

Bulletin of the Orchid Society of Canberra, Inc.

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ABN 34 762 780 850

Petalochilus fuscatus



Volume 28, Number 4

Jul-Aug 2013

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 sales table open from 7:30pm.

Meeting Program

July: Gary Hart - Paphiopedilums

August: Jan Robinson - Cape York

President's Comments

Last year we tried a number of ways to engage novice members and provide more general and timely growing tips. What has worked the best is the Q&A session each meeting led by Paul Tyerman. On looking back through the minutes, I have been impressed with the diversity of topics discussed and the tips that I'm now using to grow my own collection. This is a keeper for sure.

I must acknowledge and thank the committee members for their efforts in running the Society over the past year. Bill Ferris maintained the website, worked on plant registrations at the show and managed the sales table, in addition to his role as Vice-President. Robyn Noel took on the Treasurer's duties once again and kept our finances straight. Peter Coyne carried on as Secretary and also worked on the plant registrations at the show. Christine Finch dramatically improved our advertising of the show, and it certainly resulted in more people through the door. Bob Forrester scribed the popular vote each month, legibly enough for me to transcribe it for the bulletin (thank you Bob!). Paul Tyerman initiated and ran the Q&A sessions. Karen and Zoe Groeneveld prepared our supper each meeting and managed the café at the show. Zoe also produced the Bulletin. Thanks also to Mark Fraser and Rob Rough for organising the popular vote table, Audrey Rough for working the door and raffle table, Laurie Woods and David Judge for storing and selling society growing media, and Ros Walcott for managing the library. To all the members who pitched in and helped out at the meetings and at the show – thank you.

Upcoming Orchid Events

Shoalhaven Orchid Society Winter Show: Berry Showground, 6th & 7th July, Sat 11am-3pm, Sun 9am - 3pm

St Ives Orchid Fair: 16th to 18th August, St Ives Showground

Australasian Native Orchid Society Conference and Show: Strathpine, Queensland. Conference 22nd - 24th August, Show 23rd - 24th August

South and West Regional Show and Conference: Wesley Centre, 20 National Circuit, Forrest, Canberra. 5th & 6th October, Sat 9am - 5pm, Sun 12pm - 4pm



May Judges' Choice Species & Orchid of the Night:
Bulbophyllum rothschildianum, grown by Karen Groeneveld

Committee Members

President:	Jane Wright	6254 1119
Vice President:	Bill Ferris	6297 5635
Treasurer:	Robyn Noel	6258 5734
Secretary:	Peter Coyne	6251 7660
Committee:	Christine Finch	6292 4867
	Bob Forrester	6231 0203
	Karen Groeneveld	6299 7080
	Zoe Groeneveld	6299 7080

Committee meetings:

10th July: Christine Finch

14th August: Bill Ferris

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Help needed for the Show

We're looking for members who would be able to take responsibility for particular activities in the lead-up to, or at the Show. We have certain things already organised (catering, certificates etc.) but there are still lots of jobs that need to be done. Please contact any committee member if you can help.

- Someone with a small van who could drive to Sydney in the week before the show to collect 80 flowering Cymbidiums from Royale Orchids, store them at home and then deliver them to the hall on Friday afternoon.
- Organise and oversee the re-potting demonstrations. The Society will provide the potting bench and potting media. You arrange for several people to take turns doing re-potting sessions and make sure it all goes well.
- Emcee the conference on Saturday. Introduce the speakers to the audience, keep them to time and thank them afterwards.
- Organise helpers and oversee the car parking. On Friday, ensure that unloaded vehicles are promptly moved from outside the doorways to the special lot at the back of venue. On the weekend, manage the special lot.
- Organise helpers and oversee the plant crèche.
- On Friday afternoon, arrange the art, craft and photography entries.
- On Sunday, lead walks on Black Mountain for the visitors.

Special offer from the Australian Orchid Nursery

Wayne Turville is likely to stop in Canberra on the 8th of August on his way to Dural. He is offering a great deal for anyone who places an order that can be picked up from him then. Not only will you not pay freight, he is offering a 10% discount and a free gift for orders paid by cash. Have a look at his website (www.australianorchids.com.au) and make sure to tell him the order is for the August Canberra delivery.



May Judges' Choice Hybrid: *Cattleya Porcia*, grown by Rob Rough

Meeting program:

July: 1. Gary Hart from Sydney will speak on *Paphiopedilums - Flowers All Year*. This is a talk on growing, flowering and exhibiting the different types of Paphiopedilums (e.g. Maudiae, classical, multi-floral) with reference to Phragmipediums as companion plants. We will have some Paphiopedilums available for those who are inspired to have a go.

2. Also, please bring in your growing competition Phalaenopsis from last November to see how they're coming along.

August: Jan Robinson will speak on *Cape York - The Non-Orchid Excursion*. Jan is the treasurer of the Sutherland Shire Orchid Society in Sydney and has been a true orchid fanatic for less than 15 years. Last winter she was coerced into taking a camping trip to Far North Queensland, and her presentation is the end result.

Making Babies in Canberra (Orchids of Course!!!)

There are three ways of increasing the number of orchids in the world:

BY DIVISION – 'breaking-up' a relatively large plant into smaller pieces resulting in multiple pots of the same plant (clone): all identical.

BY CLONING – a laboratory procedure where a very small piece of plant tissue is grown into a 'blob' (my term) that can be cut into several pieces which can then be manipulated with chemicals to become either tiny plantlets or continue forming more 'blobs' to later create an even greater number of plants with the sky being the limit as to the number of plants possible from this method. Experience has shown that the greater the number of clones produced the greater the likelihood of the resulting clones being altered from the original. Essentially cloning is, in theory at least, a high-tech way of mass producing divisions. The resulting plants are called clones, or mericlones, and remain clones for their entire life.

BY MAKING BABIES – This too becomes a laboratory procedure as growing orchids from seed is a little more complicated than for most other plants. The result of this process is potentially a large number of genetically similar (but slightly different) plants which can be regarded as brothers and sisters (siblings). Unlike the above two methods, breeding new orchids creates the possibility of producing improved new forms of existing species and an infinite number of new hybrids. Existing hybrid crosses can even be remade using improved parents. The resulting baby plants are called seedlings until they have finished their first flowering season.

HOW TO MAKE BABIES

This can best be detailed as a series of steps:

Set An Objective – what do you hope that your babies will achieve. This could include one, several or all of the following points identified by you, the members, at the last meeting.

- **Improved flower shape**
- **New, better or stronger colours**
- **Floriferousness – more racemes with more flowers**
- **Greater plant vigour**
- **Stronger racemes/better flower arrangement**
- **Resistance to pests and diseases**
- **Reduced plant or foliage size**
- **Improved fertility**
- **Heat or cold tolerance**
- **Extended flowering season**
- **Improved habit and arrangement of flowers on raceme**
- Better substance – longer flower life, damage resistance (one we missed)

Decide which plant will be the mother (carry the seed pod) and which will be the father (provide the pollen). There is no reason why you could not swap pollen so the each plant plays both roles. Many hybridists do this every time they make a cross. Note that carrying a pod (technically called a 'capsule') can be a strain on a plant so motherhood should only be for established, or robust plants.

The Act – to accomplish this you will need some 'sex aids' in the form of toothpicks. Using a BRAND NEW toothpick, the pollen cap and pollen need to be removed from the tip of the column of the mother flower. This is best done in a single motion from behind the pollen cap towards you to minimise any chance of pollen fouling the stigmatic cavity of its own flower. The toothpick with the pollen attached should be discarded or put aside for future use. The pollen cap usually comes loose and falls to the ground. You now need to collect the pollen from the plant being assigned the father role. This is done with another BRAND NEW toothpick using the same procedure that was just outlined. The pollen now needs to be placed in the stigmatic cavity of the mother flower – this is a gluey sunken area just behind where the pollen cap was but on the underside of the column. Job done, have a cigarette!

Label the flower with the name of the parents and the date of pollination.

The plant should be put aside for the gestation period (until the seed capsule ripens). The pregnancy period varies from one species to another and depends on the weather, but can be as short as one month, or longer than one year.

Sowing the Seed – in nature an orchid seed that germinates and survives to flower is an absolute fluke, for us it becomes a technical laboratory procedure.

There are several ways that might allow a few seeds to germinate but these are really impractical.

There are two options available at this stage; sowing green seed or dry seed. You will need to locate a lab well in advance that will sow your seed and you will need to ask which option they prefer. 'Dry' seed is seed that has been allowed to fully mature in its capsule while on the plant, this results in a fully ripe capsule beginning to split open exposing the tiny seeds inside to the air and therefore potential contamination. This seed needs to be sterilised in something like weak bleach before it is sown in a flask. 'Green' seed is taken from a capsule before it is fully ripe but the seeds inside are mature enough to grow. As the seeds inside have not been exposed to the air they remain sterile so only the outside of the capsule needs to be sterilised, and because it will ultimately be discarded, it can be sterilised with really strong bleach and/or a flame.

POST POLLINATION

So the choice is yours, if you want more of the same you have the first two methods at your disposal but if you want improvement or different plants then you will need to practise your pollinating technique.

The only difficult parts are finding a laboratory that will sow your seeds, and remembering to constantly use new toothpicks.

Neville Roper
May 2013



June Orchid of the Night: *Bulbophyllum wallichii*, grown by Mark Clements

General Meeting Minutes

1 May 2013

Members Present: 29
Apologies: 10
Visitors: 2

Speaker: Neville Roper presented a highly informative and very entertaining talk on Sex in Orchids (see article earlier in this bulletin).

Minutes of the March and April meetings were moved by Ben Walcott and seconded by Bob Bush – approved

Secretary's Report:

Postal Campbelltown and Districts Orchid
Bulletins: Society April
Miriam Ann Orchids April–May
Sapphire Coast Orchid Club April
“Jane Wright’s presentation last meeting was second to none.”
Horticultural Society of Canberra
Electronic ANOS Victoria May
Bulletins: Eurobodalla Orchid Club May and attachments
AOC President’s Newsletter April 2013
Magazines: Australian Orchid Review (with article by Kevin Dawes)
The Orchadian March
Orchids Australia April
Orchid Digest April–June
Other mail: Letter from Office of Regulatory Services
Bank statement
Letter from Mingara Orchid Club and flyers for the Mingara Orchid Fair and Show 29–30 June 2013
Burbank Orchid Nursery Catalogue April 2013
Flyer for Orchids Out West, Hawkesbury Racecourse, 17–19 May

Moved by Kevin Dawes and seconded by Paul Tyerman - approved

Treasurer's Report: Bank balance \$23,327.37 with quite a few membership renewals. Moved by Rob Rough and seconded by Zoe Groeneveld – approved

Q & A:

- *Phalaenopsis* are spiking now; they need a significant drop in night time temperature to stimulate flowering.
- Reduce watering as temperatures decline.

- Most terrestrial orchids are up now.
- Watch out for mice, which are beginning to cause substantial damage.
- Mark Clements demonstrated some so-called Dendrobiums with markedly different characteristics.

Next meeting: AGM to be followed by a general meeting (forms available). Mark Fraser will talk about indoor orchids.

Raffle Prizes: Lorraine Wilson, Bob Bush, Ben Walcott, Yvonne Day, Ben Mann, Nita Wheeler, Mark Fraser, Venetia Major; Jane Wright

Lucky door prize: Robyn Noel



May Judges' Choice Specimen: *Restrepia striata x rankesteria*, grown by Karen Groeneveld

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

5 June 2013

Members Present: 30
Apologies: 8
Visitors: 1

Meeting opened by President Jane Wright at 8:05pm. Jane welcomed all to the meeting.

Minutes of 2012 AGM (printed in last Bulletin): moved by Jim Wheeler and seconded by Robyn Noel - approved

Treasurer's Report: Robyn Noel read out the auditor's report and circulated statements of income and expenditure, assets and liabilities. Income was \$16,063.17, up from \$13,135.86 last year. Expenditure was \$12,200.22, up from \$11,178.10 last year. Total assets at 30th April 2013 were \$23,427.37. The auditors have ticked off the year's accounts. Moved by Laurie Woods and seconded by David Judge – approved.

Election of Office Bearers and Committee

The Committee presented the following proposal for the 2013–2014 year:

- President:** Jane Wright
Vice President: Bill Ferris
Treasurer: Robyn Noel
Secretary: Peter Coyne
Members: Christine Finch
Bob Forrester
Karen Groeneveld
Zoe Groeneveld

Jane thanked Paul Tyerman for his contribution to the committee during the last year and also previously. She invited volunteers for the position vacated by Paul, but received no response.

This Committee was approved by members.

Jane nominated, and the meeting agreed to appoint, Tony Curtis as auditor for next year.

President's Report: Jane reminded members about the Regional Show and Conference and said she was remaining as president for continuity in the preparation for the event. Jane also invited members to comment on anything which concerned them.

Meeting closed at 8:16pm.



June Judges' Choice Specimen: *Acianthus fornicatus*, grown by Nita Wheeler

General Meeting Minutes

5 June 2013

Members Present: 30

Apologies: 8

Visitors: 1

Speaker: Mark Fraser presented a comprehensive and highly illuminating talk on *Orchids as Houseplants: Cultures, History and Cultivation*.

Cultivating orchids for their culinary, medicinal, fibre, magical and religious value dates back to prehistoric times. Meso-American cultures made extensive use of *Vanilla* spp., while Indo-Asiatic cultures have references to orchids in scriptures, including Vandas. Orchids were recognised by Confucius, and in ancient China, orchid growing was considered a mark of refined taste. Plants were sometimes grown in pots where environmental conditions would normally be unfavourable.

From the 13th century in China, and the 18th century in Japan, the emphasis was on native orchid species. It wasn't only the flowers that were valued; the form and colour of the plant itself was seen as equally important. Different species of orchids were considered appropriate for people of different social status. For example, *Neofinetia falcata* was associated with the Samurai, or warrior class.

In the 18th and 19th centuries, Britain and Europe experienced a boom in interest in orchids as explorers reached the tropical regions. Initially, exploration was confined to lowland areas of the tropics. The orchids found in such areas needed hot growing conditions, requiring heated glasshouses for cultivation back in Europe. It was expensive to maintain, and therefore a hobby only for the very wealthy.

In 1852, an orchid growers' manual was produced which made orchid cultivation more accessible. It was very popular and had seven editions by 1900. Large quantities of wild orchids were now being collected commercially. American interest in orchid culture didn't really develop until after World War II.

We now have mass production and distribution, regulated heating, and leisure time to devote effort to tending orchids. Modern breeding provides a constant stream of new varieties and hybrids. Even by the late 1800s breeding of the *Maudiae* types of *Paphiopedilum* aimed to produce plants suitable to be grown in the home.

Cultivation: A good houseplant will be easy to cultivate, have disease and pest resistance, tolerance of neglect, ability to produce many flowers, and a compact size. Growing orchids indoors requires good light, preferably an east or north-facing side of the

house, but out of direct sunlight. Control of temperature may be necessary. Lounge rooms, studies and living areas can be good if humidity can be controlled. Kitchens can be excellent, particularly a windowsill above a sink, which could provide more humidity.

Potting medium should be a finer grade than would be used outdoors or in a glass-house. Sphagnum moss might also be suitable. Air movement is the most important element. Plants need room for air to circulate around them in order to minimise fungal and bacterial infections. Place plants far enough apart so that they don't touch one another.

Good houseplants include: *Sophranitis (Cattleya) cernua* grown on a tree-fern mount, *Phalaenopsis* hybrids, Pleurothallidinae, and Paphiopedilums (especially Maudiae hybrids). Small Oncidiinae and Laeliinae are also suitable. *Dendrobium pierardii* is a tough species which is easy to grow.

Secretary's Report:

- Postal Campbelltown and Districts Orchid
Bulletins: Society May
Miriam Ann Orchids Winter
- Electronic ANOS Victoria June
bulletins: Eurobodalla Orchid Club May and
attachments
Orchid News May 2013
Bankstown Orchid Society April-May
- Magazines: Orchids Australia June
- Other mail: Flyer for 2013 National Orchid
Extravaganza at Dural 9-11 August
Flyer for 7th Australian Native Orchid
Society Conference and Show at
Strathpine, Queensland in August.
Registrations close 30 June.
2 membership applications
Society's accounts for 2012-13
Yu Pin Biotechnology promotional
material

Moved by Kevin Dawes and seconded by Mark Fraser - approved

Treasurer's report: Bank balance \$23,096.42.
Moved by Sandra Corbett and seconded by Mark Clements - approved

President's Report: Jane reminded members that the Mingara Orchid Show is to be held at Tumbi Umbi, near Terrigal, 29th & 30th June. Many vendors will be there.



June Judges' Choice Species: *Dendrochilum wenzellii* 'Yellow', grown by Kevin Dawes

Presentations: Jane presented David Judge with two Highly Commended Certificates for plants at last year's show, and a Certificate of Botanical Merit to Mark Clements for his *Cynorkis compacta*.

Q & A:

- *Phalaenopsis* are responding to cooler temperatures now; they need a significant drop in night time temperature to stimulate flowering.
- Bubble-wrap seems to be keeping the glasshouse about 5° warmer on cold nights.
- Polycarbonate tends to keep temperatures above freezing while reducing condensation (compared to glass) and providing good light. It comes in clear (with 90% UV transmission) and diffused (about 60% UV).
- A shade-house material (Polyscrim) has shade-cloth pressed into plastic and lasts 7-8 years.
- Plastic glasshouses with roof vents and steel frame are now available (e.g. at Bunnings).
- Watch out for mice – they've been prolific lately.

Next meeting: Gary Hart will talk on Paphiopedilums and Phragmipediums.

Raffle Prizes: Yvonne Day, Ben Mann, Nita Wheeler, Jane Wright, Kevin Dawes, Robyn Noel, Dora Chapman, Trudy Freiderich

Lucky door prize: Zoe Groeneveld

Sales Table

Pots/Fertilizer/wire products	Bill Ferris	6297 5635
Shirts	Robyn Noel	6258 5734
25th Anniversary glasses	Ben Walcott	6161 2742
Bark	David Judge	
Orchid Mate	Laurie Woods	

Culture Notes for July-August in Canberra

(Adapted from notes prepared by Hans de Vries (2001))

Type	Watering	Fertilising	Pest control	Comments
Australian native epiphytes	Once a week; if very cold, once a fortnight	Once a fortnight with high potash (K) fertiliser	- Keep an eye out for aphids, mealy-bugs, snails & slugs. Watch for spider mite on cymbidiums. - Keep the air circulating to reduce fungal problems. - Spray if necessary with your preferred treatment. Avoid spraying flower buds to prevent them from becoming distorted.	Provide maximum light. Protect from frost.
Australian native terrestrials	Keep mix moist, but not wet	Weak organic fertiliser at most.		25-50% shade, depending on species
<i>Cattleya</i>	Once a week, but for dormant plants, only occasional misting	None for dormant plants. Very weak balanced fertiliser every second watering for plants in growth.		Maximum light. Re-pot if new roots appear. Minimum 6°C at night, preferably higher.
<i>Cymbidium</i>	Once a week	A weak solution fortnightly.		Stake and tie flower spikes (protect your eyes, put a cork on top of each stake). Protect from frost
<i>Masdevallia</i>	Keep mix moist, but not wet	Fortnightly with ½ strength balanced fertiliser		High light. Protect from frost
<i>Paphiopedilum</i>	Keep mix moist, but not wet	Monthly with weak balanced fertiliser		Stake developing flowering stems. Keep flowers dry to prolong life. Protect from frost or maintain higher minimum depending on species.
<i>Oncidium</i>	Weekly for mounted plants; fortnightly for potted plants	Nil		Maximum light
General	Keep foliage dry overnight. Maintain humidity. Keep air circulating with a fan.			



June Judges' Choice Hybrid: *Sophrocattleya* Joanne, grown by Rob Rough

Popular Vote - March 2013

Category	Plant	Owner
Laeliinae species	<i>Cattleya coccinea</i>	Mark Clements
Laeliinae hybrid	<i>Cattleya</i> Fitz Eugene Dixon	Quin Yuen Chung
Vandae	<i>Phalaenopsis equestris</i>	Mark Fraser and Sandra Corbett
<i>Paphiopedilum</i>	<i>Paphiopedilum Carnusianum</i>	David Judge
Oncidiinae	<i>Miltassia</i> Aztec 'Toni'	Karen Groeneveld
Pleurothallidinae	<i>Masdevallia exquisita</i> x <i>ionocharis</i>	Jane Wright
Exotic Dendrobiinae	<i>Epigeneium nakaharaei</i>	Mark Clements
<i>Bulbophyllum</i> alliance	<i>Bulbophyllum echinolabium</i>	Mark Fraser and Sandra Corbett
Any other species	<i>Dendrochilum uncatum</i>	Karen Groeneveld
Australian native epiphyte	<i>Vappodes phalaenopsis</i>	Karen Groeneveld
Australian native terrestrial	<i>Pterostylis alveata</i>	Bill Ferris
Orchid of the Night	<i>Vappodes phalaenopsis</i>	Karen Groeneveld
	<i>Bulbophyllum echinolabium</i>	Mark Fraser and Sandra Corbett
Judges' Choice - Hybrid	<i>Paphiopedilum</i> Harold Koopowitz 'Venous Red'	David Judge
Judges' Choice - Species	<i>Bulbophyllum echinolabium</i>	Mark Fraser and Sandra Corbett
Judges' Choice - Specimen	<i>Dendrochilum uncatum</i>	Karen Groeneveld

Popular Vote April 2013 - correction

Category	Plant	Owner
Judges' Choice - Hybrid	<i>Cattleya</i> Chocolate Drop 'Kodama'	Ben Walcott

Popular Vote May 2013

Category	Plant	Owner
Laeliinae species	<i>Cattleya maxima</i>	Jane Wright
Laeliinae hybrid	<i>Cattleya</i> Porcia	Rob Rough
<i>Paphiopedilum</i> species	<i>Paphiopedilum spicerianum</i>	David Judge
Oncidiinae	<i>Howeara</i> Mary Eliza	Rob Rough
Pleurothallidinae species	<i>Masdevallia barlaeana</i>	Mark Fraser & Sandra Corbett
Pleurothallidinae hybrid	<i>Restrepia striata</i> x <i>rankesteria</i>	Karen Groeneveld
<i>Bulbophyllum</i> alliance	<i>Bulbophyllum rothschildianum</i>	Karen Groeneveld
<i>Zygopetalum</i>	<i>Zygopetalum maculatum</i>	Mark Clements
<i>Dockrillia</i>	<i>Dockrillia fuliginosa</i> x <i>hepatica</i>	Jane Wright
Exotic Dendrobiinae	<i>Sayeria alexandrae</i>	Mark Clements
Exotic terrestrial	<i>Stenoglottis longifolia</i>	Laurie Woods
Australian native terrestrial	<i>Urochilus sanguineus</i>	Nita Wheeler
Orchid of the Night	<i>Bulbophyllum rothschildianum</i>	Karen Groeneveld
Judges' Choice - Hybrid	<i>Cattleya</i> Porcia	Rob Rough
Judges' Choice - Species	<i>Bulbophyllum rothschildianum</i>	Karen Groeneveld
Judges' Choice - Specimen	<i>Restrepia striata</i> x <i>rankesteria</i>	Karen Groeneveld

Popular Vote June 2013

Category	Plant	Owner
Laeliinae species	<i>Barkeria scandens</i>	Rob Rough
Laeliinae hybrid	<i>Soprocattleya</i> Joanne	Rob Rough
<i>Paphiopedilum</i> species	<i>Paphiopedilum wardii</i> 'Royale' HCC/AOC	David Judge
<i>Paphiopedilum</i> hybrid	<i>Paphiopedilum</i> Formosa Lady	David Judge
Pleurothallidinae species	<i>Masdevallia barlaeana</i>	Mary Fraser & Sandra Corbett
Pleurothallidinae hybrid	<i>Masdevallia exquisita</i> x <i>ionocharis</i>	Jane Wright
<i>Coelogyne</i> species	<i>Dendrochilum wenzellii</i> 'Yellow'	Kevin Dawes
<i>Dendrobium</i> alliance	<i>Dockrillia hepatica</i>	Mark Clements
<i>Cymbidium</i>	<i>Cymbidium</i> Devon Odyssey 'Wendy'	Kevin Dawes
Any other orchid	<i>Bulbophyllum wallichii</i>	Mark Clements
Australian native epiphyte	<i>Dendrobium</i> hybrid unknown 'Terry'	Rob Rough
Australian native terrestrial	<i>Acianthus fornicatus</i>	Nita Wheeler
Orchid of the Night	<i>Bulbophyllum wallichii</i>	Mark Clements
Judges' Choice - Hybrid	<i>Soprocattleya</i> Joanne	Rob Rough
Judges' Choice - Species	<i>Dendrochilum wenzellii</i> 'Yellow'	Kevin Dawes
Judges' Choice - Specimen	<i>Acianthus fornicatus</i>	Nita Wheeler

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 Bill Ferris.

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