The Australasian Native Orchid Society
The Warringah Group Inc.

Patron:
Mick Korzenowski

ABN: 84 245 695 380

PRESIDENT: Trish Peterson 0412 568 985 trishpet@hotmail.com
SECRETARY: Bryan Spurrs 9943 0474 mspurrs@yahoo.com
TREASURER: Ela Kielich 9906 2658 elak@internode.on.net
EDITOR: Bill Dobson 0409 545 955 bdobson@optusnet.com.au
COMMITTEE: Judith Barry (Librarian), Lorraine Dobson, Jane & Peter D'Olier, Cary Polis, Bruce Potter, Ian Tanner
Web Administrator: Jane D'Olier **Website:** www.anoswarringah.org **Facebook:** ANOS - The Warringah Group Inc.
CORRESPONDENCE: PO Box 421, Forestville NSW 2087

Monthly Meetings: 3rd Tuesday at 8:00 pm - Senior Citizens Hall, Starkey Street, Forestville

April 2020

Dockrillia cucumerina

If you have the chance to obtain one or both of these plants then jump at it I say both of these have flowered 3 times this year for me. This is not unusual and both have beautiful flowers.

Dockrillia bowmanii grows from sea-level to 800m from NSW to QLD and it's clear lime green petals and sepals contrast with a glistening white labellum. It grows mounted but best in a net pot. Line bred versions are available from select nurseries.

Dockrillia cucumerina look great in or out of flower with its cucumber like leaves. It grows in NSW and into SE QLD mainly on horizontal branches on the underside where it can collect the last of the rainwater. It does best on cork, Cyprus pine or rafts or totems made of gutterguard filled with medium and fine bark.

Dockrillia bowmanii

Message from Patron Mick Korzenowski

Dear Members

At this time it is important that we encourage a connection to the society and its members. Most of us are in self isolation and cannot see our children and grandchildren. This is one way to socialize remotely.

Till we meet again.... stay safe....thinking of you.

Regards Mick

Proud Patron of a Great Group.

.....

Photo-Benching Competition

As our meetings have been suspended for the foreseeable future, our Patron and the Committee have decided to initiate a photo-benching competition so that you may share your orchids with other members.

The competition will commence on **1st April 2020.**

Details are as follows:

- A point will be awarded for each photo sent in
- Photograph of flower only is required with name of orchid and owner/grower
    - Photos may be taken on mobile phone or camera

Send to Bill Dobson (bdobson@optusnet.com.au)

Quality of photo is irrelevant but it must be clear

No judging will take place - there will be no classes

Photographs will be included in the monthly bulletin

- Popular Vote - at the end of each month following the issue of the bulletin, you may nominate your favourite plant (send your selection to Patron Mick (mrkorzenowski @gmail.com)
- Website - photos to be included as usual each month.....'orchid selfies'
    - Name of orchid - first name of grower
- Facebook - your photos may be put up on Facebook with your permission

please advise Jane if you are happy for Facebook inclusion (jane@dolier.net)

- If members wish to supply further information about a particular orchid they are 'benching' they are welcome to do so.

.....

- **Further information from Patron Mick**:

Our benching competition was initiated to encourage members to bring their plants to monthly meetings with a reward from the society.

Rewards to be as follows for plants benched over the Competition Year.:

5 plants	1 reward plant
10 plants	2 reward plants
15 plants and over	3 reward plants maximum

This benching competition has nothing to do with class point score or overall champion. **It is a stand-alone competition to encourage photo benching.**

.....

We encourage you to participate in this competition.

All you have to do:

Check your bushhouse, take a photograph of your orchid, send to Bill (bdobson@optusnet.com.au) with name of orchid and your name! Look in the monthly bulletin (and on the website) to see your orchid photographs! If you have any queries about this competition, Mick is happy to answer your queries:

mobile: 0419 327 190

We look forward to seeing all those photographs!

Kind regards

Trish

Trish Peterson

President - ANOS Warringah Group

A LITTLE HISTORY & TAXONOMY and a Victory For The Colonials

In 1925 a small-growing green-flowered Sarcanthinae species was discovered at Tamborine Mountain, Queensland. In 1927 Rogers described it as *Sarcochilus spathulatus*, and it happily remained a *Sarcochilus* for 40 years.

In 1966 Malcolm Brown discovered another small Sarcanthinae species growing beside creeks in the McIlwraith Range of Cape York. This species was described by Dockrill in 1967 and he placed it in the new genus *Parasarcochilus*: *P. hirticalcar*. The same year he re-classified *Sarcochilus spathulatus* as a *Parasarcochilus*. His reason for not including them in the genus Sarcochilus was that they lacked certain characteristics of floral morphology used to define that genus. In particular, they lacked calli (fleshy appendages) on the inside of the labellum. In 1972 American botanist Garay had a look at the two species and decided that they belonged in the Asian genus *Pteroceras*.

In 1989 in Australian Orchid Research, Volume 1, Mark Clements decided they were not members of the genus *Pteroceras*. He assigned the two species to the genus Sarcochilus, on the basis that he considered the differences in the detail of the labellum in each species "probably reflect developments of tissue associated with an adaptation to a particular pollinator rather than representing a major genetic change". Dockrill disagreed, and in the Second Edition of his Australian Indigenous Orchids published in 1992, though agreeing the species should not have been included in the genus *Pteroceras*, he maintained they should remain within *Parasarcochilus* on the basis that the lack of calli was a significant feature and one of the defining features of the members of the genus Sarcochilus.

In his Sarcochilus Orchids of Australia published in 1992, Walter T. Upton adopted Clements' approach, and it is my perception that Australian native orchid growers have generally accepted Clements' view that the two species are "sarcs".

However there was a complication. The Royal Horticultural

Society got involved in the debate. In 1972 the late Ira Butler had registered his cross between *S. hartmannii* and *S. spathulatus*. It was registered as *Parachilus* Perky, *Parachilus* being the artificial genus created for crosses between a *Sarcochilus* and a *Parasarcochilus*. The precedent having been established, the RHS, as the International Cultivar Registration Authority for Orchid Hybrids, continued to treat Sarcochilus hybrids which included *S. spathulatus* or *S. hirticalcar* in their ancestry as *Parasarcochilus*, and officially the hybrids were *Parachilus* not *Sarcochilus.* In 1976 the Jupps registered the cross between *S. hartmannii* and *S. hirticalcar*, and it was registered as *Parachilus Riverdene*.

Since the '80s the two species have been quite widely used in hybridisation. *S. hirticalcar* has produced some wonderful reds. Everyone will be familiar with *Sarcochilus* Velvet which is *S.* Riverdene x *S.* Nicky (*S.* Nicky is *S.* f*itzgeraldii* x *S. hirticalcar*). Certain *S. spathulatus* hybrids have produced some very attractive colours. *S.* Tigress (*S. spathulatus* x *S.* Fitzhart) crossed with *S.* Fitzhart makes S. Tigersun, and this grex has produced a wide range of attractive colours.

The 7th Edition of the Checklist of Australian Native Orchid Hybrids published by ANOS in 1998 recorded the hybrids as *Sarcochilus* and declared the intergeneric name *Parachilus* to be obsolete.

But the RHS continued to regard them as *Parachilus* and register them that way.

Well, not any longer. In his notes accompanying the list of New Orchid Hybrid Registrations for May-July 2002, the RHS International Orchid Registrar declared that Parasarcochilus is reduced to synonymy under Sarcochilus. He stated that the nomenclature in the registration base has been changed to follow the change made by M.A. Clements in Australian Orchid Research back in 1989, and that therefore all 23 grexes registered as *Parachilus* have been transferred to Sarcochilus.

The same list publishes David Butler's registration of the cross between *Sarcochilus* Cream Cake with and *Sarcochilus* Nicky as *Sarcochilus* Kellie. So our "Riverdenes" and "Nickys" are now officially "sarcs". Better late than never!

Incidentally, though we might refer to them colloquially as "sarcs", the correct abbreviation for the genus for horticultural purposes is "Sarco.", not "Sarc.".

Roslyn Capell ... 2003

Sarco. Misty 'Spangles' x Riverdene 'Royale'

In My bushhouse April 2020

Well here we are in April 2020 a year to remember. I am tidying up plants, removing leaves and any rubbish from the bushhouse, and generally doing maintenance. My bushhouse was erected in 1993 so I have to go around and check and replace some items. The first thing was to re-stitch the machine stitched joints. While the knitted shadecloth is fine the material for the join was or looks like some cotton/poly thread and in a lot of places it has just disintegrated. Unfortunately this was put up prior to having discussions over potting with Phil Spence. His recommendation is to hand stitch with telephone wire! However that is out and as I have access to UV proof cable ties they have to do. Also I have to replace all the old non UV cable ties.

The watering system has to be check and all the saddles and 'O' clips replaced if required. While we are at this and in line with a few other failures around the house the water pump has decide to quit Although it was second hand when I got it and just had to replace the seals and it has lasted about 15 years. I looked on line and was able to get almost the same style of pump but made by Davey for $290 so good. I will have to change some PVC fittings but so be it.

There is plenty to do around the bushhouse, tidying up, weeding and the occasional repot especially the Sarcochilus as this is the month there is a lot of root activity.

With plenty of rain and some more to follow it's appropriate to protect against fungal infections. I have a range of options as it's best to vary so there is no buildup of immunity with the fungi if present and some kill and some protect. I use Mancozeb plus which is a Group 3 fungicide, Bravo which is a Group 5 fungicide, and Eco fungicide. Be aware that aphids are still around so keep something handy to treat them.

At the moment in the bushhouse we have the following in flower; *Cadetia taylori, Dockrillia bowmanii, Dockrillia cucumerina, Liparis reflexa, Bulbophyllum macphersonii,* and *Dendrobium prenticei*. Some other plants are in bud so the coming months look good.

Plants are still growing with many still putting out new growths so keep up the fertilizer, and start over the next couple of months to give you plants some extra light. The key to successful growing is Light, air movement and water.

Look after yourselves during this time, and good growing.

Bill Dobson

After the Fires by Trish Peterson

On Sunday 1st March we returned to one of our favorite bushwalking areas, Mount Wilson, to see how it had fared following the devastating summer bushfires.

The drive along the Bells Line of Road was quite confronting with blackened trees, melted road signs and empty spaces around Bilpin where some of our favorite cafes and apple orchards had once stood.

Due to the significant changes to the landscape, we didn't spot the long-established *Cymbidium suave* growing on its stump on the side of the road. This is our indicator that we are approaching Bilpin, and we were concerned that it might have been destroyed in the fires. We were relieved however to find it on our way home. We have been visiting and photographing this orchid over a number of years. It flowers prolifically late in the year and we are pleased to report it is unscathed and looking healthy.

We were quite apprehensive as we approached Mount Wilson as so much of the area has been destroyed by the fires. Numerous grass trees (*Xanthorrhoea*) were starting to sprout new growths and some of the trees were putting out bright new leaves along their limbs and bare trunks, but overall the vista was bleak and distressing.

We were relieved to see that most of the Mount Wilson gardens have survived the fires, as has the Waterfall Walk and the Cathedral of Ferns. Du Fours Rocks Lookout was totally destroyed. The Chinaman's Hat outcrop which can usually only be seen after the rough walk along the track, was clearly visible from the carpark and both sides of the track were devoid of vegetation. Gone were the native shrubs and grasses and the *Eriochilus* orchids which are usually prolific in the area and the *Rimacola elliptica* which can be found under the rocky cliff ledges. The sandstone cliffs across the valley were clearly visible with no trees or bush to interrupt the view.

The silence of the bush was quite eerie – no insect noise – no bird calls – no lizards. It was very sad to see the food drops which had been made for native animals seeking food, were untouched. The only birds we saw were three black cockatoos circling above the blackened bushland.

We found some *Eriochilus* and *Genoplesium* in flower growing on a grass verge and a number of *Sarcochilus falcatus* in their usual habitat in the shady rainforest areas. I spotted one solitary *Pterostylis* near the carpark.

The efforts of the 'Firies' in saving the township and the precious walks and gardens are to be commended. With the current virus 'lockdown' it may be a while before we are able to again visit some of these areas.

Cymbidium suave - November 2019

Cymbidium suave - 1st March 2020

Du Fours Rocks Lookout

Eriochilus cucullatus

Sarcochilus falcatus - March 2020

Chinaman's Hat

Genoplesium fimbriatum

Genoplesium fimbriatum

Eriochilus cucullatus

Pterostylus sp.

ASPECTS OF CULTURE OF AUSTRALIAN NATIVE EPIPHYTIC ORCHIDS

Michael Harrison
68 Howes Road, North Wilberforce, NSW 2786.

This paper was presented at the First Australasian Native Orchid Conference, September 28-30, 1990, The University of Wollongong, Wollongong, N.S.W. and is presented here in 3 parts with the permission of the owner.

INTRODUCTION

The successful cultivation of native orchids is dependent upon the correct application of a variety of cultural factors and considerations. There is no single secret method or technique. Rather, successful long-term cultivation relies upon the integration of all relevant cultural factors.

The novice grower soon learns the basic techniques through a combination of research of relevant literature, discussions with and visits to the collections of more experienced growers, and, most importantly, close observation of the plants under his or her care. As time goes by, techniques are refined, the collection is expanded, and expertise is developed. This process does not occur overnight, although with dedication and persistence a good level of success can be achieved reasonably quickly.

The cultural techniques used to grow orchids are based on the conditions under which these plants grow in the wild. The most valuable experience a grower can have is to see orchid plants in their natural habitat, to observe the environments under which they are growing, and to make assessments about how best to reproduce these conditions in cultivation. It is, of course, practically impossible to reproduce the entire range of orchid habitat conditions within the confines of an orchid nursery, however elaborate it may be, but once the grower has seen these plants in their natural environments, it is so much easier to make decisions about their cultural requirements.

For the grower of species orchids in particular, the joy of seeing these plants in the bush creates an indelible impression which endures down the years, and the ability to recreate a mental picture of the orchid growing in its natural habitat adds an extra dimension to the enjoyment of this most wonderful obsession.

EPIPHYTIC ORCHID HABITATS

The range of Australian epiphytic orchid habitats extends primarily down the eastern seaboard of the continent, from Cape York in the north to the bottom of Victoria, and then across Bass Strait into Tasmania, where there are just two species. Three or four hardy epiphytes also occur in northern Western Australia and the Northern Territory. The greatest concentration of epiphytes is in Queensland, where something in the order of one hundred and fifty five species are recognized, followed by New South Wales with approximately fifty species, and Victoria with five.

From the coastal lowlands to the high country of the Great Dividing Range, epiphytic orchids are found wherever conditions are suitable, although most occur at low to moderate altitudes on the eastern side of the ranges. Rainfall patterns along the east coast have resulted in the development of extensive hardwood (Eucalypt) forests, and in suitable locations on adequate soils, these are interspersed with areas of rainforest. Australian rainforests are diverse in type and are classified according to leaf size, tree layers and dominant tree species, but may be grouped broadly into tropical rainforests, monsoon rainforests, subtropical rainforests, warm temperate rainforests, and cool temperate rainforests.

Australian epiphytic orchids are essentially rainforest plants, although a considerable number have adapted to colonize drier forest types. These species, however, have maintained their affinities with the rainforest, and in most cases have not moved too far away. They mostly reach their best development in areas close to rainforest or in pockets of rainforest-like vegetation in sheltered locations in gullies or along watercourses. In such situations these orchids enjoy the moderate conditions they require for survival. There are, of course, a few species which have moved away altogether, and by various adaptations have been able to successfully colonize seasonally arid regions.

The many and varied habitats which orchids exploit each provide a different set of conditions, and within each macro-environment (i.e. altitude, temperature range and rainfall pattern) there are many micro-environments where variations in light intensity, air movement, aspect and humidity all come into play. The subtle differences between these various environments are difficult to analyze in a quantitative sense, but they determine whether or not a particular species will germinate and grow to maturity in a given location.

The nature of the host tree species, or, in the case of lithophytes, the chemical and physical make-up of the rock, are also important factors. Some orchids are very particular about which tree species they colonise (e.g. *Dendrobium falcorostrum* on *Nothofagus moorei*, the Antarctic beech), whilst others will grow on a diverse number of host species. The ability of the bark of the host to hold moisture is probably an important characteristic but it is not absolute. Some potential host trees produce toxins which retard the growth of epiphytes, orchids included, and it is possible in the case of tree species which are good orchid hosts, that the bark has some nutritional value or other chemical that aids germination.

In their natural habitats, many orchids grow in hilly or mountainous locations, where there is always good air movement. As the air temperature rises during the day, cool, humid air is drawn out of the deep, shaded gullies and up the hill sides. It passes over and across the orchids, providing them with a continuous supply of fresh air and keeping them cool. Constant levels of humidity are also maintained as water vapour is carried along with the upward moving air. The orchids are protected from extremes of temperature and yet are able to position themselves in situations that provide the often high levels of light they require.

Some of the best orchid habitats are in areas where the general topography is broken and the canopy is partly open, allowing good light penetration and air

entry. Along watercourses, especially around open rocky sites, and on ridge tops, are favoured situations for epiphytic orchids, and often an abundance of species is encountered in a relatively small area where conditions are ideal.

Likewise, when standing in a forest at ground level, it is difficult to appreciate the wealth of orchids that may be concealed in the upper branches and canopy of the trees. Some of the shade-loving species, such as the large 'Sarcanthinae' in tropical forests and, for example, *D. tetragonum* further south, may be visible from the ground but these represent only a small proportion of the orchid flora in many areas. The great majority of orchids is contained in the tree tops, and they grow there because that is where the light and air movement are best. It is only when one of these forest giants comes crashing to the ground that the great number of orchids is revealed.

Areas of so-called 'dry scrub' are also often very rich in epiphytic orchids. This type of forest is a stunted form of rainforest which generally occurs on poorer soils or in areas of somewhat marginal rainfall. It is characterized by a lower, more open canopy, which, again, allows good light penetration and air movement.

THE NATURE OF EPIPHYTIC ORCHID ROOTS

The roots of epiphytic orchids are unique, and their structure and function enable these plants to colonise situations, such as rock faces and tree limbs, which other plants are unable to exploit. Orchid roots are designed to perform two basic and equally important functions. They must first of all anchor the plant firmly to its host to provide mechanical stability. If the roots are not successful in this, then the second function of absorbing and conducting water and nutrients to the plant will be of no value.

A healthy orchid root is plump and white, and when in active growth the terminal 1-3 cm portion is elongated and green. The white material is known as the velamen and it serves to protect the inner conductive tissues of the root from damage and dehydration. In general, the thickness of the velamen bears a close relation to the environmental conditions an orchid is able to tolerate. In moisture loving genera, such as *Bulbophyllum*, the velamen layer is only very thin, whereas in many Dendrobium species, for example, the velamen is much thicker, indicating an ability to cope with drier conditions.

Most epiphytic orchids are adapted to cope with periods of dry weather, interspersed with wet. The very nature of their epiphytic habit means they will be exposed to periodic drying, and this adaptation is an important one, for it gives them access to environmental niches where competition from many other plant types is at a minimum. The orchid is able to absorb water quickly when it becomes available, to store it in thick fleshy leaves and/or pseudobulbs stems, and to then continue normal metabolic activity over lengthy periods of dry weather.

In the natural state, the roots of epiphytic orchids spread out across the surface of the host, searching for water and nutrients. Although such water and nutrients are conducted into the roots through the green root tips, the shape and orientation of the roots form small runnels which direct free water to the root tips. During their most receptive period, at the beginning of a storm, the root tips readily absorb the first run-off water, rich in dissolved minerals.

Most epiphytic orchids are so well adapted to this wet/dry cycle that they need periodic drying to maintain good health. In some habitats, such as cloud forests, this wet/dry cycle occurs on a daily basis, with rain and mist enveloping the forest during the afternoon. Then, by next morning, the sun is shining brightly and everything dries out, just in time for another soaking later in the day. In other areas, many weeks may go by between falls of rain, and for orchids in such situations, the wet/dry cycle may be greatly extended. But, in just about all cases, the orchids' roots must dry out and be exposed to fresh, circulating air on a regular basis.

At certain times of the year, some epiphytic orchids may go into a state of semi-dormancy, in response to seasonally cool and/or dry conditions. At such times the root tips will become greatly reduced the white velamen may enclose the tip completely. This indicates the plant is in a resting phase, and watering and feeding should be reduced accordingly.

LIGHT

Light is, of course, an essential component when considering orchid culture. Many orchids require strong light to grow and flower well, and poor performance, especially poor flowering in cultivation, can be often attributed to less than optimum light levels. The general rule is that plants should be exposed to the strongest light they will tolerate short of causing damage, al though it is best to drop back a little from the absolute maximum to avoid possible problems. Leaf yellowing is the main symptom of light levels that are consistently too high, and this can be easily corrected by applying extra shade or moving the plant to a shadier position. Scorching or burning of leaves may occur if a plant is suddenly moved from a shady to a sunny position, or on hot days if shading is inadequate. Small, pitted, necrotic areas on an otherwise normal leaf surface may also be caused by sun burn.

The amount of light an orchid is able to safely tolerate is directly linked to temperature. The hotter the air temperature becomes, the more the plant is at risk, and in anticipation of such extremes, many growers apply an extra layer of shade during summer. The relationship between light and temperature can be appreciated by considering the conditions under which certain high altitude species grow. In the highland cloud forests of north Queensland, a number of orchid species colonise situations where they are ex posed to full sun. On the outermost branches of tall rainforest trees, or on open rock faces on the sides or tops of mountains, these orchids enjoy very bright light, protected by the relatively low air temperatures and high levels of humidity that characterise such environments. When these high altitude species are cultivated in warmer areas they cannot be given their preferred high levels of light because their thin leaves would quickly burn. They generally must be grown under somewhat heavier shade and the subsequent lack of light often results in poor growth and flowering.

Plants grown under the correct light levels look strong and healthy, with plump, hard pseudobulbs and strong leaves, usually mid-green in colour. Many species have

pink or purple pigment in their pseudobulbs or on the undersides of their leaves, and this usually intensifies with good light. When insufficient light is available, pseudobulbs develop poorly; they are weak and lanky and do not mature properly. The leaves are a deep green in colour and have reduced substance.

Finally, flowering is the ultimate test of the adequacy of light levels. Good flowering is the result of good vegetative growth, and if the new growth has had the light it needs to develop and mature correctly, it should reward the grower by flowering to its full potential.

Nowadays, most growers use shadecloth to cover their orchid houses and provide shade. This material is easy to obtain, easy to install and long lasting. Shadecloth (70%) seems to provide the correct levels of light for many of our most popular native orchids, particularly most Dendrobium species and hybrids. However, for many shade loving orchids, 70% shadecloth does not afford enough protection, and grower must provide extra shade. The addition of a second layer of 50% shadecloth on top of the 70% creates an excellent light for many of these orchids, and most Sarcanthinae species and hybrids, as well as many other miscellaneous types, will perform to perfection under such reduced levels of light. Orchids grown on slabs also often require extra shade and are suited to these conditions.

It should be noted that these comments on light relate to orchids grown in central-eastern NSW, and growers in other regions may need to experiment with slightly different levels. Especially as further south, where temperatures are cooler and day length shorter, a base level of 50% shade may be more suitable.

To be continued:

Photo-Benching Competition 2020

Dendrobium lithocola 'Compact Cookies' Graeme Russell

Bulbophyllum micholitzi Ian & Irene Chalmers

Bulbophyllum macphersonii Peter & Jane D'Olier

Bulbophyllum exiguum Peter & Jane D'Olier

Dockrillia bowmanii 'Gin & Tonic' David Hemmings

Dendrobium monophyllum Trish Peterson

Dendrobium Lustrous x Aussie Quest Barry Moore

Peron's Tree Frog Trish Peterson

Sarcochilus hirticalcar Trish Peterson

Dockrillia bowmanii 'Gin & Tonic' David Hemmings

Dockrillia Beverly Anne Trish Peterson

Dockrillia fuliginosa x hepatica Bruce Potter

Cadetia taylori I & I Chalmers

Den. schneiderae David Hemmings

Den. affine hybrid David Hemmings

Dendrobium bigibbum_02 David Hemmings

Dendrobium bigibbum David Hemmings

Dendrobium bigibbum_01 David Hemmings

Dendrobium affine David Hemmings

Dendrobium bigibbum_01 David Hemmings

Dendrobium bigibbum_02 David Hemmings

Doc. Lilac Queen x nugentii David Hemmings

Dockrillia bowmanii 'Adam' David Hemmings

Dockrillia bowmanii 'Limetime' David Hemmings

Dockrillia bowmanii x *brevicauda* David Hemmings

Dockrillia Tweetas x *brevicauda* David Hemmings

Dockrillia bowmanii 'Adam' David Hemmings

Dockrillia bowmanii 'Limetime' David Hemmings

~~*Dockrillia bowmanii* x *brevicauda* David Hemmings~~

Dockrillia Tweetas x *brevicauda* David Hemmings

Dockrillia rigida David Hemmings

Dockrillia bowmanii x *fuliginosa* David Hemmings

Dockrillia Tweetas x *cucumerina* David Hemmings

Liparis reflexa David Hemmings

Dockrillia Tweetas x *brevicauda* David Hemmings

Dockrillia bowmanii x *fuliginosa* David Hemmings

Dockrillia Tweetas x *cucumerina* David Hemmings

Liparis reflexa David Hemmings

Dendrobium Hibiki Ela Kielich

Dendrobium Stephen Batchelor Ela Kielich

Dockrillia hepatica x cucumerina Cameron Lancely

Bulbophyllum exiguum Cary Polis

Dendrobium Red Ballerina Ela Kielich

Dockrillia hepatica x cucumerina Cameron Lancely

Oberonia crateriformis Cary Polis

Bulbophyllum schillerianum Cary Polis

Dendrobium bigibbum 'Sedgefield' x 'Top Hat' Ela Kielich

Cadetia taylori Cary Polis

Sarcochilus setosus L & B Dobson

Oberonia complanata L & B Dobson

Oberonia complanata L & B Dobson

Dockrillia hepatica L & B Dobson

Dockrillia hepatica L & B Dobson

Bulbophyllum schillerianum L & B Dobson

Dendrobium Alice's Rainbow Cary Polis

This little short story from our Patron.

"Hi Bill. Hope you and family OK. A short story for the Bulletin. I will send a photo on my phone. I am still a learner, but by the end of this saga, I might be able to attach a photo to an email ..... Regards Mick".

At a previous meeting, we had a chat about aerials on plants. Many years ago when I first joined orchid societies the experts at that time "suggested" that aerials were due to bad culture and that the plant was showing signs of stress. Over the years this theory was shown to be flawed.

This plant of *Dendrobium kingianum* is about 35 years old. It has been revived and brought back from the brink on a few occasions but it is still growing strong and throwing heaps of aerials. It is the nature of the plant.

Many years ago Rita and I were holidaying on the Sunshine Coast in Queensland and we went for a walk in the hinterland. We strolled along with me stopping every few meters to look at plants, much to the annoyance of my good wife. I spotted a few leaves growing in the grass and as I parted the grass two aerials joined together fell on the path. I explained to Rita that I could not leave them because someone could walk on them and squash them, so I picked them up and we went back to our unit. By the way, we did not see anybody else on the walk.

From these two aerials, I have a magnificent plant of an alba *Den. kingianum*. I obviously did something right that day.

Till we chat again.
Regards Mick..

Now that's something. What is your story? Do you have a special plant that you could write a short article on? I'm sure that the rest of the members would like to hear it.
Editor

Dockrillia rigida Cary Polis

Pterostylis curta Judith Barry

Bulbophyllum macphersonii L & B Dobson

Bulbophyllum macphersonii L & B Dobson

With all the wet weather recently plants are well and truly saturated, well at least at my place and the morning while doing my rounds I found these little these dainty little fungi in a pot with *Dendrobium falcorostrum*
Bill Dobson

Liparis reflexa L & B Dobson

Liparis reflexa L & B Dobson

I have included this close up picture of the *Liparis reflexa* as it wasn't until I took the picture that I noticed the aphids. They have since been killed. So its important that if you need reading glasses , use them when you look at your orchids. I will. Bill Dobson

Dendrobium Wasyl Geoff & Jan Duggin

Bulbophyllum macphersonii George Hardy

Oberonia titania George Hardy

Dockrillia cucumerina George Hardy

A beautifully grown and flowered plant on an interesting choice of mount.

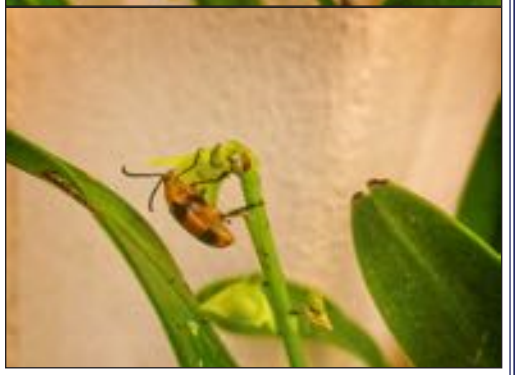
Dockrillia cucumerina George Hardy

Dendrobium bigibbum 'Ronander' x 'Sunset'
Yin and Sau-wan Chan

Pterostylis obtusa Peter & Jane D'Olier

Dendrobium Touch of Class 'Our Pick'
Yin and Sau-wan Chan

Pterostylis obtusa Peter & Jane D'Olier



Flower munching critters Trish Peterson

Cadetia taylori Trish Peterson

Okay…everyone (even Bill!) finds the occasional aphid on their orchids .
Even a caterpillar or two
But in the middle of a Pandemic and with cooler weather ... you don't expect to find not one but **two** Dendrobium beetles eating your Dendrobium monophyllum!

Trish

Lunch at Stony Range by George Hardy.
Time to use your boots George and stomp-em.

Dendrobium monophyllum Mick Korzenowski

*Den.*Hilda Poxon 'Clear Yellow' Reiner Schneidereit

Liparis reflexa Reiner Schneidereit

Dendrobium monophyllum Mick Korzenowski

Den. Rutherford Starburst Reiner Schneidereit

Dendrobium bigibbum alba Clover Bradley

Dockrillia rigida L & B Dobson

Dockrillia rigida L & B Dobson

Dendrobium affine Cameron Lancely

Dendrobium affine Cameron Lancely

Perons Tree Frog David Hemmings

Pterostylis truncata David Hemmings

Dendrobium bigibbum 'Sunrise' *x* 'Enobi Purple'
David Hemmings

Dendrobium Regal Gilliston 'One for All'
David Hemmings

Dendrobium bigibbum 'Pete' x 'Big Dave'
David Hemmings

Dendrobium bigibbum alba Clover Bradley

Dendrobium bigibbum alba Clover Bradley

Dendrobium Hilda Poxon Clover Bradley

Sarco. Autumn Clover Bradley

Dockrillia Limestone Clover Bradley

Perons Tree Frog Trish Peterson

Dendrobium Jonathans Glory Clover Bradley

Sarco. Bonanza Clover Bradley

Oberonia crateriformis Trish Peterson

Dendrobium Hibiki Trish Peterson

Oberonia crateriformis Trish Peterson

Liparis swenssonii Trish Peterson

Dockrillia rigida Trish Peterson

Cadetia taylori Trish Peterson

A nice picture from Trish labelled 'No Aphids'. I have to say that they are such little critters that often you don't know they are there until you see a picture. So the moral of the story is keep a spray gun handy with whatever you use for aphids and have a look at all new growths and flower spikes. I have just come in from watering and fertilizing and had to go back with my little spray bottle after seeing a few.
Keep safe but kill those pesky little bugs. Editor

Bulbophyllum macphersonii Trish Peterson

Bulbophyllum shepherdii Trish Peterson

Dockrillia Australian Lemon Pepper x *hepatica*
L & B Dobson

Dockrillia Australian Lemon Pepper x *hepatica*
L & B Dobson