Bulletin of the Orchid Society of Canberra, Inc.

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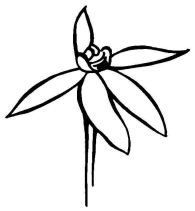
Petochilus fuscatus



Volume 24, Number 3 **May-Jun 2009**

Regular monthly meetings
Monthly meetings of the Society are held on the first **Wednesday** of each month (except January) at the **Seventh Day Adventist Church, corner Gould and Macleay St. Turner**. Meetings commence at 8:00pm with the library and trading table open from 7:30pm.

May 2009: Mark Clements on lumpers and splitters, the dilemma of plant taxonomy
June 2009: Scott Mann on the orchids of China

Orchid Society of Canberra Events

Horticulture Society of Canberra, Spring bulb and Camellia Show. 12 & 13 September
Wesley Centre, National Circuit Forrest ACT
Orchid Society of Canberra, Show 19 & 20 September
St. Johns Church, Reid

Upcoming Orchid Events

Orchids in Winter at St. Ives 18-21 June
St. Ives Shopping Centre
Mingara Orchid Fair 27 & 28 June
Mingara, NSW
Tinonee Orchids Open Day 12 July
Tinonee (near Taree) NSW
Eurobodalla Orchid Club, Winter Show 17 & 18 July
CWA Hall, Moruya
Sapphire Coast Orchid Club Winter show 14-16 August, Twyford Hall, Merimbula

President's Comments

Once again I wish to thank Ben Walcott, Rob Rough & Jane Wright for the contribution they made to the success of the Darwin exhibition. They maintained the plants at the Museum and I hope that none of their plants were affected by the time they were in the display. Thanks also to Mark Clements and the volunteers who work at the ANBG and helped to prepare some of the plants for exhibition. Also thanks to anyone else whose plants were used in the exhibition as they all added to the display. We had a very successful members workshop and I would like to thank Jim & Janette Harper for allowing us to have the Workshop at their place. I would also like to thank those members that brought along plants for division and also to those members who came to help and talk about various aspects of growing orchids

As we draw to the end of another year with our AGM at the June meeting I would like to encourage anyone who would like to become part of the committee to speak to me or other members of the committee on what is involved. There is a nomination form included with the Bulletin for anyone wishing to stand for the committee. The committee would welcome any suggestions from the members of people they would like to talk at our monthly meetings or topics they would like to have discussed. I would like to extend a welcome to recent new members Karen Downes & Ken Barnett, Adrian Walter, Christine & Michael Goonrey and Anne Bird.

REMINDER of 2009/10 DUES

This is a reminder that our new fiscal year starts on the first of May and therefore, Annual Subscriptions are due at the next meeting. Enclosed with this bulletin is a renewal form which we would appreciate everyone filling out. We try to update our addresses, telephone numbers and Email addresses each year so that we have an accurate record. Please either send your dues check to Treasurer, P.O. Box 612, Canberra or bring it or money to the next club meeting and see Bill Ferris about renewing your membership. Our fiscal year ends April 30.

Annual Subscriptions
$25 single, $30 joint, $5 junior membership.

Committee Members

President-- Robyn Noel	**6258 5734**
Vice President- Ben Walcott	**6161 2742**
Treasurer- Bill Ferris	**6297 5635**
Secretary- Barbara Corsini	**04 24836108**
Robert Bush	**6297 1427**
Kevin Dawes	**6259 6405**
Jim Harper	**6254 9618**
Scott Mann	**04 14793759**
Robert Rough	**6241 2729**

Committee meetings:
May 4: (NOTE DATE) Robyn Noel
June 8: Bill Ferris
July 6: Barbara Corsini

ANBG Submission

As part of a mandated review of its Management Plan, the ANBG has asked for submissions from organizations and individuals. The Orchid Society of Canberra sent the following submission as part of the review process.

Orchid Society of Canberra

Submission on the Management Plan for the ANBG

There are 20,000 - 30,000 orchid species in the world making orchids one of the largest groups of plants. In Australia, it is estimated that there are about 1300 taxa, the majority of which are terrestrial orchids. Orchids are found on every continent except Antarctica and thus are highly adaptable to a variety of environmental conditions.

Orchids are important to a botanical garden for two major reasons:

1. Research
2. Visitor attraction

The ANBG has a world class collection of orchid plants from both within Australia and from related areas such as New Guinea and Indonesia. These plants have often been collected by ANBG staff so their provenance is known and specimens are in the Herbarium. This greatly increases the value of the collection.

Before we address the specific issues of orchids and the ANBG, we wish to support the request by other Societies that the first step in the development of a new Management Plan for the ANBG must involve the establishment of an **independent advisory committee** including appropriate people from the Australian National University (ANU), CSIRO, University of Canberra (UC) and other botanic gardens including some from overseas such as Edinburgh and Missouri Botanic Gardens as well as some influential members of the community. This committee should have input into the development of the Management Plan and advise the Director on a continuing basis on the operation and further development of the ANBG. Not only would such a committee provide scientific and other advice, it would also serve as a nucleus for fundraising which will become more important in the future and provide a link with the broader community.

Scientific Role:

The urbanisation, deforestation and spread of agricultural activities has decimated, and some cases caused the extinction of, orchid species in the wild. In general, commercial nurseries have little interest or incentive to maintain natural species, so bodies such as botanical gardens need to fulfill this role. In the Orchid Society's view, the principal objective of the ANBG in regard to research should be the preservation and maintenance of living specimens of appropriate plants to provide a basis for research that uses the modern molecular techniques. While the National Herbarium maintains dried plant samples, these are only suitable for visual identification purposes.

Most of Australia's orchid species are terrestrial and yet the ANBG does not have a defined collection of these plants. The ANBG with the assistance of volunteers should begin a project of growing terrestrial orchids. Most of these plants do not require special facilities to grow although some will do better in a cool greenhouse. These plants can be available for research and for display to the public. Such a program can also return plants to the wild where they have been lost due to development thus preserving rare and endangered plants.

Because most orchid plants are relatively small and can be grown in artificial conditions, it is possible to have a large number of living specimens from a diverse range of climates and regions together in one place. Thus it is possible to use this collection to, for example, study the DNA of many different plants to understand the relationships between them. Such data is important in plant classification and understanding how one group differs from another. The collection could also be used to study how orchids attract pollinators and how these plants adapt to such a wide range of environments. The large and diverse collection of orchids owned by the ANBG should be used by researchers from all the adjacent research organizations such as CSIRO, ANU and UC.

Visitor Experience:

Flowering orchids are a major attraction for the public at most botanic gardens. The public finds them beautiful, interesting and exotic. The ANBG needs to do the following:

1. Bring flowering plants from other glasshouses to the display area.
2. Create signage that explains the plants and their adaptations.
3. Show off the Australian orchids as they come into flower.
4. Make a display of Australian terrestrial orchids.
5. Have volunteer guides available on certain weekends to explain plants to the public.
6. Build a glasshouse/conservatory near the Visitor Centre (which could be a model of energy and water efficiency).

At present, most flowering orchids are in the various glasshouses that are not open to the public. The display glasshouse is a significant distance from the parking and Visitor Centre (too far for many older people to get to), although some people do walk there but there is little to see. There should be flowering plants and appropriate signage in the current public greenhouse. Orchids are an important teaching tool in understanding how climate change can affect plants. This should be emphasized and explained.

The ANBG should show off its extensive collection of Australian orchids when they are in bloom. In particular the *Thelychiton speciosus* plants are very spectacular when in flower. Much could be made of this; for example, the fact that they come from different regions allows one to explain plant variability and speciation. Such issues could be explained with signage and volunteers. Terrestrial orchids are the dominant form of Australian orchids. Displays of these will bring a greater appreciation of our native flora to the public.

It is well known that people love to visit conservatories where they can see different plants in a different environment from their normal world. The ANBG should build a glasshouse/conservatory near the Visitor Centre which would be very useful and popular. It would be an attractive project for philanthropy particularly if it were designed to be a model of energy and water efficiency. Using solar panels, water recycling techniques and other design features, such a conservatory would not only be cheaper to maintain but also could serve as an example of modern energy and water efficient design.

All these activities require time, effort and expertise. There are, however, many members of the community who are willing to help, and have the time and the expertise. The use of volunteers to explain orchids and to grow and display them would be of a major benefit for the ANBG and allow it to do new and innovating things with orchids.

Management:
The ANBG needs to raise significant funds through philanthropy and grants. To do this, however, the ANBG must become independent of its government department, namely Parks Australia. Like all the other national institutions such as the National Gallery, Old Parliament House and the Film Archives, it must become an independent statutory authority. Only with its independence will it be able to successfully compete with those other institutions.

The appeal of orchids to the public is well known. While they are expensive to maintain, most major botanical gardens have conservatories where flowering orchids, along with other "tropical" plants are displayed. Philanthropy has been essential in many botanic gardens for the creation/renovation of their conservatories. Individuals and foundations will support such activities both for construction and maintenance. A coherent plan and "pricing schedule" must be developed. That is, a contribution of a large amount allows the donor to name the building, lesser amounts result in recognition by signage. For example, a contribution of $1,000 might be acknowledged by having a sign on an orchid bench while a contribution of $100 might have a sign on a small group of plants etc. One should not forget the small donor so a gift of say $15 might get a certificate with a picture of a particular orchid that their contribution helps to maintain. These strategies do work and would allow the ANBG to raise money from the private sector.

Environmentally Sustainable Management:
Orchid greenhouses are a significant user of resources, particularly water and energy. The systems in the existing houses are old and less than efficient. For example, some areas of the greenhouses are over watered and others under watered. Further, the limited staff has to spend their time watering by hand so they have little opportunity to maintain the collection. An expert should be brought in to examine the collection and determine what changes to the watering and heating/cooling systems need to be made to create an efficient greenhouse environment. Funds to implement the necessary changes could be sought from foundations and private donors.

Recommendations:

Feasible immediately:

1. Create an independent expert advisory committee.
2. Encourage the use of the orchid collection for research.
3. Improve the current display glasshouse by moving flowering plants into it and by having appropriate signage.
4. Utilize volunteers to assist in setting up orchid displays and interpreting them for the public.
5. Examine the infrastructure of the current glasshouses and determine what changes are necessary to improve efficiency.

Longer term:

6. Move the administration of the ANBG out of Parks Australia into an independent statutory authority.
7. Create a plan for the future development of a new conservatory near the Visitors Centre.
8. Mount a long-term campaign to raise funds from foundations and individuals to supplement the government support.
9. Build a new conservatory near the Visitor Centre.

In the Glasshouse – April 2009

This past year has been one of the best growing seasons I have experienced for a long time. Many of my plants of Dendrobium kingianum have added new growths not once but twice and various clones of Dendrobium speciosum are now making their second new growths for the season.
It will be interesting to see whether any of these plants flower in Spring.

D. kingianum 'White Ice' x 'Magic'

Slugs are a major pest in my glasshouse and for some reason they seem to home in on the flowers.
Because I have pets who like to visit the glasshouse I can't use commercial snail baits. Instead, I use a commercially available powdered form of the main constituent of snail bait, metaldehyde, which I mix in water and pour over my plants. This thins the slug population considerably. Additionally, I keep the glasshouse floor clear of all vegetation. This combined with a regime of regular nightly visits to the glasshouse on slug hunts seem to keep the problem within manageable limits.
Slugs can be somewhat difficult to pick off plants so you can squash them. Also, when they are toward the back of the bench they can be harder to pick up and I am more likely to drop them. Once this happens they can be impossible to find. My solution is to spray them with one of the commercially available systemic insect sprays. They shrivel up and die.

John Ryan

New Member Workshop

A new member workshop was held at Jim and Jeanette Harpers house on Sunday 22 March 2009. The workshop was attended by over 20 new and regular Orchid Club members. Thanks go to Bob Bush, Robyn Noel and Terry Turner who with the assistance of new members divided and repotted a range of orchids. Kevin Dawes then gave a rundown on the pots, fertilisers and other orchid growing paraphernalia held by the Club.
Following the workshop a long lunch was enjoyed by all, which gave the new members the opportunity to raise

any questions they had regarding their orchid collections and the growing of orchids in general.

AGM JUNE 2008

Previous minutes: Moved by Bob Bush, seconded by Nita Wheeler and accepted by all.
Committee: The proposed committee was Robyn Noel for president, Ben Walcott for vice-president, Bill Ferris for treasurer, Barbara Corsini for secretary and Rob Rough, Jim Harper, Bob Bush and Kevin Dawes for general committee members.
The selection for committee was moved by Bill Osmand, seconded by Martin Zierholz and accepted by all.

March General Meeting

Attendence: 40
Apologies: Mark Clements
Announcements:

- The Horticultural Society of Canberra Show is on this coming weekend.
- The Tathra Workshop is also on this coming weekend.

Tonight's talk:
The talk tonight was a general discussion among the members about their experiences with different mixes and mounting materials. In particular the talk was focusing on the use of the coconut chips, as this is the latest fad in orchid mixes, and is the newest mix being sold to Orchid Society members. The following is a summary of people's opinions and experiences.
In general, many people are impressed with the coconut chips. It is important to use only the chips supplied via Murray Shergold at the orchid meetings. The similar product sold through Bunning's or other outlets is quite inferior, and while Murray's chips are not perfect (eg there is still a very small amount of fines remaining in the chips), they are much, much better. These chips are guaranteed to be salt free as the coconuts are sourced from areas only near fresh water, as well as the chips being rinsed. These chips are also graded into various sizes with the bulk of the fines removed. Further more, it was noted that Murray on one occasion rejected a shipment as he deemed the quality was not good enough. The quality of this product is assured.
Benefits –

- The product is quite neutral. This means that the grower can have good control over the nutrient supply. However, as all neutral materials will bind Nitrogen, the orchids really must be fed.
- The chips are cheap, light, and they last longer than bark.
- The chips are best for plants that need continual even moisture such as Paphiopedelums, Masdevallias and Pleurothalids. Sarcochilus also benefited when the chips were mixed with bark. David Judge talked about improvements in growth he found when using the chips for his Paphiopedelums, especially the seedlings. These performed better in the smaller chips than they did in Sphagnum. Sometimes emerging growth dies off in bark, as the top layers dry out before the next watering, but this doesn't happen with coconut chips.He did note though that he thought the chips not suitable for larger plants as the chips would stay too wet. Bark was still preferred for these. On medium sized plants he mixed the chips with bark. David said that roots were actually still better in the bark, but the leaf growth was better in the chips. It was also included that Clive Halls who grows Masdevallias commercially is using the chips and finding good success.

Disadvantages –

- Initially the chips stay slightly on the dry side when new but gradually hold more and more water, so care must be taken to avoid making the mix too sodden.
- These chips are probably not suitable for plants that enjoy drier conditions, such as Cattleyas. Rob Rough has experimented with growing his cattleyas in the chips but has found the chips are not as good as normal orchid bark.
- These chips are probably not suitable for large pots as the mix centre would stay wet for too long.
- The lightness of the mix can be a problem.
- The mix appears to stay too wet in the more humid coastal areas.
- Members who had found success over the summer with the mix were still nervous about how their orchids would fare in a Canberra winter. This mainly applied to orchids that preferred drier conditions. It may yet prove that these chips are best suited to hotter climates…

Things to remember –

- Use shallower pots (and water less) as the chips hold more water, including for Paphiopedilums.
- The chips can be mixed successfully with other materials such as rock or bark.
- Always use one size up from what you would usually choose when using bark.

Secretary's report:
Publications – The Orchadian (March 2009), Australian Orchid review (Feb/Mar 2009).
Newsletters – The latest in from Albury-Wodonga, Bateman's Bay, Sapphire Coast and the bulletin of the Horticultural Society of Canberra
Catalogues – From Burbank Orchids and also Dendi Orchids.
Report moved by Ben Walcott and seconded by Robyn Noel.

Treasurer's report:
The balance is at $18,283.38
Report moved by Ben Wallace and seconded by Theo Schutz
New members workshop:
To be held at Jim's place on March 22nd.
Next meeting:
In April Chris Howard will speak on the project at Bulahdelah where he is working with Mark Clements on the conservation and translocation of 3 orchid species.
Raffle winners: Jan Furniss (x2), Jenny Shutz, Leanda O'Connor, Bryan Shanahan,
Lucky door: Karen Groenveld

April General Meeting

Attendence: 48
Apologies: Theo and Jenny Schutz, Paul Tyermann.
Visitors: Morgan Anderson, Chris Howard, Alan Stephenson,Sophie Peterson.

Guest Speaker:
Tonight's guest speaker was Chris Howard. Chris is working with Mark Clements on the conservation and translocation of 3 orchid species from the area near Bulahdelah affected by the highway by-pass. The orchids in the project include the famous eastern underground orchid, Rhizanthella slateri. The other 2 are Cryptostylis huteriana and Corybas dowlingii. The project is being funded by the RTA.
The area is on the east side of the Alum Mountain, and this mountain lies to the West of Bulahdelah.
The Cyrtptostylis and the Corybas have been very successfully germinated from seed and grow happily under glass. The Rhizanthella will be more difficult. Unusually the seeds of this orchid are large, however germinating these is not so straightforward. These orchid live underground always, so it is difficult to follow their habits. Being underground means the orchid do not photosynthesise and must parasitise other plants in order to get food. It is believed the host may be one of any number of different plants. The seeds are thought to be consumed and dispersed by bandicoots and/or birds, and it is thought this is just a means of travel and not necessarily affecting germination. Some of the work being done on the 3 orchids includes isolating the fungi the orchids are associated with.
The Rhizanthella orchid is believed to be quite rare, therefore the highway bypass was designed to avoid the areas where this particular orchid occurs. Hopefully the changed conditions will not be harmful to the fungi that support the Rhizanthella.
Treasurer's report:
The balance is at $17,041.
Recent purchases include microphones and amplifier, and also coconut chips mix.
It is also time to pay for memberships.
Report moved by Ben Walcott and seconded by Ben Wallace.

Secretary's report:
Publications – Orchids Australia and the Orchid Review.
Newsletters – The latest in from OSNSW, Sapphire Coast, Albury-Wodonga, Bateman's Bay, Eorobodalla and Campbelltown and District.
Report moved by Jim Harper and seconded by Tina Anderson.
Raffle winners: Leanda O'Connor, Mark Clements, Ross Anderson, Kevin Dawes, Quin Yeun Chung, Kelli Gowland.
Lucky door: Martin Zierholz


Cymbidium canaliculatum growing on bridge Bill Ferris

As Tough as…

Cymbidium canaliculatum grows over an extensive area of Australia – roughly on the western side of the Great Dividing Range from about Tambar Springs (Central NSW), up to Cape York and across the top to Broome in WA. It endures -7°C temperatures and damp conditions in winter in central NSW to frost free dry winters in the Kimberley and variable summer rainfall in central NSW to tropical downpours in the north. There is some dispute as to whether it is the same species in all regions – maybe Mark Clements can resolve this issue in future research.
On a recent trip we travelled from Wee Waa to Pilliga. Cymbidium canaliculatum grows in the top part of the Pilliga scrub. Anyhow, this road is progressively being improved and new bridges built across creeks. On a bypass of one old timber bridge that had been closed to traffic for some time something growing on the side of the bridge caught our eyes – yes it was Cymbidium canaliculatum as shown in the photo. They were very healthy plants. Even more amazing was the growth of seedlings on the decking of the bridge. They were struggling somewhat as would be expected given the very hot and exposed conditions on the decking. The decaying timber seemed to provide a very suitable medium for the orchids. A quick search of the surrounding trees failed to locate any plants in the immediate area – how far had the seeds travelled is an interesting question.
Bill Ferris


Judge's Choice Hybrid for March and Orchid of the night *Onc*. Sharry Baby grown by Ben Walcott

Judge's Choice Hybrid for April
Masd. veitchiana X Tuakau Candy grown by Tina Anderson

Judge's Choice Species for March
Paph. purpuratum 'Naomi' X *Paph. purpuratum* 'No. 2' Grown by David Judge

Comments on our discussion of growing media

Our discussion meeting last night on the use of the "new" medium of coconut bits and pieces for growing orchids and the varying successes people are having, has emphasised how we orchid growers are a restless bunch, always searching for the perfect medium, fertilizer and growing conditions for the perfect growth and flower.

I imagine this discussion would have been quite confusing to a novice grower, I was confused myself and I have no intention of changing my methods. My only comment is, can anyone show me an orchid which grows in its natural state on a coconut husk?

Anyway the discussion reminded me of an article I had read many years ago and after quite a search this morning, here it is.

"Australian Orchid Review..December 1970

My Alcoholic Orchids by Rozalia Rau an American hobbyist.

In the December 1968 issue of Home Garden, an article on "The Value of Beer on Orchids" stated that feeding beer to orchids was originated by Mr J P Simones of Indonesia and was used by members of the Malayan Orchid Society.

The growers found that beer (one part beer to 40 parts water) improved the general plant growth, assisted in the production of a healthier flower and plant, acted as a general cleanser and prevented the growth of algae. Beer is a fermentation product and its carbohydrates, proteins, vitamins and minerals are all beneficial to plant growth. Tree fern was the potting medium and the growers found that it dried out faster when beer war used.

I've always felt that my orchids were pretty close to being human, so when I read the article on beer for orchids, it seemed like a fairly natural thing to do. I started the beer treatment on all my orchids on December 8th, 1968 using half a cup of beer to a gallon of water plus half a teaspoon each of fish and organic fertilizer.

The results were fantastic! In a matter of minutes, the young healthy roots of the orchid plants became a deep green while the bruised roots became a very dark brown. The " browning reaction " was caused by one of the enzymes in the beer. When fruit or vegetable tissues are injured in any way or cut, a darkening of the tissues called a " browning reaction " occurs. These reactions are enzymatic and occur in living plant tissue.

That wasn't all : in about two hours the leaves and pseudobulbs became a deep green. The plants looked great but the only objection I had was to the odour of beer and dead fish that lasted through the day. The potting medium I used was an orchid mix consisting of fir bark, perlite, poultry peat and red wood. The small pots remained wet for three days and the larger ones one week.

The plants were watered with the beer and organic fertilizer solution every week. They certainly prospered. The buds were firm, flowers were waxy and long lasting. New growths were stimulated even on the back bulbs. All the growths were strong and husky looking. Roots were large and growing better.

One of the problems I had to overcome was a thick layer of white mould covering the outside of several clay pots and completely covering the water in the trays over which the orchids were suspended. This mould was formed by the film forming species belonging to Pichia and Hansenula and well as Candidamycodermia yeasts. These yeasts can frequently be isolated from beer, but they are only able to grow and form a film when ample

oxygen is present. This film was easily controlled with Ferbam, Captan and Bordeaux mixtures.

For four months the plants were doing so well I couldn't understand why everybody wasn't using beer on their orchids and then something happened. The potting material started breaking down at a rapid rate and the plants seemed to be standing still.

The beer treatment was stopped but the potting material continued to break down and the plants didn't look too happy. I couldn't understand what was going on so I decided to repot one or two plants.

What I found came as a surprise. The potting medium was thoroughly interlaced with white colonies of yeast. Along with these colonies, attached to the potting medium were hundreds of tiny air bubbles.

The yeast cells were multiplying and forming CO2. Since a yeast cell is a living organism, it has numerous nutritional needs and it is only if these are met that it will grow vigorously and produce large quantities of CO2. Some form of easily available carbohydrate and a utilisable source of nitrogen, calcium and phosphate ions are important for rapid gas formation. The yeast was multiplying and breaking down the potting mix to aid in its own growth.

In April, all the orchid plants were repotted. As spring is the best time to repot house orchids in particular, new roots soon formed and the plants are now growing happily outdoors minus the beer.

When I reported that I had stopped the beer treatment because of the deterioration of the potting material at one of our meetings, Dr Berliner suggested I try growing my orchids on rocks and really get them "stoned". Well, I am going to do just that. I plan to use Solite, an inert slag type material, and use beer plus fertilizer on these plants. If any react the same way as my plants did originally. I'll have the happiest, healthiest , best alcoholic orchids you've ever see."

So in conclusion all I can say is that while our perpetual search for new methods of orchid growing for perfection is a lot of fun, always remember that new ways are often like new medicine, for every good reaction you get, there is always a side effect. And remember the Mortein ad "When you are on a good thing, stick to it". In my case I have never considered my orchids to be human so will continue to drink the beer myself.

Nita Wheeler

Judge's Choice Species for April and Orchid of the Night *Dendrochium magnum* grown by Kevin Dawes

Results from the Horticultural Society of Canberra Autumn Flower Show March 2009

Cattleya Alliance

Class 121 Hybrid Standard	1st	BLC Wendellbay X BC Oconee X LC Pirate King	Ben Walcott
Class 122 Hybrid intermediate	1st	Cattleya Fitz Eugene Dixon	Ben Walcott

Paphiopedilum Alliance

Class 124 Species	1st	Paph purpuratam	David Judge
	2nd	Paph dianthus	David Judge

Class 125 Hybrid 1st Paph Adventure Terry & Julianne Turner
2nd Paph FC Puddle X Paph fairrieanum Terry & Julianne Turner

Vandaceous Alliance

Class 126 Vandaceous Alliance Species 1st Phal lueddmanniana var boxallii Jane Wright

Best Specimen Phal kateal X Doritis pulcherrima Terry & Julianne Turner

Oncidium Alliance

Class 131 Oncidium Hybrid 1st Oncidium Sharry Baby Ben Walcott
2nd Miltonia hybrid Terry & Julianne Turner

Class 134 Other Oncidium Alliance species Sigmatostylix radicans Jane Wright

Best Specimen Miltonia hybrid Terry & Julianne Turner

Pleurothallid Alliance

Class 135 Masdevallia species 1st Masd. Scobina Tina Anderson

Class 136 Other Pleurothallid species 1st Restrepia cupria Jane Wright
2nd Dracula gigas Ross Anderson

Class 137 Hybrid - 30mm or greater 1st Masd. Cuzco Gold Tina Anderson
2nd Masd. Copper Angel Tina Anderson

Orchid not otherwise specified

Class 139 Coelogyne Alliance Species 1st Dendrochilum filiforme Don Chesher
2nd Coelogyne merrillii Don Chesher

Class 140 Dendrobium Alliance Species 1st Dendrobium bigibbum David Judge

Class 141 Dendrobium Alliance Hybrid 1st Dendrobium Hybrid Terry & Julianne Turner
2nd Dendrobium Candy Stripe X Tomie Drake Terry & Julianne Turner

Class 142 Any other hybrid 1st Bulbophyllum Jersey Terry & Julianne Turner
2nd Calanthe dominii Jane Wright

Class 143 Any other orchid species 1st Ceratostylis rubra Mark Clements
2nd Spiranthes australis Paul Tyerman
Best Specimen Ceratostylis rubra Mark Clements

Champion Orchid of Show Paph purpuratum David Judge

Reserve Champion Orchid of Show Cattleya Fitz Eugene Dixon Ben Walcott

Champion Orchid Specimen Ceratostylis rubra Mark Clements

Popular Vote March 2009

	Plant	Owner
Laeliinae hybrid	*C.* Fitz Eugene Dixon	Ben Walcott
Onchidium Alliance	*Onc.* Sharry Baby 'Sweet Fragrance'	Ben Walcott
Pleurothallid Alliance	*Drac. gigas* 'Marnie'	Ros Anderson
Any Others Species	*Paph. purpuratum* 'Naomi' X *Paph. purpuratum* 'No. 2'	David Judge
Any Others Hybrid	*Bulbo.* Jersey	Terry and Julianne Turner
Orchid of the Night	*Onc.* Sharry Baby 'Sweet Fragrance'	Ben Walcott
Judges Choice - Hybrid	*Onc.* Sharry Baby 'Sweet Fragrance'	Ben Walcott
Judges Choice - Species	*Paph. purpuratum* 'Naomi' X *Paph. purpuratum* 'No. 2'	David Judge

Popular Vote April 2009

	Plant	Owner
Laeliinae hybrid	*Blc.* Esmeralda (Heritage)	Bob Rough
Laeliinae species	*L. lilliputana*	Ben Wallace
Onchidium Alliance	*Brassia longissima X lanceana*	Ben Walcott
Dendrobium hybrids	*Bulb.* Wilmar Galaxy Star	Jane Wright
Odontoglossum	*Cochlioda vulcanica*	Brian Phelan
Pleurothallid hybrid	*Drac*. Transylvania	Ross Anderson
Pleurothallid species	*Masd. veitchiana*	Tina Anderson
Paphiopedilum alliance species	*Paph henryanum* Helenae	David Judge
Vanda Alliance	*Trichoglottis brachiata*	Ben Wallace
	Australorchis schneiderae	Mark Clements
	Corunastylis rufa	Mark Clements
Cymbidium species	*Cymbidium sinense*	Lynn Phelan
Australian Terrestrial	*Eriochilus schniederae*	Mark Clements
Any Others Species	*Dendrochium magnum*	Kevin Dawes
Orchid of the Night	*Dendrochium magnum*	Kevin Dawes
Judges Choice - Hybrid	*Masd. veitchiana* X Tuakau Candy	Tina Anderson
Judges Choice - Species	*Dendrochium magnum*	Kevin Dawes

Contributions to the Bulletin
You can get material to the editor by the following means:
In person: At meetings, or if I am not there to either Robyn Noel or Barbara Corsini.
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