be loving the extra water with just about all showing nice long thick new ‘beans’ and they seem to be bunching up too. The hot weather or the extra water has so far saved my Masdevillias as I have only had a few leaves fall and that is common, some are even in spike, yahoo.

I was fascinated by Jan’s Anguloa at our last meeting, well walking around I found I have one in spike and about to open. It has been nestled hanging under my bench and with the big fleshy leaves the spike was hidden. Also hanging low I have found two plants of Gongora galeata with a number of spikes on each. These plants have to be low and out of direct light or the leaves burn and go spotty. Gongora spikes hang down with about ten bird-like flowers, unique in shape and very unusual. Galeata flowers are orange and brown.

I have two coelogyne in flower at the moment and both are referred to as 'bird' shaped flowers or 'birds in flight'. One is *Coelogyne celebenis* X *C.xyrekes* (cream flower with a brown lip) and the other is *Coelogyne lawrencae* X *C.usitana* (green/cream with a velvet brown lip). Both are a single flower type with the flower on a pendulous 15cm inflorescence. The flowers are about 8cm across, very nice.

I found a vandacious cross in spike with 5 spikes, *Vanda blue fairy* X *neofalcata* pale blue. As you might guess the flowers are a blueish violet colour with the shape of a *neofalcata* but on a small vandacious shaped plant.

Also something hidden away that I have not seen flower is an orchid called *Laelia fidelensis* which is classed as a natural hybrid of *Laelia bicalhoi* and *Laelia perrinii*. It comes from around Rio de Janeiro in Brazil. It is a compact orchid that has two lavender flowers on a short spike. Sounds great and I can't wait till it is in flower as I haven't seen it before. A bit rare and for me special.

Just found a very cute and tiny *cirrhopetalum* type *bulbophyllum*. *Cirrhopetalum bulbophyllums* have an inflorescence that has a wagon wheel looking arrangement of flowers, from five to fourteen, that display in a circular pattern at the top of the inflorescence. The plant is *Bulbophyllum dentiferum* and the individual flowers are maybe 12mm long and 4mm across, they number 8 and are a musky pink in colour. Only small but very cute.

With the extra watering, sometimes 3 or 4 times a day on the hot stinkers that have things moving around 40 degrees, my *Nepanthe*, you remember the carnivorous picture plants are growing out of sight with some very attractive stripped picture tubes. Did everybody acquire at least one after our speaker on carnivorous plants, I got a Venus flytrap for my Birthday. While talking about guess speakers, don't miss next months speaker Ken Siew talking about growing in unusual spaces. I heard it about 3 months ago and got inspired.

Last month I told you about my infestation of "dendrobium beetle" and how I caught 11 on two leaves of a *Speciosum* in my front garden. Well because this *Speciosum* and two others are in the front garden, with two *schomburgkia*, which the beetles don't touch, the dendrobium beetles just ravaged some new growths. Well as I had about another 8 new growths coming and I don't touch these plants, no water other than rain and no fertiliser, just garden plants. But I had to do something or these other 8 new growths would end up chewed to bits too.

I have often preached about spraying with "NEEM OIL" to ward off dendrobium beetle and although producers of Neem Oil won't say that it stops or slows down the damage done by the dendrobium beetle, I have not, until now had proof of it's success. I started spraying the day after writing about my destruction and resprayed 8 days later and have now given my plants 4 sprays, I had to judge the spraying with the weather as you can't spray oils if the temperature is around 30 degrees or higher. Well since then, either I killed the world's population of dendrob beetle or spraying works. I have new growths up about 15 to 20cm and nothing biting them. I'll keep my fingers crossed and keep up the spraying, who knows I may even water and fertilize them.

Following on from George Birss' above article here is an article from the American Orchid Society Bulletin.

George Birss and I have often spoken in regard to the benefits of the use of Neem Oil on our orchid collections and its ability to become systemic with regular use. George and I both use it in conjunction with systemic insecticides and find that it controls chewing/munching/biting insects and caterpillars to great effect.

This article is reprinted from the SEPTEMBER 2003 issue of *Orchids* -- The Bulletin of the American Orchid Society. Copyright American Orchid Society -- www.aos.org

Neem Oil

By Susan Jones

Neem trees (*Azadirachta indica*- also known as Indian lilac or margosa) originated in either India or Burma. Neem is a large, fast-growing evergreen that can reach approximately 40 to 80 feet (12 to 24 m) in height. The tree is drought resistant and heat tolerant, and may live up to 200 years. It grows in many Asian countries, as well as tropical areas of the western hemisphere. Neem oil, which is extracted from the tree's seeds, has been used for its medicinal and insecticidal properties for more than 4,000 years.



The Neem Tree has been used for its medicinal and insecticidal properties since antiquity.

Applications for Humans

Since ancient times, man has utilised neem products for their pest-repellent properties. Neem has been shown to ward off sand flies and mosquitoes, aiding in control of the spread of diseases such as malaria. Neem oil has been used to treat lice and scabies, and tea brewed from the leaf of the tree employed as a termite control. Neem leaves placed in the pockets of woollen clothing are said to fend off moths; added to stored grains and beans, they help keep insects out. Neem products are included in some dog soaps and shampoos to repel fleas and ticks, and used as a cattle-feed supplement to kill parasites. The application of neem derivatives to bags and stored grains provides safe and relatively inexpensive protection against insect pests, fungus and even rats, reducing post-harvest losses in developing countries.

Medicinal Uses

Neem is considered harmless to humans, animals, birds, beneficial insects and earthworms, and has been approved by the US Environmental Protection Agency for use on food crops. Azadirachtin and other active ingredients in the neem seed have insecticidal properties that are effective against a broad spectrum of insects, many mites and nematodes, and even snails and fungi, and do not seem to generate resistance in the pests they affect.

Neem products do not provide absolute insect control, but frequent applications can reduce pest populations dramatically by repelling them; inhibiting their larval development, growth, fertility, mating and egg-laying, and deterring feeding. A solution of neem oil smothers insect pests and has antifungal properties as well — the oil coats the plant's surface and prevents the germination of fungal spores. Neem oil can also be used as a safe, natural leaf polish.

A recipe for a Neem-oil foliar-spray solution suggested by growers is as follows:

Mix 1 teaspoon (5 ml) of Neem oil and ½ teaspoon (2.5 ml) of a gentle, plant-safe liquid dish soap (as a spreader

and sticker for the oil) to 1 US quart (.9 l) of warm water, or 4 teaspoons (20 ml) of neem oil and 2 teaspoons (10 ml) of liquid dish soap to 1 US gallon (3.8 l) of water. A 50:50 solution of isopropyl alcohol and warm water can be substituted for plain water.

Shake the solution intermittently during application to keep the ingredients well mixed. Because the oil smothers insect pests, be sure to completely cover all plant surfaces for maximum effectiveness. Some sources indicate that the mixture begins to break down after eight hours, so a fresh batch should be used at every application. The insect-controlling properties of neem lose effectiveness over time, especially in warmer temperatures, and may be washed off during watering or by rainfall, so repeat sprayings at weekly to biweekly intervals are needed to control successive generations of pests. In addition, it is useful to keep up manual removal of bugs as part of the control regime.

Precautions

Oil solutions should never be applied to plants during hot weather (85° F [29° C] or warmer) or in direct sunlight. To prevent burning of tissues, treated plants should be shaded until the application is dry. Another consideration is avoiding strong or excessive amounts of detergent or use of ammonia-based cleaners, as these may damage your plants, especially sensitive parts like buds and flowers. This is particularly true of soaps that could remove natural protective waxes from plant tissues. One source suggests that the flowers of some orchids, such as *Miltonias* and *Masdevallia* species, may be sensitive to neem oil. Horticultural oils, including neem, can also affect bees if it contacts them — once the spray has settled it is no longer harmful.

Other Considerations

Most growers like to see insect pests drop dead right away. Although pesticides usually provide that instant gratification, their use contributes to the build-up of toxins in the environment, can affect beneficial insects and generate populations of pests resistant to their effects. In addition, these chemicals are responsible for the accidental poisoning of humans, pets, and livestock and wildlife populations.

As an option for ecologically friendly pest management, neem is nontoxic to humans, animals and beneficial insects. It is biodegradable, does not build up resistance in pests and is relatively inexpensive. For safety and health reasons alone, controls such as this may be the only option for indoor growers or those whose collections reside in or very close to their living area.

References

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YOU GREW IT

Stenoglottis woodii – exhibited by Jenny Sharpam

Originating from two Greek words *steno* meaning narrow and *glottis* meaning tongue and refers to the lip which is a distinguishing feature among the 4 species in this genus.

Found in Zimbabwe and South Africa this miniature cool growing terrestrial or lithophyte grows in moist sandstone areas where leaf litter mould has accumulated. Growing from sea level to 1500 metres this ground orchid has succulent or tuberous cylindrical tubers. The dull green leaves that are either dormant or deciduous over winter develop into a basal rosette in spring. A slender flower spike arises from the centre of the rosette and is 150 to 250mm tall and bears 10 to 40 small white (sometimes pale pink) flowers with pink spots on the lip.

In cultivation grow in squat containers in a sand and peat mixture. During winter plants are dormant, sometimes deciduous (don't think they have died and throw out), keep cool and dry until the new growth appears in spring then keep slightly shaded but bright light with regular watering and fertilizing every two weeks.

I have both *S. woodii* and *S. longifolia*, they require very little care. They are both deciduous for me over winter and reshoot in spring. The pot size is only about 100mm and takes up very little room. The plants sit on my bench among other orchids and get watered and fertilized as the others, no special care. When the blooms appear, although only small, the taller inflorescence holds the flowers high. Not seen on a sales bench often but worth adding to a collection if you can obtain.

Anguloa brevilabris – exhibited by Jan Robinson

Named after Francisco de Angulo, an orchid enthusiast from Peru. Pronounced An-gyoo-LOW – ah.

Commonly called the “tulip” orchid or “cradle” orchid, if you look inside the flower the shape looks similar to a baby in a cradle.

Originating from Columbia and Peru as a cool growing terrestrial growing at elevations of 1400 to 2300 metres.

This orchid has large dark green pseudobulbs that can reach 20cm in length. The plant loses its leaves at the start of each season when new growth appears. Each pseudobulb will produce 4 plicate (fan like), oblanceolate (lance shaped) leaves that are thin in thickness and can be up to a metre in length. These plants can be quite large.

The inflorescence will carry a single flower that is waxy in appearance and has a fragrance similar to cinnamon. The flower's petals and sepals curve around to give a bulbous shape resembling a tulip, the lip is lobed and has 4 pollinia.

In the wild, *Anguloa* come in either, white shades or red / yellow shades. The white shades, can have up to six inflorescence per mature pseudobulb and the red /yellow shades can have up to twelve inflorescence per mature pseudobulb. *Anguloa brevilabris* comes in the red /yellow range.

In cultivation these plants require cool temperatures, good air circulation, they can take almost direct sunlight but watch for leaf burn on the delicate broad leaves. They like regular watering in the growth periods, about every two to three days and less in winter. **Use ONLY RAIN WATER.**

(Sutherland Shire Orchid Society – Dec 2018 Bulletin)

A wonderful orchid to have in your collection, just hard to obtain. Although they can grow quite large and will take up a fair bit of room, when in flower the reward is worth sparing the space. Pest wise watch out for scale, mealy bug and small green caterpillars.

Bulbophyllum lobbii – exhibited by P. Sanaphay

A warm growing epiphyte found on trunks and branches of trees at elevations of 200 to 2000 metres from Borneo, Indonesia, Malaysia and The Philippines.

These creeping type bulbophyllum has well spaced pseudobulbs that carry a single leathery leaf.

A single flowering 15cm inflorescence arises from a node on the rhizome. The flower opens fully and measures 7 to 10cm in diameter. The curved sepals and petals are light yellow but can vary to olive green to orange, the lip is hinged or moveable.

Bulbo. lobbii is best mounted, but requires extra watering, or in a pot with a freely draining mix. When the plant out grows the pot, carefully transfer with out disturbing the roots, they tend to sulk for a year if disturbed or divided. They like shallow dishes, if not mounted, that are somewhat bigger than the plant to accommodate the rambling growth habit. Plenty of light, heat, humidity and frequent watering.

Fairly easy to grow if you have a glass house or sheltered warm spot with a bright yellow flower as a reward.

Angraecum magdalanae – exhibited by Pam Davies

Species plant of the Night and Plant of the Night.

‘The snow white Angraecum’, ‘The Queen of Angraecums’ call it what you like but this Madagascan monopodal species when flowered like Pam’s is truly magnificent. A lithophytic orchid that grows around 800 to 2000 metres as a warm to cool grower is found growing on or near quartzite rocks in leaf litter.

A mature plant can produce numerous inflorescence with 2 to 3 flowers on each. The pure white 8 to 10 cm flower has a unique 10cm spur or tail that is ‘S’ shaped. Flowers are fragrant with a spicy smell in the evenings and early mornings and can last 4 to 6 weeks.

Re potting is a bit tricky and when re potted may sulk and not bloom for 2 to 4 years if disturbed too much. Best in a shallow or squat pot or basket pot.

I have one of these orchids and have had very little luck in flowering. I have tried several positions with our any success. I did re pot about 3 years ago so maybe that is my problem. Either I leave it for a few more years or just give it to Pam because her plant was magnificent.

SECOND-HAND RAFFLE PLANT – HOW GOOD IS THAT??!!

By Jan Robinson

Last June at our SSOS monthly meeting, Gary Hart gave a great talk on *Bulbophyllum* and showed us quite a few different ones that he had brought along from his collection. He snipped off a piece from two different species and kindly put them in the raffle, one from his *Bulbo dearii* and the other from his *Bulbo frostii*. As usual, I was not lucky enough to win any raffle plants that night.

Several days later Col Brandon dropped around to my place and kindly gave me the piece of Gary's *Bulbo frostii* that he had won in the raffle, saying he does not grow bulbo's in his collection. I don't have many, either, but I was certainly not going to turn down a free plant! Col had even potted up the piece for me. Not only "potted" it, but had fastened it down so firmly, there was no chance it was going to wobble around and break off any new roots while becoming established in the pot. Check



this out, it is bomb-proof!!

Lo and behold, this freebie little bulbo flowered for me last month! Isn't it gorgeous?



I attribute the flowering more to Col's excellent staking than to anything I did, I must have lucked out putting it under my stanhopeas which have been getting much more water and fertiliser this summer than usual. The pseudobulbs are quite shrivelled though; hopefully it's not going to die after flowering so nicely!

Thank you, Gary and Col, for this lovely plant. Just a heads up that Gary will be speaking on phragmipediums at our May meeting, could we be so lucky as to have him throw a piece of one in with the raffle plants again????!?!??

MONTHLY JUDGING RESULTS

For
: Jan-19

PLANT OF NIGHT

Winner *Angraceum magdalenae*

OPEN CLASS HYBRID

Winner Milt. Robert Jackson

OPEN CLASS SPECIES

Winner *Angraceum magdalenae*

INTERMEDIATE JUDGES CHOICE

Winner Den. Masako Taki 'Blue'

NOVICE & JUNIOR JUDGES CHOICE

Winner Odcdm. Succubus 'Night Shift'

PRESIDENT'S CHOICE

P. Davies
Winner Den. tongii

CLASS # 1 AUSTRALIAN NATIVES

I. & I. Chalmers
1st Den. toressae

2nd Den. wassellii

P. Davies
3rd Den. cancroides

CLASS # 2 PAPHIOPEDILUMS SPECIES

- 1st Paph. moquetteanum
- 2nd Paph. liemianum
- 3rd Paph. urbanianum
- 4th Paph. barbatum

CLASS # 3 LAELIINAE OVER 110MM (CLASSICAL SHAPE)

- 1st Lc. Prophecy x C. walkerana

CLASS # 4 NOVELTY PAPHIOPEDILUMS

- 1st Paph. William Trelease
- 2nd Paph. Vernon Rinke

CLASS # 5 LAELIINAE OVER 80MM UP TO & INCLUDING 110MM (CLASSICAL SHAPE)

- 1st Lc. Mini Purple 'Castle Bend'
- 2nd Lc. Mini Purple 'Vanessa'

CLASS # 7 LAELIINAE (NON CLASSICAL SHAPE)

- 1st Encyclia Cindy
- 2nd C. Deception Mosaie
- 3rd Bc. Jungle Jumbalaya
- 4th Encyclia Gail Nakagaki

CLASS # 8 LAELIINAE UP TO & INCLUDING 80MM (CLASSICAL SHAPE)

- 1st Bc. Jungle Gem 'Lisa'
- 2nd Ctna. Maui Maid 'December Bride'

CLASS # 9 AUSTRALIAN NATIVE HYBRIDS

- 1st Den. Hilda Poxon
- 2nd Den. Anthedon Gem

CLASS # 9A DENDROBIUM SPECIES EXOTIC

- 1st Den. glomeratum
- 2nd Den. tongji
- 3rd Den. moschatum
- 4th Den. linguella

CLASS # 10 SPECIES ASIAN (Elsewhere no Included)

- 1st Bulbo. echinolabium
- 2nd Vanda falcata
- 3rd Malaxis latifolia
- 4th Bulbo. lobbii

CLASS # 10B ONCIDINAE SPECIES

- 1st Pyp. papilio
- 2nd Mcm. generalense

CLASS # 11A COELGYNINAE SPECIES

- 1st Coel. mooreana 'Brockhurst'

CLASS # 12 SEEDLING

- 1st Paph. leucochilium
- 2nd Paph. Formosa Lady

CLASS # 13 ONCIDIUM HYBRIDS 60MM AND UNDER

- 1st Tolumnia 'unknown'
- 2nd Gbt. Dancing Lady
- 3rd Colm. Wildcat 'Bobcat'

CLASS # 14 PHALAENOPSIS

- 1st Phal. 'unknown'

CLASS # 15 ONCIDIUM HYBRIDS OVER 60mm

- S. T. Ho 1st Milt. Robert Jackson
- S. Crosby/2nd Milt. Arthur Cobbledick 'Springtime'
- S. Crosby/3rd Brsdm. Golden Gamine 'White Knight'

CLASS # 16 MISCELLANEOUS HYBRIDS

- T. Hyde 1st Prom. Catarina 'Top Gold'
- 2nd Prom. Norman Gaunt 'Brown Lip'
- S. T. Ho 3rd Coel. Birds in Flight
- J. Costa 4th Zygo. Intermedium

CLASS # 17 DENDROBIUM HYBRIDS

- L. Buivids 1st Den. Mary Poppins 'Orchid World'
- L. Buivids 2nd Den. Hiroshi Tokunaga
- 3rd Den. Andree Millar
- W. McEvoy 4th Den. Edwin Wilson

CLASS # 18 VANDACEOUS

- S. Crosby/1st Vanda 'unknown'
- W, McEvoy 2nd V. Dmokarak 'white angel' ???
- V. Trevor Rathbone

- L. Buivids 4th Sartylis Toowoomba Sparkle 'Hubba Bubba'

CLASS # 21A PLEUROTHALLIDINAE HYBRIDS

- 1st Masd. Peppermint Glow

CLASS # 21B LAELIINAE SPECIES

- C. Brandon 1st C. forbesii v. aurea
- 2nd Psh. radiata
- G. Birss 3rd C. maxima var alba 'Kathleen'
- L. Buivids 4th Psh. brassavolae

CLASS # 23 SPECIES OTHER (NOT ELSEWHERE INCLUDED)

- G. Birss 1st Angraecum magdalenae
- 2nd Auguloa brevilabris
- S. T. Ho 3rd Anguloa virginalis
- J. Robinson 4th Stanhopea nigroviolacea

CLASS # 23A OTHER PLEUROTHALLIDINAE SPECIES

- P. Sanaphitis 1st Specklinia tribuloides
- 2nd Acianthera prolifera
- P. Ng 3rd Rstp. falkenbergii
- I. & I. Chatters 4th Pths. Spp

CLASS # 29 NOVICE - MISCELLANEOUS

- J. Robinson 1st Odcdm. Succubus 'Night Shift'
- 2nd Pyp. Kalihi
- S. T. Ho 3rd Prom. Dinah Albright 'Connells Point' x Rollisonii
- S. T. Ho 4th Prom. Drayton Gold

CLASS # 30 NOVICE -SPECIES

- H. Chen 1st Vanda falcata
- P. Ng 2nd Psh. cochleata
- S. Crosby/3rd Doritis regnieruanum

CLASS # 31 INTERMEDIATE - PAPHIOPEDILUMS

- | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|--|
| 1st Paph. Albion | C. Mathe | 2nd Brs. verracosa |
| 2nd Paph. Lynleigh Koopowitz | J. Sharph | 3rd Brs. verracosa |
| CLASS # 33 INTERMEDIATE - NATIVE SPECIES & NATIVE HYBRIDS | 4th Onc. Pacific Sunrise | |
| 1st Den. Hilda Poxon | R. Jack | CLASS # 36 INTERMEDIATE - SPECIES |
| 2nd Den. Tweetas | R. Jackson | 1st Pyp. papilio var.alba |
| CLASS # 34 INTERMEDIATE - LAELIINAE | | 2nd Stenoglottis woodii |
| 1st Blc. Varut 'Green World' ?? | J. Chan | 3rd Angraecum magdalenae 'Keith' |
| CLASS # 35 INTERMEDIATE - MISCELLANEOUS | | 4th Psh. radiata |
| 1st Den. Masako Taki 'Blue' | R. Nicol | |

Crying Room / New Growers' Group
11th February monthly meeting, 7:30pm
Wal Chapman to talk on oncidiums

