

# Bankstown Orchid Society



# BULLETIN

August | September 2011 (Volume 42, Issue 4)

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Doug Sheddon

**PRESIDENT**

Veronica Clowes

**SECRETARY**

Doris Scott  
Ph: 9796 1038

**TREASURER**

Lyn Donald

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Toni Benton

## Photos from Bass Hill August Show 2011



## Reminder of Day Meeting - Saturday 22 October

**10.00 am start**

Bring along your friends. We will have tasty sandwiches for lunch. The Orchid Tray Company will be along to sell their wares and let us know what is new.

Great raffle and lots of great plants to buy.



## Next Meeting

**3 October, 7.30 pm - Talk on cymbidiums**

## President's Report

Our 2011 Show season has come to an end, and I must congratulate you all, the standard of exhibits at each of our shows has been amazing. We, as a society, have been the proud host to orchids which have been worthy recipients of NSW quality awards during this show season, and I say thank you to the owners for allowing us to display those precious plants at our shows.

The 2012 season may bring something new, and hopefully exciting, with at least one new venue 'in the pipeline' We look forward to change, and move on with an optimistic attitude, for the love of Orchids and the promotion of our hobby.

Spring has sprung! new shoots everywhere, and repotting should be in full swing. The Aussie natives are having a magnificent year, with a wonderful array of Dendrobiums at the Bass Hill Show, and a sales table at our last meeting which resembled a 'show' all by itself.

To our Cymbidium growers, thank you too, for your achievements this year, our July and August shows would not be as successful as they are without you guys, and the magnificent specimens you continue to produce.

Finally, a reminder about the Southern Orchid Spectacular at the Caringbah High School from Friday October 7<sup>th</sup> to Sunday October 9<sup>th</sup> 2011. This is a show not to be missed, and where there will be vendors wishing to sell you everything you need to support your orchid passion.

Who knows, the Grand Champion of one of our shows in the future may be purchased here.

Welcome to spring

## Calendar of Events 2011

- ◆ **Oct 3 Bankstown OS Meeting 7.30pm**
- ◆ Oct 1-2 South & West Regional Orchid Show and Conference (aka Shoalhaven Orchid Spectacular), Moss Street, Nowra
- ◆ Oct 7-9 Southern Orchid Spectacular, Caringbah High School, Caringbah
- ◆ **Oct 22 Bankstown OS Day Meeting 10.00am**
- ◆ **Nov 7 Bankstown OS Meeting 7.30pm**
- ◆ **Dec 5 Bankstown OS Meeting 7.30pm Christmas Party**

### Hire of Society Tables to Members

- 1-9 Tables: \$6 each
- 10 or more: \$5 each

Not available during Shows.

All damages will be the responsibility of the Hirer

**Contact Max Redman 9607 3022**

### Plant Benching

At monthly meetings all plants must be benched by 7:20pm  
Rewrite those labels if they are illegible.

## Champions at Bass Hill Show July 2011

- ◆ **Grand Champion and Champion Australasian Native:** *Den* Avril's Gold 'KH' given an Award of Merit to D Wood
- ◆ **Reserve Champion and Champion Cymbidium 60-90mm:** *Cym* Blazing Dream 'Rosie' given an Award of Merit to P Festa
- ◆ **Champion Cymbidium under 60mm:** *Cym* Warringah Winter 'Madgie' given a Highly Commended Certificate to J & N Janz
- ◆ **Champion Cymbidium over 90mm:** *Cym* Zen Era 'Elizabeth' owned by M Mihalic
- ◆ **Champion Cattleya:** *Blc* Momilome 'Rainbow' owned by R Farrugia
- ◆ **Champion Cyripedioideae:** *Paph* Orchilla 'Chilton' owned by S Lee
- ◆ **Champion Oncidium/Odontoglossum Alliance:** *Onc* Aloha Ernest 'Iwonea' owned by J Costa
- ◆ **Champion Phalaenopsis:** *Phal* Herb's Gold 'Bass Hill' owned by S Lee
- ◆ **Champion Species:** *Ancilla* africa owned by J Chow
- ◆ **Champion Any Other Orchid:** *Dendrobium* atroviolacum x macrophyllum owned by S Lee
- ◆ **Champion Seedling:** *Cym* Arabian Gold Acapulco x Tracey Redaway 'Waikanae Gold' owned by P Azzopardi
- ◆ **Champion Novice:** *Odcdm* Massai 'Splash' owned by A Smyrnios



**Grand Champion and Champion Australasian Native**

*Den* Avril's Gold 'KH' given an Award of Merit to D Wood



**Reserve Champion and Champion Cymbidium 60-90mm**

*Cym* Blazing Dream 'Rosie' given an Award of Merit to P Festa

## Champions at Bass Hill Show August 2011

- ◆ **Grand Champion and Champion Australasian Native:** *Den* Karsun 'Softie' x Aussie Sunshine owned by L Valli
- ◆ **Reserve Champion and Champion Cymbidium under 60mm:** *Cym* Mary Green Fruitful owned by J&N Janz
- ◆ **Champion Cymbidium over 90mm:** *Cym* Valerie Brown Evelyn owned by M Mihalic
- ◆ **Champion Cymbidium 60-90mm:** *Cym* Taree Gold 'Vivid' owned by P&A Keomalavong
- ◆ **Champion Cattleya:** *C* Angel Walker x *C* Pastoral Innocence owned by J&N Janz
- ◆ **Champion Cyripedioideae:** *Phrag* lindleyanum owned by S Lee
- ◆ **Champion Phalaenopsis:** *Dtps* Tai Lin Moon owned by S Lee
- ◆ **Champion Species:** *Phal* schilleriana owned by S Lee
- ◆ **Champion Any Other Orchid:** *Pleione* tongariro owned by J English
- ◆ **Champion Seedling:** *Phal* Otohime x Maki Watanabe owned by S Lee
- ◆ **Champion Novice:** *Cym* Memoria Marvin owned by A Smyrnios



### Reserve Champion and Champion Cymbidium under 60mm

*Cym* Mary Green Fruitful  
Owned by J&N Janz



### Grand Champion and Champion Australasian Native

*Den* Karsun 'Softie' x Aussie Sunshine  
Owned by L Valli

## Neem Oil - Natural Pest Control

### Source

Neem Oil is pressed from the seed of the neem tree (*Azadiracta indica*). This tree, native to eastern India and Burma is known by several names including 'village pharmacy', 'cornucopia', 'wonder tree' and 'the veritable gold mine'. Neem leaves, stems, seeds and oil have been used for medicinal purposes and pest control in India for more than 4,000 years. In fact, its Sanskrit name, *arishtha*, means 'reliever of sickness'.

### Product Safety

Because neem products are used for human consumption and medication, exposure to neem in the process of treating plants with neem oil poses no threat to humans or other higher animals. Moreover, neem is not harmful to beneficial insects, affecting only those insects feeding on plants treated with neem. Since most predator insects do not also feed on plants, they are not harmed by the presence of neem. Neem biodegrades in a matter of weeks when exposed to sunlight or in soil.

In EPA testing, establishment of an LD-50 proved impossible as azadirachtin, one of numerous organic compounds present in neem oil, was asymptomatic at all levels tested. Accordingly, there are no re-entry or residual restrictions associated with the use of neem oil.

### Horticultural Benefits

Numerous tests have shown neem oil to be effective as an insecticide, miticide, fungicide, nematocide and as an insect antifeedant and repellent. An insect antifeedant is a substance that discourages insects feeding but does not directly kill the insect. Azadirachtin is a potent insect antifeedant and disrupts the molting cycle of the ingesting insect leading to its death. As an antifeedant, neem oil is so effective that in tests desert locusts and voracious herbivores will starve to death before eating plants treated with neem oil.

Insects rapidly evolve, developing resistance to

conventional pesticides which directly and on-selectively kill them. As a result, existing chemical insecticides are becoming less effective for the control of the pests. Moreover, widespread use of chemical insecticides indiscriminately kills both harmful and beneficial insects creating the need to use more pesticides! Because neem extracts disrupt the growth of insects in a variety of ways, insects are not likely to develop resistance to neem insecticides. Naturally occurring compounds in neem have been shown to be an effective antifeedant and growth regulator for more than 200 species of insect pests and yet are surprisingly nontoxic to birds, mammals and beneficial predators like ladybugs, spiders, bees and wasps.

In addition to the above mentioned effects, neem inhibits normal insect mating, oviposition and larval development as well as reducing female fertility. These effects reduce the risk of harm to beneficial insects, birds and other predators, which prey on harmful insects. Neem's antifeedant properties even affect snails. Neem extracts inhibit the action of denitrifying bacteria in the ground which reduce nitrate, ammonia and urea to molecular nitrogen (N<sub>2</sub>) and nitrous oxide, both volatile gasses. In the absence of controls, the action of these bacteria results in not only the loss of an important macronutrient, nitrogen, from the soil but also in the release of ozone depleting greenhouse gases to the atmosphere.

Neem extracts have shown incredible success in combating not only fungal problems on leaves but also many forms of root rot. Neem is effective in both contact and systemic roles. Accordingly, for optimum benefits it should be sprayed on all sides of foliage and watered into the root zone.

*Although this article may indicate Neem Oil is quite safe to use it is advisable to always use any insecticides sensibly.*

## How to Make Phalaenopsis Flower

by David Harmer (Courtesy of South Australian Orchid Bulletin)

Flowering in all orchid genera species is generally a response to stress, in nature this is caused by seasonal changes in light, temperature and other various influences. It is these conditions that the plant is used to in nature, so that generally speaking a worried and stressed plant will flower. Most plants in orchid collections both species and hybrids seem to last about 12-14 years roughly speaking and then just seem to curl up and die for no apparent reason (other than rot or disease). This is due to the plant having such an easy time resulting from the

excellent conditions provide by us, the grower, this is also often referred to as TLC. The plant is never stressed because we grow our plants in controlled conditions, with the temperature always in the same ranges provided by our heaters in winter with the temperature never falling below, say 14°C, or whatever it is set to. The evaporative air conditions is maintaining a maximum in the range of 32°C in summer or there about. The plants are watered regularly, always fertilised on the dot, the fan or air circulation always at the same speed all the year

round.

In nature plants experience droughts, monsoons, hot/dry spells, cool/dry spells and cold wet spells and many other combinations of conditions. They are experiencing just about every different kind of condition that nature can provide. These varying conditions from time to time place the plant under stress, generally around the months of their normal flowering time where they come from and this encourages the plant to survive. Survival in nature is to reproduce and to reproduce the plant has to flower. In metropolitan culture for both species and hybrids we should look at the seasonal change from summer to autumn when the night temperature is falling outside of our controlled growing area, where our inside temperature is normally maintained at 12-15°C and the outside night temperature is starting to fall below this to 8°C or less.

To induce and encourage *Phalaenopsis* to flower, when we want them to we need to manipulate the light, temperature, water and humidity, fertiliser, air circulation and potting times. All of these will give the desired result but any two or three will work to produce the stress factor. Do any combination or all of the following.

#### **Light**

Raise the light level by 30-40% by removing the shade cloth for about three weeks and then return the light back to normal by replacing the shade cloth. Do this any time from late February into March. If it is too hot then put this off for a week or two until late March.

#### **Temperature**

Increase the maximum temperature and decrease the minimum temperature by at least 3°C for three weeks beginning early march. With the shade cloth off the day temperature would automatically rise together with the air-conditioner (if used) thermostat turned up to increase the temperature to say 35-38°C. Make sure that the heater thermostat is turned down so that it does not come on at night unless the night temperature falls below about 5°C. This will safeguard the plants if there happens to be a frost.

#### **Water and Humidity**

Reduce watering by missing every other water period and also decrease the humidity if possible to just below 50%. This 'drier air' in the growing area will also help to provide a wider gap between the higher and lower temperature. Keep this up for three weeks.

#### **Fertiliser**

Eliminate high nitrogen fertiliser and increase the phosphorus given to the plants. It is preferable not to give any fertiliser at all for this period, but this is up to the individual. Feed the plants Epsom Salts (Magnesium Sulphate) once per week for two weeks at a rate of one teaspoon per litre of water and then on the third week flush all plants with plain water

and then fertilise with high phosphorous fertiliser until the flower spike is about two months developed, then switch back to high nitrogen fertiliser until the flowers begin to open.

#### **Air**

Increase air movement if possible. Because the light and temperature are higher it will be necessary to increase the air flow by installing an additional fan for about a month. If the temperature allows, turn the water off if using an evaporative air conditioner but leave the fan running day and night for this period. This will give you the additional air movement required and also the increase in temperature we require. Don't allow the plants to 'fry'. Keep your eye on the maximum temperature as you may need to turn the water back on if the temperature goes over 35-38°C.

#### **Potting**

This should be done at a minimum of two months prior to starting the flower induction process, December to January is about the right time for this. This action also produces a stressing situation.

#### **Conclusion**

It can take up to two seasons for all of the plants to react to the above as they need to readjust to this 'terrible time' you are dealing out to them.

By doing all or any of the above it will be noticed that even plants as young as two years from the flask will produce flower spikes during this process but it pays to cut these off as the plants are too small to sustain an inflorescence and the leaves often become flaccid and limp setting the plant back even to the extent of it just slowly 'fading away'. This is because the leaves are too small and there is not enough leaf area or root system to feed the flower spike.

We always cut off any flower spikes at the start of the process and only cut off those that flower late winter to spring. The summer flowering plant spikes should be left on these hybrids as this process will make them flower more profusely by initiating additional spikes. Using the above system will produce multiple spikes and up to two flowerings per season but remember the smaller plants will suffer if you leave the spikes on. If a plant has around three or four leaves then cut the spike(s) off as the plant will not be able to cope with a flower spike with such a small leaf area. Because the plants are monopodial, that is that it's growth is from a single stem with no bulb and it grows each year upwards from this single stem, it will gradually lose its lower leaves so that good culture is required to provide an excellent root system to keep 5-6 or more large healthy leaves on the plant. The idea is to try and maintain these 5 or 6 large leaves or more on a plant year after year. This will then increase the length of the inflorescence and the number of flowers. Most *Phalaenopsis* need to be 4-5 years old before planning them under this stress. The larger the leaf area and the larger the root system will help

to maintain good growth, multiple spiking and more than one flowering per year. If your leaves start to become limp or flaccid then cut the spike(s) off immediately to allow the plant to recover for next year.

This does work as we have been doing this on and off for some years now and I would suggest it may also work on other genera, although we have not actually tried this year. An example would be stress soft cane and hard cane dendrobiums. They produce

kikis which is a reproducing cycle so maybe here it is the timing to get flowers instead of the kikis together with many other factors, but that is another story.

If you give this a go next February you will be surprised at how many more flowers and spikes will be produced. If you have a large collection of various types of *Phalaenopsis* then you will also be most pleasantly surprised to have flowers almost all the year round. Good luck and good growing.

### **Laelia anceps by Jim Brydie**



When I first started growing orchids, *Laelia* *anceps* was an orchid you gave every beginner because it was hardy and a reliable flowerer. Although its flowers were large and showy, it wasn't regarded as top class because of its long inflorescence. The big pink or white flowers were stuck out at the end of a 90-120 cm arching spike, that made it just a little hard to display and appreciate.

The species comes from Mexico and the Honduras at altitudes of only 500-1500 m, but although this might make me think it wasn't a really cold grower, experience tells me otherwise, and it is certainly an adaptable species. Although its normal habitat would be in oak and pine forests, it often occurs as an epiphyte in coffee plantations in those areas. It is also a rather variable species in nature, and there are some quite attractive smaller varieties, with a much shorter inflorescence, that can look very

attractive when grown into specimen plants with a dozen or more 45cm spikes terminating in 3 or 4 flowers each.

For years, growers looked for selected and named varieties of wild collected forms, but in more recent times, many nurserymen have really focused on breeding to improve the flower shape and colour, and there are some gorgeous new types about. There are some which are smooth and flat, richly coloured and perfectly complement nice flat sepals and petals. There are also some fantastic coerulea (blue) forms available which are high quality with nice medium length spikes. It is quite fascinating to see the slight differences from plant to plant, exactly as you would expect with seedlings.

### **Cattleya Porcia (Lorraine Soei) by Jim Brydie**

This cross has been a top class orchid since it was registered way back in 1927. The most famous clone is "Cannizaro", but several others have also been awarded. In the USA, Cannizaro has achieved an FCC award and the description at the time said: "Eighty one flowers and 26 buds on seven inflorescences; flowers glowing amethyst; lip vibrant dark fuchsia, throat intense rich yellow. The superior quality of bloom was responsible for the elevation from the previous AM to an FCC; the large un-crowded heads of flowers were symmetrically displayed on a clean plant".

The description equates to about 15 flowers to the head, and further on it also tells us that the natural spread of the flower was 10.7 cm. The plant sure must have been a sight.

*Cattleya* *Porcia* is *Cattleya* *armstrongiae* x *Cattleya* *bowringiana*.

*Armstrongiae* is a 1907 hybrid and the final species make up of *Porcia* is 50% *bowringiana*, 25% *Iodigessii*, 12.5% *warscewiczii* and 12.5% *dowiana*. *Bowringiana* is the one that gives *Porcia* its large growth habit. It is a species from Belize and Guatemala that grows on rocky cliffs near fast moving streams, It is variable, but the large forms can have tall slender pseudobulbs to 90cm or so, and it has heads of up to 15 flowers that are usually around 7cm.

Both *bowringiana* and *Porcia* grow their new pseudobulbs very quickly, and flower while they are still a bit crisp and sappy. When the large, heavy flower heads develop, they can bend or even snap the pseudobulb if you don't stake them carefully to keep them nice and upright.



## Results of Meeting 1 August 2011

121 plants were exhibited at the meeting

### Best Orchid

M Yabsley Dockrilla teretifolia

### Best Novice

P Ius Cym Khan Flame 'Tuscany'

### Open Section

#### Standard Cymbidium (>100mm)

1st P Appozardi Cym Khan Fury Dural x Lunara  
Blaze 'Dural'  
2nd J&N Janz Cym Khan Fury Dural x Flaming  
Vulcan 'Dural'

#### Small Standard Cymbidium (85mm-100mm)

1st O Maia Cym Pebbles 'Cherry Delight'

#### Intermediate Cymbidium (60mm - 85mm)

1st O Maia Cym Pure Sarah 'Starburst'  
2nd R Sess Cym Mini Sarah 'Jillian'  
3rd Crosby&Costa Cym Darch Joy 'Little Toy'

#### Miniature Cymbidium (<60mm)

1st J&N Janz Cym Willunga Regal Princess  
2nd J&N Janz Cym (Showgirl x Ovation) 'Solid'  
3rd Crosby&Costa Cym My Sweet Amy

#### Exhibition Cattleya

1st A Holsted Blc Tickled Pink 'Orchidglade'  
2nd A Holsted Lc Mildred Rives 'Orchidglade'  
3rd A Holsted C Tiffin Bells 'Orchidglade'

#### Miniature Cattleya (66mm—110mm)

1st L Valli Slc Royal Beau 'Dendi'  
2nd J&N Janz Blc Momilani Rainbow 'John'  
3rd J&N Janz Blc Momilani Rainbow

#### Cocktail Cattleya (< 65mm)

1st L Buivid Slc Jungle Gem 'Lisa'  
2nd R Farrugia Slc Precious Stone x Slc Jillian Lee  
'Bette'  
3rd L Buivid Pot Free Spirit 'Lea'

#### Laeliinae Intergenerics

1st L Valli Hwa Yuan Baby  
2nd J&N Janz Ctna Hunabu Fairey Flare

#### Laeliinae Species

1st R Farrugia C Trianae A.A. Miller

#### Odontoglossum/Odontioda

1st J&N Janz Odont Tropical Heat Wave

#### Oncidiinae Alliance Any Other

1st Crosby&Costa Odcdm Tigercrow x (Oda Pettit Port  
x Wearside Pattern)  
2nd Crosby&Costa Colm Wildcat 'Bobcat'  
3rd D Woods Odcdm Hansueli Isler

#### Ascocenda

1st Crosby&Costa Ascda Brighton Fuchsia x Ascda  
Princess Mikasa

#### Phalaenopsis Classic Shape (> 80mm)

1st S Lee Dtps Taisuco Firebird x Dtps  
Formosa Rose  
2nd S Lee Dtps Han Bin Girl x Dtps Taisuco  
Nobel  
3rd S Lee Dtps Tai Lin Moon

#### Phalaenopsis Classic Shape (80mm & under)

1st S Lee Dtps I-Hsin Black Jack x Phal Maki  
Watanabe

#### Phalaenopsis Novelty

1st S Lee Phal Herb's Gold 'Bass Hill'  
2nd S Lee Dtps Ackers Sweetie Dragon Tree  
Maple  
3rd S Lee Phal King Car 'Purple Queen'

#### Paphiopedilum Phragmipedium Complex Hybrids

1st S Lee Paph Orchilla 'Chilton'  
2nd S Lee Paph Vixen 'Bold and Brassy'  
3rd S Lee Paph Gaymaid 'Tranquility'

#### Paphiopedilum Novelty/Primary Hybrids

1st M DeNobrega Paph unknow  
2nd S Lee Paph Vanguard  
3rd J&N Janz Paph Invincible

#### Dendrobium Species Australian

1st M Yabsley Dockrillia teretifolia  
2nd M DeNobrega Dockrillia teretifolia  
3rd J&N Janz Den unknown

#### Oncidium Hybrids

1st R Farrugia Onc unknown

#### Oncidinae Species

1st R Bisetto Psy pusilla  
2nd J Fetherston Onc varicosum

#### Dendrobium Hybrids Australian

1st T Dunn D Elegant Heart x Aussie Victory  
'Supernatural'  
2nd L Buivid D Karsun x D Pinterry  
3rd J&N Janz D Pink Ballerina

#### Sarcanthinae Hybrids Australian

1st D woods Sarc Bonnie 'Buttercup'

#### Species The Americas

1st D Woods Lycaste skinneri 'alba' Behar x  
Jungle  
2nd J&N Janz Osmoglossum pulchellum  
3rd J Fetherston Sophronitella violacea

#### Species Any Other

1st R Bisetto Bulb fletcherianum  
2nd L Buivid Ludisia discolor  
3rd J Fetherston Dendrochilum stenophyllum

#### Any Other Genera

1st D Woods Coelogyne Linda Buckley  
2nd A Oakford Lycaste skinnerii  
3rd L Valli Dgmra Skywalker 'Redstar'

#### Pleurothallidinae Species

1st Crosby&Costa Masd Machu Picchu 'JV'  
2nd R Farrugia Masd Redwings

#### Pleurothallidinae Species

1st R Farrugia Masd pycsis

### Novice Section

#### Standard Cymbidium

1st P Ius Cym Khan Flame 'Tuscany'

#### Intermediate Cymbidium

1st D Mitsios Cym Blazing Fury 'Love Boy' x Last  
Tango 'Geyslerland'

#### Miniature Cymbidium

1st D Mitsios Cym Ten Pin 'Black Beauty'  
2nd B Dixon Cym Willunga Regal 'Nightshade'  
3rd D Mitsios Cym Greenoaks Gem 'Beacon Fire' x  
Last Tango 'Geyslerland'

**Miniature Cattleya**

1st B Dixon Slc Tangerine Jewel x Lc Bonanza Queen

**Hybrid Paphiopedilum**

1st B Dixon Paph Rosy Dawn x Denehurst

**Australian Natives**

1st B Dixon Dockrilla teretifolium  
2nd M Chin Dockrilla teretifolium

**Australian Native Hybrids**

1st D Mitsios Den Warrangul 'Magenta'  
2nd B Dixon Den Intense  
3rd D Mitsios Den Gracious Cascade x Den Aussie Ira

**Species**

1st B Dixon C harrisoniana

**Any Other**

1st M Pusic Barriara meal  
2nd D Mitsios Onc Wildcat  
3rd D Mitsios Colm Wildcat 'Hidden Gold'

**Results of Meeting 5 September 2011**

177 plants were exhibited at the meeting

**Best Orchid**

D Wood Den speciosum 'Jenny'

**Best Novice or Junior**

D Mitsios Cym Mary Green New Boldanita

**Best Foliage**

1st, 2nd, 3rd S Lee

**Open Section**

**Standard Cymbidium (over 100mm)**

1st M Kurtyka Cym Luminess

**Small Standard Cymbidium (85-100mm)**

1st J&N Janz Cym Free Spirit 'Grapes'

**Intermediate Cymbidium (60-85mm)**

1st J Cameron Cym Louie's Pride 'Oasis'  
2nd J Costa Cym Dr Len 'Dusky Imp'  
3rd L Valli Cym Pearl Dawson 'Royale'

**Miniature Cymbidium (<60mm)**

1st D Carvey Cym Sarah Jean 'Ice Cascade' x devonianum  
2nd J&N Janz Cym Dorothy Stockstill 'Forgotten'  
3rd J&N Janz Cym Dr Len 'Ruby Sunset'

**Exhibition Cattleya**

1st A Holsted Blc Irene Finney 'York'  
2nd A Holsted Lc Drumbeat 'Heritage'  
3rd Crosby&Costa Blc Erin Kobayashi 'Lahaina Gold'

**Cluster Cattleya**

1st L Valli C aurantiaca 'Marigold'

**Miniature Cattleya (66mm - 110 mm)**

1st J&N Janz C Angel Walker 'Pastoral Innocense'  
2nd J&N Janz Blc Momilani Rainbow  
3rd M Redman Slc Kauai Starbright x Slc Jungle Beau

**Cocktail Cattleya (<65mm)**

1st Crosby&Costa Sc Tinonee x Lc Mini Purple 'Jaylong'  
2nd Crosby&Costa Bc Dal's Charm 'Ivy' x Sc Lana Coryell 'Deborah'  
3rd E&A McFarlane Blc Momilani Rainbow 'The Gypsy' x Pot Free Spirit 'Carmela'

**Laeliinae Species**

1st R Farrugia C loddigesii Martinique x self  
2nd J Fetherston C loddigesii  
3rd R Farrugia C intermedia amethystila 'Aranbeem'

**Oncidiinae Alliance Any Other**

1st J&N Janz Odcdm Massai Splash  
2nd Crosby&Costa Odcdm Tiger Butter x Odm Mariolta Roth  
3rd A Holsted Wilsonara Hilda Plumtree 'Purple Wings'

**Ascocenda**

1st A Holsted Ascda Brighton Fuchsia x Katsura

**Phalaenopsis Classic Shape (>80 mm)**

1st S Lee Dtps Tai Lin Moon  
2nd A Holsted Phal Tinny Sunshine x Taisuco Windian  
3rd L Mayer Phal unknown

**Phalaenopsis Classic Shape (80 mm & under)**

1st S Lee Dtps i-Hsin Sesame  
2nd S Lee Dtps Taida Salu  
3rd S Lee Dtps Fushengs Bridal Dress

**Phalaenopsis Novelty**

1st S Lee Dtps Sogo Manager  
2nd S Lee Dtps Tiannong Fantasy  
3rd S Lee Dtps Little Gem Stripes

**Paphiopedilum/Phragmipedium Species**

1st L Valli Paph villosum

**Paphiopedilum/Phragmipedium Complex Hybrids**

1st S Lee Paph Orchilla 'Chilton'  
2nd R Farrugia Phrag Praying Mantis  
3rd S Lee Paph Orchilla 'Chilton'

**Paphiopedilum Novelty/Primary Hybrids**

1st M Nobrega Paph Invincible  
2nd Crosby&Costa Paph (Jolly Roger x Pacific Magic) x Butler's Effect

**Australian Native Non-Terrestrial**

1st M Redman Dock (mortii x (fuliginosa x convoluta)) x (mortii x (fuliginosa x striolata))  
2nd J Fetherston D Aussie Cascade x D striolatum

**Dendrobium Species Australian**

1st D Wood D speciosum 'Jenny'  
2nd D Wood D speciosum 'Claire'  
3rd L Friess Spec windermere

**Monopodial Species**

1st S Lee Phal schilleriana  
2nd S Lee Phal aphrodite  
3rd G Birss Aer fustuoscia

**Softcane Dendrobiums**

1st J&N Janz Den Fantasia 'Crown'  
2nd V Petrovski D Tangalooma 'Lemon Mist'  
3rd Crosby&Costa D Beauty Comet x Gifu

**Oncidium Hybrids**

1st R Farrugia Oncidium Robsan 'Gold'  
3rd Costa&Crosby Tolumnia Sunset Kiss x Fizzy

**Dendrobium Hybrids Australian**

1st H Marr Den Mondrook 'Henry'  
2nd Crosby&Costa D Moondarra x Speciosum curvicaule

**Sarcanthinae Species Australian**

1st M Redman Plectorrhiza tridentata

**Terrestrial Species Australian**

- 1st R Farrugia Ptst curta
- 2nd J English Cldna aff hillmanii

**Species The Americas**

- 1st M Kurtyka Maxillaria porphyrostele
- 2nd R Farrugia Osmoglossum pulchellum 'Royale'

**Species Any Other**

- 1st J English Pleione formosanum alba
- 2nd J Fetherston Dendrochilum tenellum
- 3rd G Birss Cyclopogon lindleyanum

**Any Other Genera**

- 1st J English Pleione versailles 'Bucklebury'
- 2nd D Carvey Coelogyne unknown
- 3rd L Buivid Coelogyne intermediate 'Unchained Melody'

**Pleurothallidinae Hybrids**

- 1st R Farrugia Masd falcata x Infracta 'Wine'
- 2nd R Farrugia Masd heathii x Hebe
- 3rd Crosby&Costa Masd Stripendous Elegant

**Pleurothallidinae Species**

- 1st Crosby&Costa Masd macrura

**Novice Section**

**Standard Cymbidium**

- 1st P Spagnolo Cym Sims Vision 'Barcelona'
- 2nd P Ius Cym unknown

**Miniature Cymbidium**

- 1st D Mitsios Cym Mary Green 'New Boldanita'
- 2nd D Mitsios Cym Plush Canyon 'Beenak'
- 3rd W Choy Cym Mini Red

**Exhibition Cattleya**

- 1st W Choy C Ioddigesii

**Hybrid Paphiopedilum**

- 1st J Fazekos Paph Mildred Hunter x Paph Personality
- 2nd J Fazekos Paph Gigi
- 3rd D Mitsios Paph Maurice Butler x Paph New Foundation

**Australian Natives**

- 1st P Griffith Ptst curta
- 2nd P Griffith Ptst pedunculata
- 3rd P Griffith Ptst baptisti

**Australian Native Hybrids**

- 1st D Mitsios D Yellow Glow x Den Peter
- 2nd D Mitsios Den Gillian Leaney x Den Zip Kingianaum 'Speckles'

**Species**

- 1st D Mitsios Dendrochilum wenzellii
- 2nd R Woods Coel flaccida

**Any Other**

- 1st D Mitsios Coel Unchained Melody
- 2nd D Mitsios Coel Unchained Melody



Plant of the Night - September Benching  
Den speciosum 'Jenny' owned by D Wood

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**MINUTES OF GENERAL MEETING  
1 August 2011**

Minutes of the General Meeting of Bankstown Orchid Society held on 1 August 2011 at the Scottish Hall, Weigand Ave Bankstown.

Meeting opened at 7:30pm by President Veronica Clowes who welcomed members and guests.

**Correspondence**

- Letter from OSNSW re fees
- Bulletins from Various societies

**General Business**

- Next meeting 7th Sept with Ian Chalmers as the Lecturer
- Next Day Meeting 22nd October
- Congratulations to all who were at Bass Hill Show. Dennis Wood, Philip Festa and John Janz received NSW Quality awards for their winning plants.
- Next show is 25-28 August at Bass Hill Plaza. Setup is 24 August at 3.00 pm
- Arthur Smyrnios was Champion Novice and will go to Open Class in November.
- Break for 10 mins.
- Presentation from Bass Hill Show.
- Supper
- Presentation
- Raffle Draw

Meeting closed at 9.00 pm

**MINUTES OF GENERAL MEETING  
5 September 2011**

Minutes of the General Meeting of Bankstown Orchid Society held on 5 Sept 2011 at the Scottish Hall, Weigand Ave Bankstown.

Meeting opened at 7:30pm by President Veronica Clowes who welcomed members and guests.

**Correspondence**

- Bulletins from various societies.
- Letter from Children's Medical Research re Gala Dinner.

**General Business**

- Next meeting on 3 Oct 2011.
- Bass Hill Show Sage. Letter gone to Memo Copr.
- Checking alternative venues.
- Thank you to members who helped with the show and loading and unloading the truck. The show was beautiful with the large display of orchids. Congratulations to the winners. Grand Champion went to Laura Valli with her plant being awarded a HCC. Surplus after costs revealed an excess of \$719.00.
- Next day meeting 22 October
- 10 min break
- Ian Chalmers gave a talk on his recent trip to Petersborough in the UK.
- Father's Day Lucky Door Prize draw
- Supper
- Presentation
- Raffle Draw

Meeting closed at 9:15pm

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