



Sutherland Shire Orchid Society

November 2018 Bulletin

Next Meeting: Nov. 12

Octobers's Best

Plant of the Night and
Judges' Choice Species of the Night

Den. polyanthum 'Yeowie' grown by S. T. Ho



Judges' Choice Hybrid of the Night

Paph. In-Charm Laser 'Hsinying Web' grown by S.T. Ho



Judges' Choice Intermediate Winner

Ptst. baptistii 'Gosford' grown by Rhonda Jackson

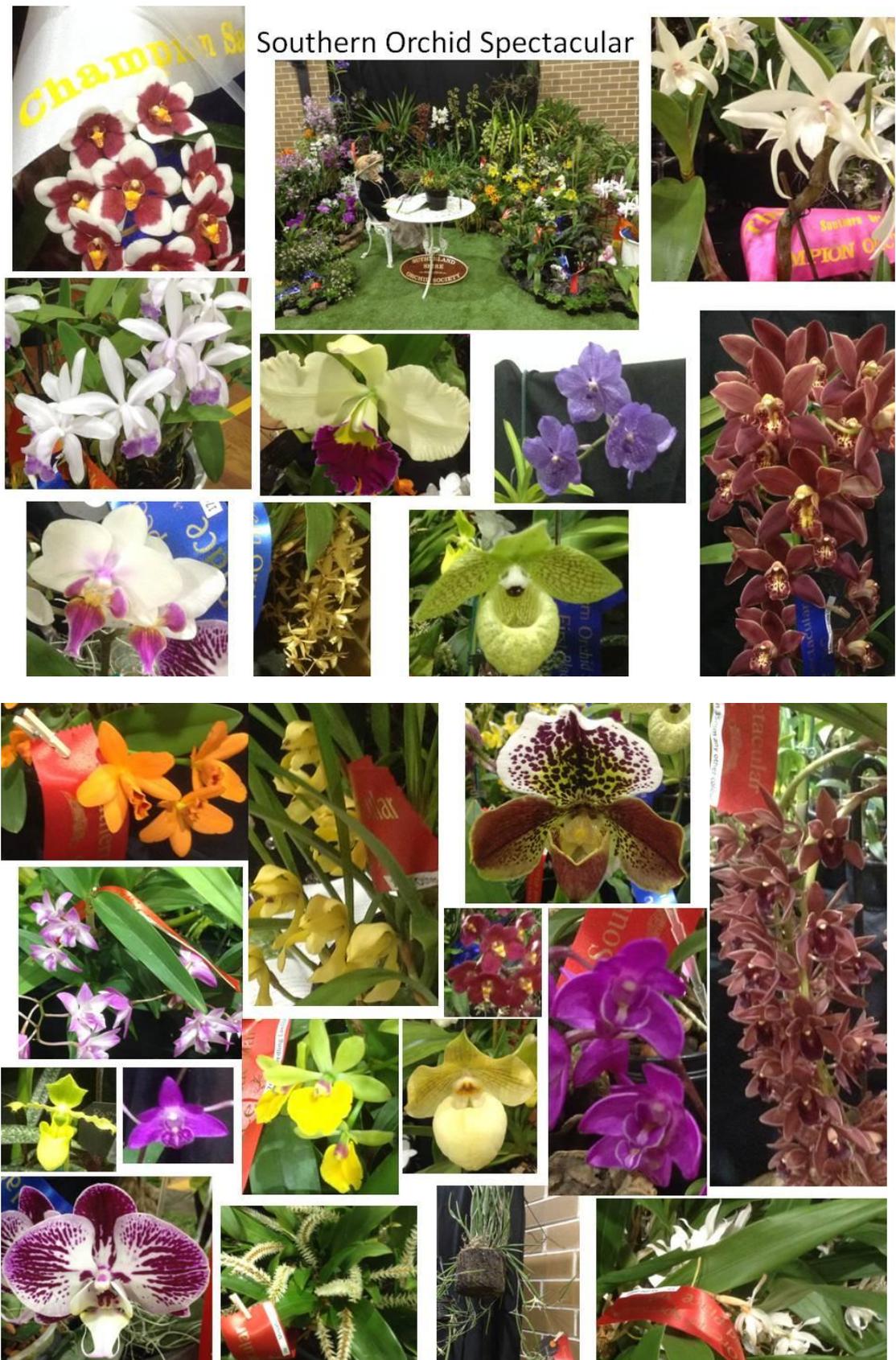


Judges' Choice Novice Winner

C. intermedia var *alba* grown by Frank Daniel



(Photos by Pam Davies.)



See 'SOS Results' file attached for plant and grower names of these prize-winning orchids.

SSOS CALENDAR:

MONTHLY MEETINGS:

Nov 12: Guest Speaker Greg Bourke, Curator Manager, Mount Tomah Botanic Gardens, on carnivorous plants, their trapping mechanisms and how to grow them in the Sydney area; judging of growing comp plants; Crying Room discussion on pests and diseases to be lead by Mike Hitchcock

Nov. 17: Grower's Group – see details later in this Bulletin

Dec 10: Annual Xmas Party (plenty of food, a giant raffle, and presentation of the Annual Points Score awards)

SSOS GENERAL MEETING MINUTES 10th October 2018

Jan extended a welcome to members and guests, Ian Neilson, Michael Alam and Ron Hodder. Apologies were received from Richie Dimon, Gifford Bunt, Pat and Tony Dos Santos, Graeme Davies, Murray Aldridge, and Beau Gertner. The September minutes were approved as printed in the October Bulletin. There was no correspondence recorded due to the absence of the Secretary.

Vic Petrovski provided great tips to Novice members on fertilising their orchids. After supper three flasks were broken and potted up by members. John Costa, George Birss and Irene Chalmers lead each table. Plants were distributed to members through a raffle ticket draw, with most members receiving two plants. The flasks were RLC Taiwan Fantasy 'TY', Cymbidium Florida Cracker and Dendrobium chrysanthum.

ITEMS OF INTEREST

The Sarcochilus Show to be held on 20 October by Revesby Workers Australian Native Orchid Club was cancelled due to lack of flowering plants.

Southern Orchid Spectacular Review:

A few hiccups included late notice of a large increase in hall hire costs and no power cords allowed for the food van. The alarm went off several times and parking was an issue on Sunday when cars were parked in the exits. Frank Daniel sorted all these problems out. As to the vendors, one cancelled just before the show and another wanted an extra table. One vendor's 800 flasks were held up in Brisbane Quarantine and eventually were shipped back to Thailand. One vendor was sold out by Saturday afternoon, another got sick on Saturday night and had to drive back to SA. One vendor lost his wallet before catching his flight to Sydney and his phone was also broken, so the hotel wouldn't let him in on Thursday night. Even with all these problems, the majority of the vendors were happy with how many orchids they sold over the weekend.

The vendors and SSOS members were especially delighted to see May Luk out and about at the Show on Friday morning. While the weather was wet and cold, over 1,300 people came through the door. Advertising was successful thanks to Helen Mason. The

Leader published a front page photo and an article on page 9. Ian Chalmers did a Facebook boost and our show was mentioned on several radio stations.

Special thanks went to Sandra Crosby, who didn't put any plants in our display but still worked very hard on setting ours up. The 21 members who entered 120 plants were also thanked. Col Brandon sorted out the framework for our cloth backdrop and also kept our plants hydrated by misting them during the show, well done Col. Josephine Mula created a fantastic paper mache lady and rocks for our display. Thank you George Birss and Mike Hitchcock for writing our plant labels.

Bankstown Orchid Society pipped our Society by 2.4 points to win Best Affiliated Society Display and the Sanders Cup. Our Society received \$375 for second place in the display. Canberra Orchid Society was 1.5 points behind us. The results were very close.

At the meeting, Jan distributed the individual plant judging results prize money from the show.

The Sales Bench was again very successful. John Costa and Vic Petrovski were there every day all day selling our plants, so a big thank you to the two of them for a job well done. Thank you also to John Costa and Margaret Spring who spent a lot of time sorting out the money from the sales table.

Members were thanked for helping out during the show, whether by setting up the tables on Wednesday or packing them away on Sunday afternoon or acting as Security so no plants were stolen. The few members who worked on the Plant Crèche so that sales plants were not taken into the display area were especially appreciated, Phil Green did two shifts, good on you Phil. Jan thanked Margaret Spring who helped her count and balance the show proceeds during the show and members were asked to applaud Frank Daniel, who worked so hard to make the Spectacular such a big success.

Orchid Supplies from George & Mike have ceased "official" trading but still have stock so if members need supplies they can be contacted. For some time George and Mike have kindly honoured the monthly Judges' choice vouchers for members to buy orchid supplies. However, the judges' choice vouchers and prize certificates have now changed to read:

"Redeemable at the Sales Bench, *The Orchid Place* (in Heathcote), or to be accumulated towards a \$20 *Bunnings* voucher." This will hopefully give our members good options to cash in their prizes. You can use the vouchers for orchids and/or orchid supplies at *The Orchid Place*, or save them up until you have at least \$20 in vouchers and trade them in to John Costa for a *Bunnings* voucher.

Thank you to Ian and Irene Chalmers who kindly donated 3 *Brassia* plants for the Novice plant draw tonight and to S T Ho who issued novice members with a *dendrobium* seedling.

Novice member's draw of orchids - Phil Green, John Ng, Jan Riley, David Went.

Name badge draw - Mike Hitchcock

Lucky Plants - Ann Leer, Margaret Spring, Peter Ng

President's Award - Lee Buivids for her *Gongora*

Raffle: Jenny Sharpham, Frank Daniel, Robert Cawely and Phil Green.



Next Growers' Group



- To be held at George's place, 4 Collins Place, Engadine
- Saturday, 17th November
- 1:00pm – 4:00 pm
- Guest speaker, Heath Myers, on Paphiopedilums and Phragmipediums
- Bring along any plants that you don't know what to do with, need advice on repotting, having difficulty growing, or you need some help on how to grow it.
- **YOUR PROBLEM MAY BE SOMEONE ELSE'S PROBLEM**
- Open to all Sutherland Orchid Society members and their orchid growing friends.

*Don't forget our special November Guest Speaker:
Greg Bourke from Mt. Tomah Botanic Gardens,
Curator Manager and a recognized carnivorous
plant **expert***



(Can these amazing plants help solve our insect problems amongst our orchids??)



SOMEBODY GREW IT--

ORCHIDS from the SPECTACULAR

Vanda coeulescens: A monopodial (lacks pseudobulbs and grows from a single stem) species from Assam India, eastern Himalayas, Yunnan China, Myanmar and Thailand, this plant grows at elevations of 300 – 1200 metres high, making it a warm to cool grower.



It prefers temperatures in the range of 15 to 24 degrees celsius, 70 to 80% humidity, half shade with good air movement and a daily misting. From the single terete stem (cylindrical or tubelike) the up to 60cm inflorescence emerges from between the leaves where it will carry up to 20 fragrant long lasting flowers. The sepals and petals of the flowers are a lilac / blue with the lip being a darker indigo blue.

All vandaceous orchids grow best in slotted baskets, weather wood, teak or plastic with no medium or very chunky medium, like the biggest bark or even wine corks. They like to have their roots poke through the slots and hang in space taking nutrients through their roots.

Ascocentrum ampullaceum: Pronounced: as-koe-SEN-trum

A tropical compact vandaceous orchid found from Central China, Himalayas, Nepal, Bhutan, NE India, Thailand, Myanmar and Laos. Growing at elevations from 300 to 1500 meters, it likes humid conditions, around 80%, with diffused bright light and a temperature range from 7 to 31 degrees Celsius making it a warm to cool grower



The short stems with upright growth habit carry many stiff leaves from where the inflorescence emerges. The densely flowered inflorescence is covered with small flowers that open fully. This genus is derived from the Greek word for 'spur' denoting the distinct spur at the base of the lip. *A. curvifolium*, *A. ampullaceum* & *A. garayi* are often sold as *Ascocentrum miniatum*.

A fairly easy orchid to grow, it prefers a wood or plastic slotted basket with either no medium or a medium that is chunky and drains quickly. The plant requires high humidity, good air movement and frequent misting.

Oncidium croesus

A miniature sized epiphyte from the coastal Atlantic forests of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. This cool to warm grower is found at elevations of 400 to 600 meters. The small *Oncidium* grows in clusters of small pseudobulbs that have 1 -2 glossy green leaves and a 15cm zigzag inflorescence with 3 to 5 flowers.

The long lasting fragrance flowers are up to 4cm in diameter. The sepals and petals are a copper bronze colour and the bigish lip, which is most of the flower, is a deep yellow with a chocolate section in the centre.



This orchid takes up very little room and becomes a 'specimen' size plant easily. Requiring 80% humidity, good air movement and a temperature range of 15 to 25 degrees in summer and 9 to 21 degrees in winter, intermediate to cool growing conditions, it will grow well mounted on tree fern or in a small pot.

Plectochilus Kilgra

A hybrid orchid registered in 1988 by S. Panman, this is a cross between *Sarcochilus falcatus* and *Plectoriza tridentate*. (Col Brandon had quite a few of these plants in our display.)



This is a small orchid with very small flowers with the characteristics of the "tangle root" growing type.

Sarcochilus falcatus was first discovered by Robert Brown in 1804 while travelling with botanist Matthew Flinders at Port Jackson. It is found growing from Eastern Victoria, through NSW and up into NE Queensland. In southern areas it is found in lowlands and up to 1000 metres while in the tropics it grows at

above 600 metres. The extensive root system likes to bury into the tree moss to keep the roots cool. The small flowers, up to 2.5cm, usually have white sepals and petals with the area towards the centre often being blotched with crimson.

Plectoriza tridentate is an epiphyte ranging from south east Victoria up to north Queensland. The plant produces more roots for its size than most orchids which don't like to be buried and is found hanging by 1 or 2 roots on twigs high in the canopy. These twigs break easily and the plant drops to the forest floor or the water course, over which it likes to suspend itself, almost a true 'air plant'.

Diploprora championii

Originating from China to Thailand and through SE Asia to India, this is one of only two species in this monopodial (lacks pseudobulbs and grows from a single stem) genus. It is related to Vanda orchids but the growth habit is very different. Characterised by the pendulous branching leafy stems, the leaves are flat and all face in the same direction. The leaves are flaccid (flabby), fleshy and stalkless. The plant grows on tree trunks attaching by its long airy root system in forests or on rocks at elevations of between 200 and 1500 metres making it a hot to intermediate growing epiphyte or lithophytes.



A miniature plant that produces a short 4 to 5 cm long inflorescence that carries 3 to 5 small fragrant flowers, the sepals and petals are a pale yellow while the lip, described as cymbiform (boat shaped), is white with lemon marking but sometimes the lip is a rosy colour.

Dendrobium gracilicaule--An Australian native orchid commonly called the "leopard orchid".

Dendrobium gracilicaule is found from the Illawarra area along the Eastern coast of NSW and up into NE Queensland, found growing from sea level to 1500 metres. In the northern areas it is found in the highlands but the further south it becomes more wide spread. While usually epiphytic it will grow on rocks in very exposed conditions.



The plant can be found in small to large clumps with long slender canes having 5 to 6 leaves. It will flower from any node on the upper half of the cane. An inflorescence will have from 10 to 15 flowers per spike varying from green through to yellow and orange and these can be plain colours or marked with browns to reds.

Easy to grow, either on a slab, in pots or attached to live trees, this Aussie native needs good air circulation and a drier winter period. If grown in pots, use a coarse mix as this orchid has a fine root system, unlike other native dendrobiums.

***NOTE :** The comments in the above article, researched from various sources and from growing experience are those of the writer, George Birss, are his opinions and not those of the committee of Sutherland Shire Orchid Society. Photos provided by Gary Hodder. Thanks, Gary!*

In My Green House

As always, the weather and its effects seem to be the opening topic and this month is going to be no exception. Since the weekend of the Spectacular we have had plenty of rain and unfortunately some colder temperatures that came with it. The rainy week after the Spectacular for me was timely as it gave me a chance to pack away and rearrange all the pots and product from George and Mike's Orchid Supply company stall at the show.

About a week later I eventually got around to taking my show orchids to the green house and to check what had happened in there in the last eight to ten days. I have always said "orchids live on neglect". Boy, what a dumb thought.

I was devastated, or at least some of my orchids were.

Last month I wrote an article warning about pests, in particular SNAILS. Why should I worry, my green house is sealed off right down to ground level and I thought almost impossible for snails and other nasties to get in.

WRONG !!!!!

First thing I found, less than a metre into my green house, was a snail, about the size of a twenty cent piece nestled on top of a sarcochilus or what was left of a Sarcochilus "Magic," in a tray with about twelve other chewed plants. After a few unprintable adjectives and the pleasure of crushing the life out of this destructive creature I proceeded on. Next I

found a plant that I have been watching the spikes form since February. *Baptistonia echinata* "swarming bees", hanging from wire and a hanger high close to the roof and not touching any other plant. The flowers usually take from February till October to mature and open. Well, a plant with two inflorescence, with about forty flowers on each inflorescence is now only one inflorescence. The other completely



stripped and covered in snail trail. A few tears were shed. Next came *Dendrobium amethystoglossa*, a real mouthful, OH what an unfortunate pun, but from three stalks each having as many as six inflorescences and each inflorescence having upwards to fifty flowers, that are simply stunning, white with a purple lip, all that was left was three inflorescences on one stalk. That night I went out with a torch and found four snails and two slugs having a night time snack. These little buggers, sorry no other word for them, only seem to attack your best plants. My green house is now really green, covered in "Meterex", snail pellets.

Enough of the morbid stuff, I have finished cursing. No I haven't but I will soon.

Walking around today now that the rains have stopped and the days are a bit warmer, i have noticed a lot in bloom or spike.

Sarcochilus are starting to open, only about three weeks late. Mine should look great in another three weeks.



Masses of white, red and white, reds and yellows. An orchid that is easy to grow and flowers each year around October. It is compact with 10cm spikes that are held above the foliage and gives a nice display.

Dendrobiums of all types are either in flower or in spike. Softcanes are now in flower and should be taken inside to enjoy the colourful displays of whites, creams, pinks yellows and purples.

In bud at present is *Dendrobium fimbriatum*, a plant with canes almost a metre tall has flowers about the size of a fifty cent piece and are a vibrant gold colour with a frilly or fringed lip. There is a variety *Dendrobium fimbriatum* var *oculatum* that is gold with a brown throat. A truly stunning plant when in full bloom.

Dendrobium fimbriatum var *oculatum*



“Indian dendrobiums” are now budding up. These dendrobiums have big bunches of flowers that hang from the top of the canes like bunches of grapes with as many as fifty flowers on each inflorescence. *Dendrobium farmerii* – white flower / gold throat. *Dendrobium densiflorum* –solid gold flower,

Dendrobium densiflorum



Dendrobium thysiflorum – white flower / gold lip,
Dendrobium fimbriata – white and purple flower
with a white lip that is gold towards the centre.
These are all species and look stunning when
covered in big bunches of colour.

I have a hybrid of Dendrobium amabile and
Dendrobium thysiflorum which is called
Dendrobium Mousmee. This I think is one of the
best. The flowers are white overshadowed with
purple with a white / gold lip. There are differing
shades of the purple but mine is a fairly dark purple
and gives the plant a stunning effect. Be careful if

you purchase a Mousmee that you don't purchase a D. Lloyd Bradford Mousmee which may not be a true Mousmee but is a Dendrobium Farmari crossed with D. Thysiflorum and won't have that beautiful purple colour that D. Mousmee is famous for. The true D. Mousmee are expensive but worth the money if you can get one.

Another dendrobium I have noticed just coming into bud is Dendrobium jenkinsii. I have a terra cotta pot full and the plant is actually growing over and attached to the out sides of the pot. When in flower I get a ball of small, 10mm bright yellow flowers.

Tucked away in the back of the shade house I noticed a 1 metre spike with about ten buds that is a Tankavillia, unknown at present as I purchased a plant of Calanthe and there was a tankavillia in the pot as well. Nice surprise.

The conditions we have been experiencing have been great for Masdevallias and Draculas. The new growths are coming along fine and I have had quite a few flowers but some that I purchased last year to replace some that went to heaven after the heat two years ago are bunching up nicely and I have noticed flower spikes on Masdevallia floribunda and Dracular Vampira. Now if you haven't grown these types before they can be tricky and you think you are going well and then along comes a 40 degree day and all the leaves just "drop off". But if you look after them the reward is great. Apart from the high temperatures now I will give extra vigilance to tiny green caterpillars that seem to know exactly where the new spikes are.

A tiny gem I found in amongst my Pleurothallis plants is a plant of Stellis porschiana with about twenty spikes that when open has a cute display of flat hairy like flowers that are not spectacular to look at but very intricate in their habit.

On a larger scale is Arpophyllum giganteum. This plant sometimes gets a little on the large side as the name may suggest but the "giganteum" reference is for the size of the inflorescence, that can be 30cm long carrying a couple of hundred vividly bright mauve flowers. With a number of these spikes open at once it gives a stunning display.

In the past I haven't had too much luck with Paphiopedilum or "slipper" orchids, but I have decided to have another go and over the last two years have acquired several and whether by luck or better understanding

of this genus appear to be having more success. Recently I flowered *P. primulinum* and at present have *P. charlsworthii* in flower, both are seedling plants, so I am looking forward to more blooms.



Now that the rains have eased and the water tanks are again full, with warmer and more humid weather around the corner I suppose the next problem to watch out for will be scale, mealy bug, green grubs, those katydids (big munching grass hoppers) and with the heat, Dendrobium Beetle.

I found two yesterday, mentioned it to Jan Robinson and she said she had found two yesterday also, so beware they are about and will just love chewing on your plants new growths.



YOU KILLED IT

Previously we have spoken about watering, too much or too little. We have discussed pests that infest orchids if not managed. Today we discuss some other ways that may lead to one of your treasures dying through improper care or too much care.

Orchids need three things to grow, flower and stay healthy--water, air and light.

Watering late in the afternoon and leaving the foliage wet overnight is asking for trouble. This can lead to leaf spot and crown rot. Crown rot is caused by either water pooling in the centre or crown of the plant (the area where the leaves join with the base of the plant like *Phalaenopsis* or *Paphiopedilums*) or it can be caused from allowing the roots to stand in water too long.

If you noticed the crown of your plant starting to go brown a possible cure, that I have not tried but read about, would be to pour a small amount of full strength Hydrogen Peroxide onto the crown where the rot is, it should bubble and fizz. Repeat every 2 -3 days until no bubbling occurs. Then sprinkle a little Cinnamon Powder on the infected area. Cinnamon Powder works as a natural fungicide.

Prevention is the best medicine.

Always water in the mornings and try not to get water in the crown. Water the medium and not the leaves on these types of orchids. By watering in the mornings it gives excess water a chance to evaporate. If you notice water pooling, blot with paper towel or tissue. Good air flow also reduces time moisture stays on the leaves.

If you catch this disease early, you may be able to save the plant.

Fertilizers are not “magic elixirs” that will fix your problem. If your orchid is in poor health fertilizers are rarely the answer. Fertilizers are salts, and salts in a concentrated form are types of herbicides, plant poisons. Applying too much fertilizer will dehydrate the orchid roots. Signs of too much fertilizer are black root tips or black or brown leaf tips. If the roots aren't functioning as they should they can't absorb the fertilizer and the fertilizer isn't used by the orchid and builds up in the media as salts with further dehydration and damaging the remaining roots. A good watering between fertilizings will assist in flushing out unwanted salt buildup.

Fertilizers are useful as a boost to help health plants grow better. Plants produce their own food through sunlight, water and carbon dioxide, photosynthesis.

The best recommendation for fertilizing is an old saying “fertilize weakly weekly” and fertilize when the plant is actively growing and when the medium is damp.

Cooking your orchids. Light and heat are related. Excessive light leads to high temperatures. When your orchid receives too much light the heat builds up inside the leaf. When excessive heat gets trapped inside the leaf it literally cooks and destroys the leaf tissue. Large black circular dead spots appear and in some cases the whole plant collapses. After this damage is done it is irreversible.

Many orchids require a difference in daytime temperature to night time temperature. If they don't get this variation they won't grow vigorously and probably won't set flower buds and is a common reason they don't bloom.

Humidity and fans will assist in maintaining a healthy environment and assist in temperature control.

Humidity is something you can't see, but you can feel it on a muggy summer's day or in a steamy green house. The vast majority of orchids come from tropical areas with heat and high rainfall. When orchids get enough humidity they will grow lushly and their leaves will look healthy with a glossy shine.

In a green house building humidity is relatively easy. Regularly hose walkways and under benches or install overhead misters that can be turned on manually or set on a timer. Another method is have trays of water under the benches or have trays of water on your benches with pebbles in them keeping the level just below the bottom of the pot.

In tropical areas where orchids grow they usually prefer areas with gentle trade winds. You can create this by using fans to circulate the air. You don't need gale force winds but just enough to cause a draught. This can be achieved by ceiling fans or oscillating fans. Air movement in the growing area will ensure a more uniform air temperature and dramatically reduce disease problems by preventing the leaves from staying wet.

- If the air temperature is cool, the orchids need less water and light.
- If the humidity is high, the orchids need more air circulation.
- If the light is very high and or the temperature is high, the humidity needs to be high.

- When orchids are not actively growing , reduce or stop fertilizing.
- If the temperature is high, the light and humidity need also to be high and the orchids will require more frequent watering.

NOTE: The comments in this article although researched from various sources and from growing experience are those of the writer, George Birss are his opinions and not those of the Sutherland Shire Orchid Society committee.

More “Spectacular” photos!



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- To pay by direct deposit: BSB 062 278, Acct #10023286 ; Acct Name Sutherland Shire Orchid Society Inc. **Make sure to put YOUR NAME in the reference field!!**

MONTHLY JUDGING RESULTS OCT 2018

| | | |
|---|--|----------------|
| PLANT OF THE NIGHT | | |
| Winner | <i>Den. polyanthum 'Yeowie'</i> | S. T. Ho |
| OPEN CLASS--JUDGES' CHOICE HYBRID | | |
| Winner | <i>Paph. In-Charm Laser 'Hsinying Web'</i> | S. T. Ho |
| OPEN CLASS--JUDGES' CHOICE SPECIES | | |
| Winner | <i>Den. polyanthum 'Yeowie'</i> | S. T. Ho |
| INTERMEDIATE JUDGES' CHOICE | | |
| Winner | <i>Ptst. Baptistii 'Gosford'</i> | Rhonda Jackson |
| NOVICE & JUNIOR JUDGES' CHOICE | | |
| Winner | <i>C. intermedia alba</i> | Frank Daniel |
| PRESIDENT'S CHOICE | | |
| Winner | <i>Gongora pardina</i> | Lee Buivids |

| | | |
|--|---|----------------------|
| CLASS # 1 AUSTRALIAN NATIVES | | |
| 1st | <i>Den. striolata 'Ruffles'</i> | C. Brandon |
| 2nd | <i>Den. kingianum 'Hench'</i> | C. Brandon |
| 3rd | <i>Den. striolata 'sibling'</i> | C. Brandon |
| 4th | <i>Den. mortii</i> | I & I Chalmers |
| 5th | <i>Den. mortii 'Wayne'</i> | C. Brandon |
| CLASS # 2 PAPHIOPEDILUMS SPECIES | | |
| 1st | <i>Paph. venustum 'album' var measuresianum</i> | S. Crosby / T. Costa |
| CLASS # 3 LAELINAE OVER 110MM (CLASSICAL SHAPE) | | |
| 1st | Lc. Hausermann's Jade | W. McEvoy |
| 2nd | Lc. Supersonic 'Striking Lip' | L. Buivids |
| 3rd | Lc. Mildred Rivers 'Orchidglade' | W. McEvoy |
| 4th | Blc. Chai Lin 'Shin Su' | W. McEvoy |
| CLASS # 4 NOVELTY PAPHIOPEDILUMS | | |
| 1st | <i>Paph. In-Charm Laser 'Hsinying Web'</i> | S. T. Ho |
| 2nd | <i>Paph. Larry Booth</i> | W & J Chapman |
| 3rd | <i>Paph. Fumi's Delight 'Apricot Cream'</i> | H. Myers |
| 4th | <i>Paph. Glaucoileum</i> | H. Myers |
| CLASS # 5 LAELINAE <80MM UP TO & INCL. 110MM (CLASSICAL SHAPE) | | |
| 1st | Lc. Dakao 'Fiammea Enami' | W. McEvoy |
| 2nd | ????? H.R. 3458 | V. Petrovski |
| CLASS # 6 PAPHIOPEDILUM | | |
| 1st | <i>Paph. Oliver Ho</i> | H. Myers |
| CLASS # 7 LAELINAE (NON CLASSICAL SHAPE) | | |
| 1st | Lc. Tropical Pointer 'Cheetah' | I & I Chalmers |
| 2nd | Lc. Tropical Pointer 'Cheetah' | W. McEvoy |
| CLASS # 7a CLUSTER LAELINAE | | |
| 1st | Blc. Elaine Hoffmann | V. Petrovski |
| 2nd | Lc. Bouton D'Or 'Lewis' | L. Buivids |
| CLASS # 8 LAELINAE UP TO & INCLUDING 80MM (CLASSICAL SHAPE) | | |
| 1st | Blc. Hazel Boyd 'Apricot Glow' | L. Buivids |
| 2nd | Rth. Shinfong Little Sun 'Young-min Golden Boy' | P. Ng |
| 3rd | C. Unknown | I & I Chalmers |
| 4th | Pot. Big Dream | S. Crosby / T. Costa |
| CLASS # 9 AUSTRALIAN NATIVE HYBRIDS | | |
| 1st | <i>Den. Gillian Leaney 'Ken'</i> | C. Brandon |
| 2nd | <i>Den. Issy's Delight</i> | S. Crosby / T. Costa |
| 3rd | <i>Den. Issy's Pride</i> | S. Crosby / T. Costa |
| 4th | <i>Den. Jayden</i> | S. Crosby / T. Costa |
| CLASS # 9A DENDROBIUM SPECIES EXOTIC | | |
| 1st | <i>Den. polyanthum 'Yeowie'</i> | S. T. Ho |
| 2nd | <i>Den. trichostomum</i> | I & I Chalmers |
| 3rd | <i>Den. macrophyllum</i> | V. Petrovski |
| 4th | <i>Den. linawianum</i> | L. Buivids |
| CLASS # 10 SPECIES ASIAN (Elsewhere not Included) | | |
| 1st | <i>Cym. lowianum</i> | C. Fraser |
| 2nd | <i>V. denisoniana</i> | I & I Chalmers |
| CLASS # 10B ONCIDINAE SPECIES | | |
| 1st | <i>Onc. croesus 'Yeowie'</i> | P. Davies |
| CLASS # 11A COELGYNNINAE SPECIES | | |
| 1st | <i>Coel. mooreana</i> | P. Davies |
| 2nd | <i>Ddc. cobbianum</i> | I & I Chalmers |
| 3rd | <i>Coel. speciosa</i> | I & I Chalmers |
| 4th | <i>Ddc. cobbianum</i> | P. Sanaphay |
| CLASS # 12 SEEDLING | | |
| 1st | Lyc. Spring Present x Shoalhaven | I & I Chalmers |
| 2nd | <i>Paph. wenshanense</i> | S. T. Ho |
| 3rd | <i>Den. Candice</i> x <i>Den. Dunokayla 'Moonlight'</i> | S. Crosby / T. Costa |
| 4th | <i>Paph. bellatulum</i> | S. T. Ho |
| CLASS # 13 ONCIDIUM HYBRIDS 60MM AND UNDER | | |
| 1st | Odcdm. Cherry Fudge 'Carmela' | V. Petrovski |
| 2nd | Odcdm. Cherry Fudge 'Carmela' | P. Davies |
| 3rd | Odcdm. Cherry Fudge 'Carmela' | P. Sanaphay |
| CLASS # 15 ONCIDIUM HYBRIDS OVER 60mm | | |
| 1st | Odcdm. Tiger Crow | S. Crosby / T. Costa |
| CLASS # 16 MISCELLANEOUS HYBRIDS | | |
| 1st | Zygo. Adelaide Meadow 'Drayton' | V. Petrovski |
| 2nd | Lyc. Alan Salzman 'Bordeaux' | I & I Chalmers |
| 3rd | Coel. Unchained Melody | C. Fraser |
| 4th | Phrag. Andean Fire | I & I Chalmers |

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| CLASS # 17 DENDROBIUM HYBRIDS | | |
| 1st | <i>Den. Yukidaruma 'King'</i> | P. Davies |
| 2nd | <i>Den. Belmont Dream</i> | C. Brandon |
| 3rd | <i>Den. Stardust 'H&R'</i> | P. Ng |
| 4th | <i>Den. Sailor Boy 'Popeye'</i> | V. Petrovski |
| 5th | <i>Den. Neifert's Exception</i> | I & I Chalmers |
| CLASS # 18 VANDACEOUS | | |
| 1st | <i>Aeridovanda Mundyi</i> | L. Buivids |
| CLASS # 19 MASDEVALLIA & DRACULA SPECIES | | |
| 1st | Masc. ayabacana | I & I Chalmers |
| CLASS # 20 INTERMEDIATE CYMBIDIUMS 60 TO 90mm | | |
| 1st | <i>Cym. Cricket</i> x <i>Valley Vampire</i> | V. Petrovski |
| CLASS # 21A PLEUROTHALLIDINAE HYBRIDS | | |
| 1st | Masd. Hot Shot 'Cool Dude' | S. Crosby / T. Costa |
| 2nd | Masd. Lightning Stripes 'Flash' | S. Crosby / T. Costa |
| 3rd | Masd. Blazing Wing 'Winter Fire' | S. Crosby / T. Costa |
| 4th | Masd. Bridie 'Down Moon' | S. Crosby / T. Costa |
| CLASS # 21B LAELINAE SPECIES | | |
| 1st | <i>C. loddigesii</i> | S. Crosby / T. Costa |
| 2nd | <i>C. intermedia var amethystina</i> | W. McEvoy |
| 3rd | <i>C. loddigesii</i> | S. Crosby / T. Costa |
| 4th | <i>C. intermedia var aquinii 'Boa Vista'</i> | L. Buivids |
| CLASS # 22 MINIATURE CYMBIDIUMS UNDER 60mm | | |
| 1st | <i>Cym. Paradisean Surprise 'Luscious Lips'</i> | V. Petrovski |
| 2nd | <i>Cym. Pee Wee 'Lime Green'</i> | S. Crosby / T. Costa |
| 3rd | <i>Cym. Cricket 'Invincibles' x Sarah Jean</i> | V. Petrovski |
| 4th | <i>Cym. Mary Green 'Showgirl'</i> | C. Fraser |
| CLASS # 23 SPECIES OTHER (NOT ELSEWHERE INCLUDED) | | |
| 1st | <i>Gongora pardina</i> | L. Buivids |
| 2nd | <i>Angraecum sesquipedale</i> | L. Buivids |
| 3rd | <i>Max. spp</i> | I & I Chalmers |
| CLASS # 23A OTHER PLEUROTHALLIDINAE SPECIES | | |
| 1st | <i>Rstp. spp</i> | I & I Chalmers |
| 2nd | <i>Rstp. Guttulata</i> | S. Crosby / T. Costa |
| 3rd | <i>Rstp. Contorta</i> | S. Crosby / T. Costa |
| 4th | <i>Rstp. spp.</i> | I & I Chalmers |
| CLASS # 24A NATIVE SARCANTHINAE HYBRIDS | | |
| 1st | Pichs. Kilgra 'Brown' | C. Brandon |
| 2nd | Pichs. Kilgra 'Fleck' | C. Brandon |
| 3rd | Pichs. Kilgra 'Green' | C. Brandon |
| 4th | Sarco. Erin | H. Myers |
| 5th | Sarco. Cutie 'Dave' | C. Brandon |
| CLASS # 26 - NOVICE CYMBIDIUMS | | |
| 1st | <i>Cym. Kintoki</i> | P. Martin / P. Fink |
| CLASS # 27 - NOVICE - NATIVE & NATIVE HYBRIDS | | |
| 1st | <i>Sarco. falcatus</i> | C. Castle |
| CLASS # 28 - NOVICE - LAELINAE | | |
| 1st | <i>Epi. Wedding Valley</i> | M. Spring |
| CLASS # 29 NOVICE - MISCELLANEOUS | | |
| 1st | Phal. 'unknown' | J. Sharpham |
| 2nd | Phal. Chian Xen Piana | J. Sharpham |
| 3rd | <i>Den. Poem Girl ??</i> | J. Ng |
| 4th | Phal. 'unknown' | J. Sharpham |
| CLASS # 30 NOVICE - SPECIES | | |
| 1st | <i>C. Intermedia alba</i> | Frank Daniel |
| CLASS # 33 INTERMEDIATE - NATIVE SPECIES & NATIVE HYBRIDS | | |
| 1st | <i>Ptst. Baptistii 'Gosford'</i> | R. Jackson |
| 2nd | <i>Den. linguiforme</i> | R. Jackson |
| CLASS # 34 INTERMEDIATE - LAELINAE | | |
| 1st | <i>Ric. Orglade's Grand 'Tian-Mu'</i> | H. Chen |
| 2nd | <i>Cattleya 'unknown'</i> | H. Chen |
| CLASS # 35 INTERMEDIATE - MISCELLANEOUS | | |
| 1st | <i>Den. Golden Blossom 'Melody'</i> | J. Chan |
| 2nd | Masd. 'unknown' | H. Chen |
| 3rd | <i>Unknown</i> | J. Chan |
| 4th | <i>Npp. Adelaide Jester</i> x <i>Z. Artur Elle</i> | R. Jackson |
| CLASS # 41 - JUNIORS | | |
| 1st | <i>Den. Super Star</i> | J. Sutton |

SOUTHERN ORCHID SPECTACULAR RESULTS OCT 2018

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|---|---|-------------------|
| CHAMPION SARCANTHINAE | | |
| Winner | <i>Sarco. Erin</i> | Heath Myers |
| CHAMPION SPECIES - AMERICAS | | |
| Winner | <i>C. intermedia var coerulea 'Haneda'</i> | Jan Robinson |
| CHAMPION NOVICE--won by our Junior!!! | | |
| Winner | <i>Den. Gillieston Peace x Den. speciosum 'Bendigo'</i> | Jessica Sutton |
| <hr/> | | |
| CLASS # 4 Native Sarcanthinae Species | | |
| 1st | <i>Plect tridentata</i> | C. Brandon |
| CLASS # 5(a) Sarcophilus hybrids - predom white | | |
| 1st | <i>Sarco. Erin</i> | Heath Myers |
| CLASS # 5(b) Sarcophilus hybrids - any other colour | | |
| 1st | <i>Sarco. Magic</i> | Heath Myers |
| CLASS # 5(c) Intergeneric Sarcophilus hybrids | | |
| 1st | Plchs. Kilgra 'Green' | C. Brandon |
| 2nd | Plchs. Kilgra 'Fleck' | C. Brandon |
| CLASS # 7(b) Cym over 60mm green or yellow | | |
| 2nd | Cym Mem Andy Warhol 'Lime Sensation' | Jan Robinson |
| CLASS # 7(c) Cym over 60mm any other colour | | |
| 2nd | Cym Khan Flame x Last Tango 'Geyserland' | John Costa |
| CLASS # 7(i) Cym less than 35mm any other colour | | |
| 2nd | Cym Dorothy Stockstill 'Forbidden Fruit' | John Costa |
| CLASS # 8(f) Vandaceous hybrid over 50mm | | |
| 1st | V. Bangyikhan Blue | Michael Dimon |
| CLASS # 9(a) Laeliinae any colour greater than 115mm | | |
| 1st | Blc. Hauserman's Jade | Wayne McEvoy |
| 2nd | Blc. Mildred Rives 'Orchidglade' | Wayne McEvoy |
| CLASS # 9(f) Laeliinae yellow or orange up to 70mm | | |
| 2nd | Rth. Shinfong 'Little Song' x Youngmin 'Golden Boy' | Peter Ng |
| CLASS # 10 (a) Paph hybrids includ parvi/brachy | | |
| 1st | Paph. Fumi's Delight 'Apricot Cream' | Heath Myers |
| CLASS # 10 (d) Standard Paph | | |
| 2nd | Paph. Oliver Ho | Heath Myers |
| CLASS # 12 (e) Any other Hybrid genera | | |
| 2nd | Coel. Unchained Melody | John Costa |
| CLASS # 13 (a) Species Laeliinae | | |
| 1st | <i>C. intermedia var coerulea 'Haneda'</i> | Jan Robinson |
| CLASS # 13 (e) Species Other Americas | | |
| 2nd | <i>Max. chrysantha</i> | Cheryl Matheson |
| CLASS # 14 (e) Miniature Species | | |
| 2nd | <i>Ddc. glumaceum</i> | John Costa |
| CLASS # 15 (a) Dendrobium kingianum | | |
| 1st | <i>Den. kingianum 'Henk'</i> | Col Brandon |
| 2nd | <i>Den. kingianum 'Dennis'</i> | Col Brandon |
| CLASS # 16 (a) Aus' Dendrobium other than dockrillia types | | |
| 2nd | Den. Esme Poulton 'Roo' | Col Brandon |
| CLASS # 17 (a) Cymbidium seedling | | |
| 1st | Cym Cricket 'Invincible' x Valley Vampire | Vic Petrovski |
| CLASS # 17 (b) Paphiopedilum seedling | | |
| 1st | <i>Paph malipoense</i> | Pamela Middleton |
| 2nd | <i>Paph primulinum</i> | George Birss |
| CLASS # 17 (c) Vandaceous seedling | | |
| 1st | Phal unknown | Jennifer Sharpham |
| 2nd | Dtps Chan x Piano | Jennifer Sharpham |
| CLASS # 17 (d) Laeliinae seedling | | |
| 2nd | Epi Sergorara Yokosuka | John Costa |
| CLASS # 20 Novice - Aus' Native Species or Hybrid | | |
| 2nd | Den unknown | Josephine Mula |
| CLASS # 22 Novice - Species | | |
| 1st | <i>Coel. flaccida</i> | Frank Daniel |
| CLASS # 25 Junior - Orchid Other than Sarcophilus | | |
| 1st | Den Gillieston Peace x Den speciosum | Jessica Sutton |