The Australasian Native Orchid Society
The Warringah Group Inc.

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Mick Korzenowski

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CORRESPONDENCE:	PO Box 421, Forestville NSW 2087		
Monthly Meetings:	3rd Tuesday each month at 8:00 pm - Senior Citizens Hall, Starkey Street, Forestville. NSW 2087		

June 2024

Dendrobium monophyllum David Hemmings

Dendrobium monophyllum David Hemmings

Schoenorchis micrantha Erik Lielkajis

Tuesday 18th June

Starkey Street, Forestville

Members' Auction

Minutes of the monthly meeting held at the Senior Citizens Hall, Starkey Street, Forestville on Tuesday, 26/05/2024
The meeting was opened at 8.08pm by Bill Dobson
Guest Speaker:
Peter and Jane D'Olier will present a talk on a recent overseas trip in pursuit of exotic orchids.
Committee members present:
Bill Dobson, Trish Peterson, Bill Saunderson, Ela Kielich, Judith Barry, Jane and Peter D'Olier
Visitors: none noted
Apologies:
Cary Polis, Guy Cantor, John McAuley, Paul McDonough, Mel James
The minutes of the previous meeting as published in the Bulletin were accepted as a true record on the motion of Richard Blaxland, seconded by Ela Kielich.

Matters arising:
Next month's members' auction was alluded to, but will be elaborated on further in the next bulletin.
Alan Stephenson's recent passing was mentioned and honoured with an appropriate period of silence.
The somewhat annoying habit of the local council unbooking our regular venue was raised. Yoyos was deemed OK, but efforts will be made to allow more normal regular activities to occur there. This includes things such as the raffle etc.
Correspondence:

- Orchid News OSNSW
- Our Garden magazine
- Insurance invoice
- Certificate of Currency
- Bulletins from North Shore Orchid Society, Manly Warringah Orchid Society, ANOS • Canberra, ANOS Newcastle
- Insurance certificate
- Venue booking reminder
- Cymbidium Club Presentation
- DUNO catalog
- Orchids Out West missive
- Bendigo Bank notice
- Commonwealth Bank invoice
- ATO self-reporting notice

General Business:
Mick's Rambles: Mick Korzenowski gave a very interesting dissertation on weather/ environmental factors and their effects on orchids. Cold weather with rainfall often leads to fungal problems and ways of dealing with this were mentioned. Mick then presented two plants with peculiar characteristics. The first of these was a remarkable specimen of *Den. kingianum* from the Carnarvon Gorge in QLD. This specimen was unusual because it throws keikis from halfway along the bulb. It also prefers a shady environment to thrive, unlike more conventional *Den. kingianums.*

The second plant was a *Dockrillia* with no ID which was a cross between *Dockrillia teretifolia* and *Den. speciosum*, which to some is an odd mix. This plant grows well but has never flowered despite Mick's best efforts. This hybrid had leaves reflecting differing degrees of each parent. He also noted that he has had a cross between *Dockrillia linguiformis* and *Den. speciosum*.

Bill Dobson then waxed lyrical about the wonders of the Carnarvon Gorge and recommended a visit to those capable of such adventures. He then gave a description of the characteristics of the local D. speciosum variety as well as a mention of the numbers of terrestrial orchids found there.

Judges Report:
Plant of the Evening: *Phreatia micrantha* – this was an Erik Lielkajis effort. Found from Cairns to Cape York this plant is fertilised by a fungus gnat.

Other Plants of Interest:
Cadetia taylori **-** Erik Lielkajis yet again
Pterostylis concinna **-** Judith Barry featured here and mentioned that the bulbs were sourced from ANOS Victoria
Dockrillia cross Tweetas 'Red Lip' x Grey Ghost 'Hot Coals' – David Hemmings. "HND2" Hao Nam was involved in the production of this hybrid

Guest Speaker
Peter D'Olier gave a dramatic presentation of one of the many overseas trips seeking unusual and exotic orchids taken by Jane and himself. Many interesting orchids were shown but most memorable were the arduous conditions endured/suffered by this intrepid team. Being lulled to sleep by industrial generators coupled with restroom facilities that could make a brick vomit, amongst other experiences, probably ensured that no members will attempt to emulate this trip.

Lucky Door Prize
This was won by Bill Saunderson, an event rarer than most actuaries would regard as being so remotely feasible as to be essentially impossible.

Raffle Prizes
Ted Shaw, Jim Hemmings, J Duggan, Ros Mathews, Graeme Russell, Gabby Wassermeyer were among the lucky ones here.

In closing the meeting, Bill Dobson thanked everyone for their participation and wished all a safe journey home.
The Meeting closed at 10.02pm

Dendrobium bigibbum var. bigibbum Erik Lielkajis

Bulbophyllum bowkettae Erik Lielkajis

Bulbophyllum schillerianum David Hemmings

Bulbophyllum weinthalii var. *striatum* Erik Lielkajis

Dendrobium prenticei Jim Hemmings

Phreatia micrantha Erik Lielkajis

ANOS Warringah Monthly Benching Results - May 2024

1. Dockrillia species
1st *Dendrobium prenticei* — Jim Hemmings
2nd Nil
3rd Nil

2. Dendrobium species
1st *Dendrobium monophyllum* — David Hemmings
2nd *Dendrobium monophyllum* — Jim Hemmings
3rd *Dendrobium bigibbum* var *bigibbum* — Erik Lielkajis

3. Sarcanthinae species
1st *Schoenorchis micrantha* — Erik Lielkajis
2nd Nil
3rd Nil

4. Bulbophyllum species
1st *Bulbophyllum weinthalii* var *striatum* — Erik Lielkajis
2nd *Bulbophyllum bowkettae* — Erik Lielkajis
3rd *Bulbophyllum schillerianum* — David Hemmings

5. Miscellaneous species
1st *Phreatia micrantha* — Erik Lielkajis
2nd *Cadetia taylori* — Erik Lielkajis
3rd *Oberonia crateriformis* — Trish Peterson

6. Dendrobium Hybrids
1st *Dendrobium* Hilda Poxon — David Hemmings
2nd *Dendrobium* Flute — David Hemmings
3rd *Dendrobium bigibbum* hybrid — Ela Kielich

7. Sarcanthinae Hybrids
1st Nil
2nd Nil
3rd Nil

8. Miscellaneous Hybrids
1st Nil
2nd Nil
3rd Nil

9. Australasian species
1st *Liparis viridiflora* — Trish Peterson
2nd *Dendrobium glomeratum* — R G Blaxland
3rd Nil

10. Australasian Hybrids
1st *Dendrobium atroviolaceum* x (Amun-Re x *biloculare*) — Li Shan
2nd *Dendrobium* Alice's Rainbow — G & S Russell
3rd *Dendrobium macrophyllum* x *alexandrae* x *shiraishii* — Li Shan

11. Novice & Junior
1st Nil
2nd Nil
3rd Nil

12. Pterostylis species
1st *Pterostylis concinna* — Judith Barry
2nd *Pterostylis tenuicauda* — Trish Peterson
3rd *Pterostylis collina* — Judith Barry

13. Other terrestrials
1st *Acianthus fornicatus* — Judith Barry
2nd *Acianthus fornicatus* — Judith Barry
3rd *Phaius pictus* — Erik Lielkajis

14. Terrestrial hybrids
1st Nil
2nd Nil
3rd Nil

15. Best specimen
1st Nil
2nd Nil
3rd Nil

16. Best First Flowering seedling
1st Dockrillia Tweetas 'Red Lip' x (Grey Ghost x Hot Coals) — David Hemmings
2nd Nil
3rd Nil

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Cadetia taylori Erik Lielkajis

Diary Dates

June
29, 30th Mingara Orchid Club Show and Fair
Mingara Recreation Club.

July
16th ANOS Warringah Monthly Meeting.
27th ANOS Sydney Group - Auction
Federation Pavilion at Castle Hill Showground.

August
16, 17, 18th St Ives Orchid Fair.
20th ANOS Warringah Monthly Meeting.
24, 25th ANOS Newcastle Spring Show.
24, 25th ANOS Central Coast Group Inc.
Spring Orchid Show, Narara Valley Nursery
31st Aug. 1st Sept ANOS Sydney Group Spring Show.
North Rocks Shopping Ctr, North Rocks Rd,
North Rocks 2151
31st Aug. 1st Sept Crescent Head Orchid Show.

September
7, 8th ANOS Warringah Group Spring Show.
14, 15th Central Coast Spring Orchid Show
Anglican Church Hall, Bateau Bay.
14th ANOS Macarthur Spring Show.
17th 20th ANOS Warringah Monthly Monthly Meeting – Members only Show – Joan Cook Memorial Trophy.

October
12, 13th ANOS Central Coast Group Inc. Sarcochilus Show, Narara Valley Nursery.
15th Monthly Meeting – Members only Sarcochilus Show - Iris Pendle Memorial Trophy.
19-20th ANOS Sydney Group Sarcochilus Show.
North Rocks Shopping Centre, North Rocks Road,
North Rocks 2151
19th ANOS Macarthur Late Spring & Sarcochilus Show.
19, 20th ANOS Newcastle Late Spring & Sarcochilus Show.

November
19th 20th ANOS Warringah Monthly Meeting.

December
17th Christmas Meeting.

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An article I wrote over 20 years ago, and although times have changed and the species I am growing this still holds true today, Bill Dobson.

Growing Australian and P.N.G. Dendrobium species and hybrids.

I have been growing orchids and Australian native orchids for over 20 years. Over the last 9-10 years, thanks to Phil Spence, I have been encouraged to grow some of the delightful and rewarding PNG Latourea Dendrobium species and hybrids. I have had some wonderful days working with Phil, if you can call it that, in his yard and bush-house cleaning up plants, repotting, talking, listening and observing how they are best grown. Working in the bush-house is my form of relaxation, away from the hassles and problems of the workday world. While potting we discuss plants and potting methods, how and where different plants grow and the names of the plants (hybrids) and the background on how some of them came into being and how and why they were named.

It was during some of these potting sessions that I really got to look at the heart of the plants, the root system. Now I do remember that when I started growing orchids, and not just natives, I was told that if you grew a good root system then the plant would look after itself. It seems that sometimes we forget the basics as times and potting methods and materials change as well as our environment, and the change can be so gradual that you don't notice it.

We are living on the Northern Beaches area of Sydney where you can grow just about anything. Our growing area is a bush-house that was originally part of a commercial tunnel house it is 40 ft (13.0m) long x 20 ft (6.5m) wide and at the peak of the roof 12 ft (3.6m) tall. It runs directly north-south, and is on the western side of our block of land. We get good light and early morning sun on most of it even early in the morning in winter. It's covered with 50% green woven shade cloth with an extra covering of 50% shadecloth on the northern quarter all year round. Inside we have treated pine timber benches that are topped with galvanised weldmesh that the pots sit on. As well as this we have a layer of mesh and galvanised pipe 8ft above the ground that a lot of our plants are hung from.

Over the years the conditions in our yard have changed but it didn't quite click with me, as this can be a slow gradual process. When we started we used to have trouble holding the plants on the benches because we had so much wind we had to prop bricks against them in the winter to prevent them from blowing off the benches and ending up on the ground. In those days we had our bush-house on the eastern side of our block but then changed it over to the western side against a paling fence. At the same time as this happened our neighbour subdivided his block and built a house directly alongside our bush-house only 15 feet from the fence with a result that now we had very little wind.

So here we get back to the basics again, to grow successfully you need light, water, air, and food. I was still watering the same regime but the potting mix we were using and the lack of good airflow was making the plants stay wet for too long, especially in winter. Good airflow is airflow round ALL the plant and this includes the root structure as well.

I had listened to Ken Russell talk on experiments he had made with measuring the temperature of pots and potting medium in winter and recording the difference from the rim of the pot to the centre and seeing it colder in the centre. This resulted in Ken doing an experiment by placing chunks of styrene foam up under the roots of the plant. The plants responded and the conclusion proved correct that the foam was insulating the roots.

Phil Spence had been using a mix for most of the PNG Dendrobium and Aussie natives of 4 parts medium bark and 20% styrene beads, preferably the large ones. He said that while in PNG they had been doing tests on some of the plants to see why some of them could withstand temperatures of 30° C during the day and yet down to almost 0° C at night. The recordings showed that while the temperature of the plant above the roots varied by 30° C, the root ball, which was buried in the peat moss didn't vary by more than 2° C and seemed to keep a constant 17-19° C.

Thus the plant was able to survive and thrive in these conditions by insulating its roots. So while thousands of kilometres apart both these orchid growers and hybridists had come to the same conclusion that if the roots were insulated the plants could stand a fair variation in temperatures.

When I first started growing orchids there was a culture of potting up a plant and pressing down the mix so you could lift the plant up and the pot and mixture would not fall off. Even today some stick by this creed! Now here I was learning a different technique from Phil, just hold the plant pour in the mix then pat the sides of the pot to settle it down. If necessary top up with extra mix, then either stake the plant or use a hanger to support the plant and tie the plant to the hanger with wire or twist-ties.

I started using this system on some of our plants at first, I wasn't going to make wholesale changes just in case. However, after the first year I noticed that plants I had potted up like this were responding really well. So we potted up some more, and they went even better. I have taken out plants this year from 3 years back that I must say have fantastic roots systems. So for me this is working well. Another thing I learnt that is important is that most Dendrobiums should be potted above the mix. In other words if the mix in the pot is shaped like a small hill then the orchid should sit on top of it, not buried above the eyes in it. This bark and styrene mix is perfect for us and we are growing them well.

One of the subjects that we talked about was Phil's "secret formula" that was sprinkled onto the bark and styrene mix before potting up. This was based on the UC-System published in the late fifties by the University of California on container management for plants with soil-less media. Phil copied me some of the relevant pages of different formulas and indicated the one he was using, and having success with. So I decided that I would give this a try as well. I was surprised how long it stays on the bark and seems to give the new roots something to get into.

My goal in growing orchids both species and hybrids is to grow them to their maximum

potential and if I can do that they should reward me with a great display of flowers. To do this I realised that unlike in the wild where conditions were “hit and miss” plants did not often reach their maximum potential because of where they fell and the varying climatic conditions and nutrients available. So while I had been fertilising our plants it really was a bit hit and miss in my greenhouse as well. After a fair bit of research, and talking to people who grew their plants very well, I mapped out a growing or “orchid maintenance” program that would suit the plants that we grow and where and how we grow them. This program would include watering, feeding, spraying fungicides and insecticides, so that we could get our “crop” to the optimum growth with all the nutrients required to produce a good head of flowers. The main thing I realised was that to be effective it must be done on a regular basis, no excuses or deviations. So I chose Saturday morning to fertilise on our program, rain or shine, EVERY Saturday for the length of the program. For our Australian natives and PNG species and hybrids, and probably 90% of all our plants, growth is from spring through to autumn and a flowering from July to October. For the PNG species and hybrids growth and flowering is from November to April. So from autumn to spring (winter) we do not have much growth and its usually cold and sometimes wet as well so this time of the year we do not fertilise and some times do not water for up to 10 days. So I start our program 1st week in October and go through to the 1st week in May. For us it works really well, and the plants are giving multiple growths and exceptional flowering. This year everyone has said what a poor year it has been and yet for us it has been our best flowering since we started.

We have and are continuing to get bigger and fatter pseudobulbs, and these in turn are giving us better inflorescences and flowers. With our Australian natives and PNG species and hybrids we are growing the younger plants on the benches and the mature plants are hung to give them the maximum air that our conditions will allow, I’d still like more air movement. The PNG plants in spring and summer are watered almost daily.

OK now some of the fabulous species that really are easy to grow.

Dendrobium atroviolaceum Rolf
Sea Level to 1000m. A magnificent species with white/cream petals with violet spots and the labellum is yellow with violet and green. The plants we have came from Phil and he has some variation in these. These really are hardy and tough with flowers that have amazing texture and last for up to 3 months.

Dendrobium engae T.M.Reeve
From the Enga province growing at 1800 to 2700m on large branches of *Nothofagus* trees in montane forests. A cool growing species that loves strong light, water and plenty of air movement, but will not tolerate continued hot weather. Yellow green thick pseudobulbs and bright green upright leathery leaves, and can flower on a relatively small plant. Flowers are a light green and are filled in, can open fairly flat, lasting up to 10 weeks. Labellum can be peppered with spots or stripes. Some have different fragrances.

Dendrobium finisterrae Schltr.
Growing from 1300 to 2100m in the montane forests as an epiphyte in expose conditions on upper branches. Loves good light, water and plenty of air movement. From the ‘Hairy Mary’ clan this has flowers that do not open flat, however they are spectacularly covered in thick hairs right down over the ovary. Flowers last for weeks.

Dendrobium forbesii Ridl.
Growing from 900 to 1700m in the PNG montane forests as an epiphyte. This is one of my favourites. A large robust species with definite club shaped pseudobulbs, and large leathery leaves. Whilst the inflorescences are relatively short there are 8 to 15 white to light green crystalline flowers that are large, 70mm, and long lasting. Another flower that has very hairy ovaries. Loves good light, water and plenty of air movement.

Dendrobium polysema Schltr.
From eastern PNG growing from 1200 to 1900m in the PNG montane forests as an epiphyte, and into the Solomon Islands and Vanuatu from sea level to 1000m. This is a medium to large heavy epiphyte. It has large thick club like pseudobulbs that are covered in papery bracts that get filled with water. It is essential that this water be replaced with fresh by heavy watering. Eventually the bracts can be removed. It has large leathery leaves. The flowers are variable but are spectacularly spotted, with a lovely lime-green pollen cap. This is very hairy on the backs of the sepals and ovary. The flowers are very long lasting and in nature this species can flower all year round.

Dendrobium rhodostictum F. Muell. & Kraenzl.
Growing from 800 to 1200m in the PNG montane forests as an epiphyte and at terrestrial on steep well-drained slopes of moss covered limestone. This is a smaller species with thinner pseudobulbs with flowers that tend to nod. The flowers on a large plant are spectacular, usually pure crystalline white with a violet edge and spotting to the labellum. These can be from 60 to 90mm across, are fragrant and last from 6-8 weeks in winter and spring. By the way there is a very good reason for the plants to nod as in their environment with torrential rain every day the flowers would spoil if facing upright.

Dendrobium tapiniense T.M. Reeve
Growing from 1800 to 2400m in the Central Province, in the Tapini area of PNG. It grows high in the trees with cool nights and warm days with constant rainfall and high humidity. Here in Sydney it grows easily with the same conditions as my Dendrobium speciosum. It loves strong light, water and plenty of air movement so hang it high. The flowers, 3 to 15, are nothing short of spectacular and are extremely rigid with heaps of texture, and last for 3-4 months. Some fabulous hybrids will be made with this.

I suppose that over the years I have been seen as a species ‘nut’ as I have actively encouraged more growing and benching of species plants. But here it would be remiss of me not to mention one of my favourite plants, and yes it’s a hybrid.

Phil Spence has been growing orchids for over 50 years and has hybridised thousands of orchids and registered some hundreds. This one in one of his best, ***Dendrobium* Gerald McCraith**. Phil has been interested in the latouria section of Dendrobiums from PNG and

Irian Jaya for well over 30 years. In 1985 he realised the potential of two magnificent but not often seen species. ***Dendrobium engae***, which came from Wabag in the Enga Province of PNG described by Tom Reeve in "The Orcadian" in 1979, and ***Dendrobium convolutum***, which came from Fichhafen in the Morobe Province of PNG, originally described by Rolf from a plant sent to him by F. Sander. This is a slender growing Latourea that comes from a coastal region but can grow up to 50m in altitude. Generally it likes it a little warmer and lesser amount of light. The pseudobulbs are up to 30cm with large dark green leaves. It's the flowers that makes this spectacular, apple green with a labellum that can be so suffused with dark blood-plum purple that is it is often mistaken for black.

In early 1985 Phil crossed the above two plants and on 9th July 1985 the first seeds germinated in the flask. With every year passing and more of these plants flowering Phil realised what a consistently good flowering plant had been created. He decided it would be fitting that such a magnificent plant be named to honour an eminent person associated with orchids in Australia for over half a century, Gerald McCraith OAM, FAOC.

A plant that in the initial stages probably will grow quicker in a cold glass house rather than the bushhouse. However, this is a plant that will grow and thrive in the bushhouse. Once it gets to a size it multiplies rapidly. On my plant it put on 23 pseudobulbs in the 3 years. This is a plant that will make a specimen and a dazzling one at that. Like a lot of the Latourea Dendrobiums it has many nodes to flower off and will do this repeatedly for many years so you tend to get a display of flowers all over the plant. As well as this it can flower at any time of the year.

Now picture a plant with over 20 inflorescences carrying from 8 to 15 flowers per raceme. Flowers that are 50mm flat, well filled in and a brilliant 'Granny Smith' apple green with an almost black labellum. Now picture that plant with flowers in show-bench condition for over 3 months! This is what you have with this plant. To top this off most of the original clones have been awarded an AM as was ours. The more recent plants that have been remade since the original batch have been made with a *Dendrobium convolutum* that has a 'blacker' labellum than the original.

If you are looking for plants that will flower over the summer months, don't need a glass house, look great and can go to meetings for 3 to 5 months, then you can hardly go past some PNG species and hybrids.

Good growing Bill Dobson

Dendrobium Gerald McCraith Bill Dobson

Dockrillia racemosa

Dendrobium racemosum, commonly known as the erect pencil orchid, is a species endemic to tropical North Queensland. It is an epiphytic or lithophytic orchid with yellowish stems, cylindrical dark green leaves and flowering stems with between eight and fifteen cream to yellow flowers with a thread-like tip on the labellum. It grows on trees and rocks in exposed positions on the Atherton and Evelyn Tablelands at altitudes of between 800 and 1,500 m in highland areas and in the tops of rainforest trees at lower altitudes.

Distribution and habitat.

Dendrobium racemosum grows on trees and rocks in exposed situations (3,000 and 5,000 ft), but also at lower altitudes between the Russell and Johnstone Rivers where it grows near the top of rainforest trees.

Taxonomy and naming.

The erect pencil orchid was first formally described in 1936 by William Henry Nicholls who gave it the name *Dendrobium beckleri* var. *racemosum* and published the description in The North Queensland Naturalist. In 1964 Stephen Clemesha and Alick Dockrill raised the variety to species status. The specific epithet (racemosum) is a Latin word meaning “full of clusters”. Also known as *Dockrillia racemosa*.

Dockrillia racemosa Bill Dobson

Dockrillia racemosa Bill Dobson

St Ives Orchid Fair

'The Big One'

ST IVES SHOWGROUND, Mona Vale Road, St Ives

Friday 16th August 2024 9 am to 4 pm
Saturday 17th August 2024 9 am to 4 pm
Sunday 18th August 2024 9 am to 3 pm

ADMISSION $8

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Dockrillia calamiformis Bill Dobson

In My Bushouse

Well, I'm with you and most of the population of the eastern states that have had enough of the rain. I've had to empty my 'Raiin-gauge' twice in one week although the record must go to those poor souls in the lower Illawarra who go 300mm in one 24 hr period. This month in my bush house things have settled down and I now have a better idea of what to expect in the spring. *Dendrobium speciosum* var. *capricornicum* was the first to show initiation of inflorescence followed by variety *speciosum* and *grandiflorum*. It looks like a slow year for *curvicaule,* but a couple of plants have multiple buds and also some of *hillii*, *boreale* and *pedunculatum* will no doubt make up for it.

I look back 10 years ago when I was having problems with grasshoppers in the bushhouse and have come to the realization that since changing over to Orchiata Bark from NZ that is sterilised prior to coming over the ditch that I've had no grasshoppers and very little if any of slugs as well.

While the days are still warm there are the last of the aphids about and these will try and attack the buds so check your plants and ward them off.

I am using Peters Hi-K Cal Mag Finisher at the rate of 1.5 gm/l and using this weekly. I realise that the plants need all the help they can get while pumping out huge inflorescences of flowers, and each year there are always new growths emerging over winter and these naturally need to be fed.

As the weather starts to turn colder you will need to water less often but should be done in the morning to have the leaves dry before the evening. Clean up the benches and paths and if you have to move plants start thinking about it now, NOT after the inflorescences have emerged.

The smaller plants seem to be the ones that have gained my attention over the last few years with *Cadetia taylori* always in flower as well as *Dendrobium prenticei* and some of the Dockrillia like one plant of *Dockrillia calamiformis* that just seems to go on and on. Of course, when you have *Bulbophyllum radicans* you really have to search for the flowers as they are under the leaves. Not so with *Bulbophyllum schillerianum* with it bright orange-coloured flowers that pop up along the rhizome and really stand our tor such a small flower. At least one plant of *Den speciosum* var *capricornicum* has been in flower for the last 3 weeks and one inflorescence finished when the other is starting to open, and I have another on the clothesline ready to do the same in a couple of weeks.

Keep dry, keep warm, keep safe and well will catch up at some of the shows to come.
Bill Dobson

Pterostylis tenuicauda Trish Peterson

Dendrobium hybrid Ela Kielich

Dendrobium glomeratum R. G. Blaxland

Pterostylis collina Judith Barry

Dendrobium atroviolaceum x biloculare Li Shan

Pterostylis concinna Judith Barry

Dendrobium canaliculatum Bill Dobson

After the rain checking the plants and obviously it's not cold enough yet. Aphids on the bulb of one of my Dendrobium canaliculatum growing in net pots on clothesline in our backyard.
Sprayed with Pirimor® and they'll be dead within hours.

Mediocalcar decoratum

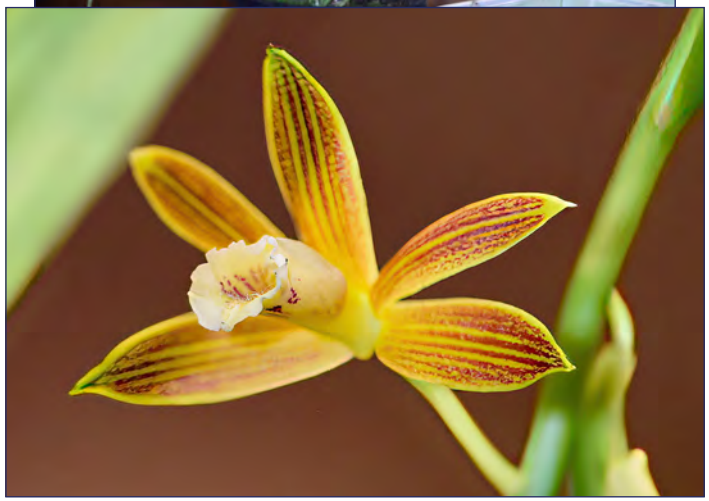
Mediocalcar decoratum is an unusual small creeping miniature orchid species from highland PNG with tiny, glossy, bright orange flowers with yellow tips. Grows into a great specimen and does well grown in shallow pots, in a moist and shady position.

Mediocalcar decoratum Trish Peterson

Liparis viridiflora Trish Peterson

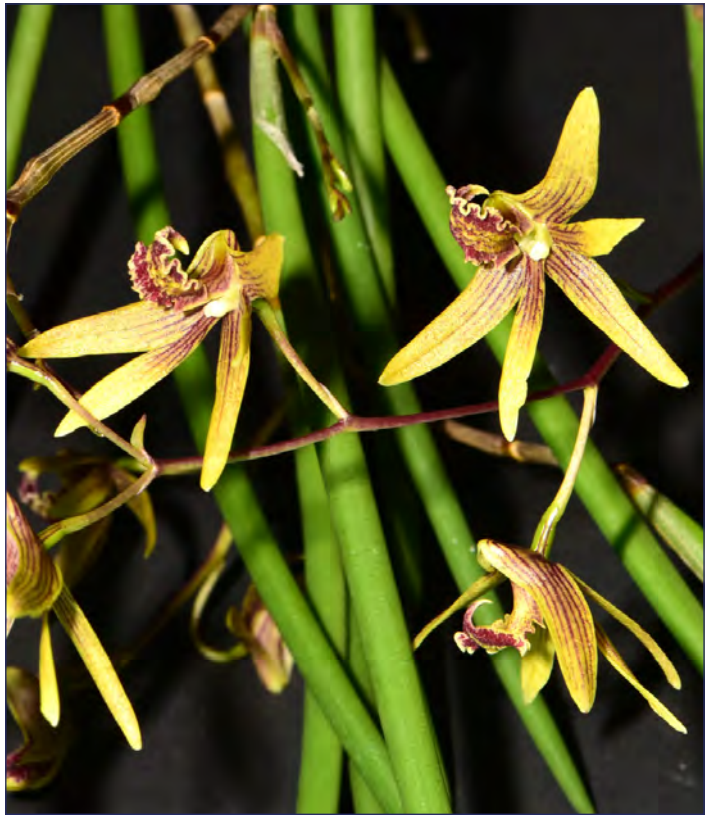
Pterostylis tenuicauda Trish Peterson

Bulbophyllum shepherdi Trish Peterson



Phaius pictus Erik Lielkajis

Acianthus fornicatus Judith Barry



Dockrillia Tweetas 'Red Lip' x (Grey Ghost x Hot Coals)
David Hemmings

Acianthus fornicatus

Acianthus fornicatus, commonly known as bristly mosquito orchid is endemic to eastern Australia. It is a terrestrial herb with a single, heart-shaped leaf and up to ten translucent pinkish-red flowers, and is widespread and common in coastal and near-coastal areas.

This mosquito orchid is widespread and common in coastal and near-coastal areas in heathy forest and coastal scrub, growing in well-drained sandy loam. It occurs in Queensland and in New South Wales as far south as Eden.