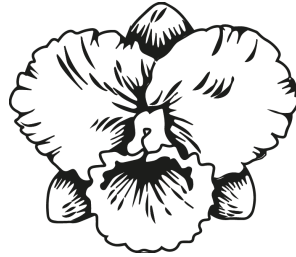


THE WESTERN AUSTRALIAN ORCHID BULLETIN

THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE ORCHID SOCIETY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA
FOUNDED 1946. A MEMBER OF THE AUSTRALIAN ORCHID COUNCIL.

VOLUME 59 No 7



JULY 2019

NEXT MEETING of the Orchid Society of Western Australia (Inc.) will be held at the Manning Senior Citizens Activity Centre, Manning, on Friday 26th July, commencing at 7:30 pm.

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THIS MONTH'S MEETING ITEM:

CATTLEYAS, AND OTHER ORCHIDS I GROW
RAY TAYLOR

AUGUST MEETING DATES:

OSWA Committee 7:30 pm Friday 9th
(NB: Second Friday!)

General Meeting 7:30 pm Friday 23rd

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We acknowledge assistance from Lotterywest for the printing of this Bulletin

O.S.W.A. disclaims all liability for losses that may be attributed to the use of any material mentioned in the Bulletin. Opinions expressed by various authors in the Bulletin are not necessarily those of O.S.W.A.

Birthdays

July: 1st Kevin Butler, 7th Helena Blackley, 9th Stephanie Williamson, 15th Dana Mitchell
 August: 12th Nahiid Stephens, 16th Geoff Braid, 29th Sue Chafer

Best wishes to anyone else celebrating Birthdays or Anniversaries. To any member on the sick list we wish you a speedy recovery & may you soon be well.

New Members

Welcome to Adrian & Melanie Elsum (The Vines). We hope you have many rewarding years ahead with our Society.

Intersociety Orchid Display and Workshop (ISODW — Albany, 3-4 August)

The Intersociety Orchid Display and Workshop is fast approaching. This is an event where you can see orchids from most of the orchid clubs in the state (8 clubs will be participating this year) and meet growers from other clubs and other regions of the state. The ISODW dinner is always enjoyable too.

There will be a plant competition (each club can enter two plants in each category, and plants are judged like at our shows) as well as a separate display competition. Traditionally OSWA has done very well in both competitions, and we need plants so that we can do well again this year! Even if you don't plan to make the trip down to Albany, it will be much appreciated if you could keep on the lookout for any of your orchids coming into flower around that time, and let OSWA borrow them for the display over the weekend of the event. Pickup and return of plants to your home can be arranged. Please contact Courtney or Murray if you expect to have plants, and let us know how many plants you will have, their names, and whether you need them to be picked up, by Wednesday, 31 July if possible. That will give us time to prepare label cards for the plants for the display.

Floraplant Visit - Saturday 10 August, starting at 9:30 am.

Our next Floraplant visit will be held on Saturday 10 August. **The bus will leave the Activity Centre no later than 9:00 am, to arrive at Floraplant at 9:30 am.** The nursery is at 822 Rowley Road, Oakford. This nursery is a delight to see as it is fully computerised to obtain optimum growing conditions for the various types of flowering plants, including orchids. Contact Rosemary (0401 508 667 or at the July general meeting) to book a seat on the bus, or find your way to Floraplant by car. An excursion not to be missed, it will be well worth the drive. Be warned, there will be lots of plants that you will want to buy, so be sure to bring enough cash with you (not credit cards). This is an event for OSWA members, and there is a limit on the number of visitors that the nursery can accommodate at one time, so if you would like to bring a guest who is not an OSWA member, please check with the committee first. Also, note that Floraplant is doing OSWA a big favour by opening their nursery to us on a Saturday and providing us the opportunity to purchase plants at very reasonable prices. Please do not haggle with the nursery for additional discounts, as this reflects poorly on the club.

N.A.O.G.A.A.

In recent months the N.A.O.G.A.A. has been polling in the vicinity of Bateman, Bull Creek and Leeming. The initials of E.B. have been identified as a potential candidate. Stay tuned, things may be starting to happen.

Slides of Native Orchids

The club has been fortunate to receive a donation of a large quantity of photographic slides of Australian native orchids, many of which are Western Australian species. All of the orchids photographed appear to be named and many have location information. However, help and expertise is needed to sort and transfer the slides into a digital format so that they can be viewed on computer. This wonderful, comprehensive collection of photos would be of great interest and value as a resource to orchid enthusiasts, particularly those in Western Australia. OSWA would like to encourage any person(s) interested in photography and, of course, Australia native orchids, to approach Murray or Jenny for further information.



Christmas in July

Thank you to Trevor and Barbara Burnett for hosting Christmas in July this year. Thank you also to Caterina and Pasquale for generously supplying the meat. It was a great day, with good food and lots of Christmas cheer. Trevor's shade house is bursting with paphs in bud, so we can expect to see lots of paphs in Albany and on the bench at OSWA's upcoming meetings and shows.

CYMBIDIUM CULTURAL NOTES (JULY/AUGUST 2019) based on notes from Roy Brown

The most important job with Cymbidiums for the next month will be caring for the flower spikes, training those that need straightening up and seeing that they receive the proper shade conditions to bring out the best colour in the blooms. During July the flower spikes grow rapidly and soon the majority of the flower buds will be visible. August will see the spikes lengthen further, and the flower buds space themselves out on the stem in readiness for flowering. It's from this stage onwards that they have to be watched carefully. Heavy rain or hail can spoil your flower buds, so the plant will need to be moved into the flowering section where a close watch can be kept on the progress of the spikes. Also watch that the wind doesn't cause the plant's leaves to knock or rub against the flower buds. This quite often happens and a small mark on a bud at this stage will show up as a bad blemish on the flower sepals when the bud opens. Plants that are under cover for protection should be watered regularly. If they are allowed to dry out you'll run the risk of bud drop. Finally this month, make sure you have sufficient pots and a good supply of mix on hand in readiness for the repotting jobs that can be started after the end of next month.

CATTLEYA CULTURAL NOTES (JULY/AUGUST 2019) based on notes from Henry Eaton

July and August are usually the coldest months of the year. This seems to be holding true in 2016. Culture of your cattleyas depends on keeping the plants out of the rain so that the roots are not sitting in a cold wet mix, which if it is maintained for a while, will result in the death of the roots. Watering can be done on a bright day, as early in the day as possible, so the plant can dry out as much as possible before the cold night sets in. Also remember that cattleyas like to dry out between waterings, so they may only need two or three waterings for the month. If fertilizing your plants, this could be done perhaps once in the month, because the cold would induce dormancy at this time. There still may be some plants that, because of their genetic inheritance, show signs of new growth with the appearance of new roots at this time. If any of these are spotted and they need potting on or repotting, this should be done now, as if left for later they may not form new roots once again. Protect buds and flower sheaths and keep a constant look out for snails and slugs and bait for them.

Keep an eye out for plants in the shadehouse that have spent flowers. Spent flowers and flower sheaths should be removed with scissors or secateurs that are sterilised before use on each plant. At this time of year in particular, water that collects in old flower sheaths and stagnates can lead to rot that will result in loss of the pseudobulb.

PAPHIOPEDILUM CULTURAL NOTES (JULY/AUGUST 2019) by Trevor Burnett

These are the truly wonderful months, and most rewarding for the Paphiopedilum growers, especially of the exhibition type clones. We should be flush with flowers with some of our old favourites flowering again, and some new seedlings we have been eagerly awaiting to flower for several years, finally producing flowers. In many cases for new seedlings, we experience disappointment or indeed sheer joy, at the quality of the flowers. My watering programme is still at 14 day intervals, but I may give additional watering if the weather is fine and sunny for 6-8 days in a row. With the flowers now fully in bloom, it is time to re-assess your collection and decide what plants you are going to keep or dispose of as surplus. It is also a good time to work out whether you are short on any particular colour or types, so you can purchase new divisions or seedlings from other growers who are disposing of surplus divisions. I still will give the flowering plants fertilizer on a fortnightly or monthly basis. The smaller, un-flowered plants will still require fertilizer at one-quarter to one-half strength, on a fortnightly or monthly basis, to keep the growth moving forward. Flowers can be left on 2-3 growth plants without harm, as long as the plants are healthy and showing good, strong growths. With smaller plants flowering for the first time on a single growth, not showing signs of a secondary growth, the quick removal of the flowers will facilitate the best growth. This will promote new growths and ensure strong growth and flowers in future years. The flower can be enjoyed as a cut flower for some time.

From the June General Meeting...**Notes from Courtney's demonstration about keikis on soft cane dendrobiums**

Soft cane dendrobiums like being hung up, so they can receive lots of light. Courtney recommends that they receive not too much water in winter, or else they will produce give keikis instead of flowers. "Keiki" is a Hawaiian word that means "baby". In orchid-speak, keikis are plantlets that grow from the canes of certain types of orchids, especially soft cane dendrobiums. Keikis start out as a bump on the cane and emerge as a bud that grows into a small new cane and eventually develops roots. Courtney demonstrated his technique for breaking keikis off the main cane by hand, tidying up the wound with scissors, and then using a small artist's paint brush to apply Mercurochrome to seal the wounds on the keiki and the mother plant. He recommended planting the keiki into orchid potting mix in an 80 mm tube.

Courtney showed an interesting specimen consisting of a keiki growing off a keiki growing off another keiki. One of the keikis had no roots and Courtney advised that this would not grow — if potted, it would just rot, so it is best to throw such keikis in the bin. Keikis with short, broken, or generally feeble roots should also be tossed out. For his soft cane dendrobiums, Courtney has hanging pots with a well in bottom, and hole drilled at bottom of well. He fits a rubber stopper in hole to keep water in the well during summer, but removes the stopper in winter to let water drain away. He keeps his soft cane dendrobiums in a shadehouse under polycarbonate (Alsinite) sheeting, and does not water them from Mother's Day to Fathers Day. By keeping them dry at this time of year, flowers develop, rather than keikis. There was some discussion about this strategy.

Ray Taylor plants his keikis in 100 mm pots, and leaves them out in rain. He feels that they need rain to grow new shoots, and argued that correct fertilising is the secret to getting flowers instead of keikis — if the plants are fertilised with a high nitrogen fertiliser during winter they grow more foliage, at the expense of flowers. Tara Peeters suggested that if the plants are under a polycarbonate roof (which will keep the rain off) it is important to mist them occasionally to prevent the canes from shrivelling. Courtney concluded by noting that not all growers' conditions are the same, and different growers can have different outcomes depending on their particular conditions.

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Notes from Kirsty Bayliss's talk about sterilizing and orchid hygiene.

Imagine that you are at a shop and buy a plant. When you take it home, what is first thing to do? Ray Taylor sprays with insecticide immediately and then fungicide next day, and this is a good strategy. Probably the most important thing to do, though, is to isolate the new plant from the rest of your collection, for at least a few weeks. The plant has been moved into new environment, different to the ideal conditions it would have experienced before when it was growing in a nursery. The change in environment will shock the plant, and it is at this time of stress that the plant might show signs of pests and diseases.

Next, you will likely repot the plant into your own preferred potting medium. What things do you need to consider now? If recycling pots, how do you clean them? Kirsty has a small collection of orchids, so she never reuses pots, she just tosses out the old ones and buys new ones. For larger collections, this strategy will be costly, so growers often recycle their pots. How you sterilise your recycled pots will depend on what sort of pots you use. Plastic pots can be sterilised with bleach, although some members just leave them out in the sun. To sterilise slatted timber pots (often used for vandas), very concentrated bleach (high chlorine content) is needed. Terracotta pots can be cleaned with strong bleach, or baked in an oven. Do not put wooden pots or plastic in the oven, though, even on low heat, because you will forget and they'll catch fire. Is all this fussing about pot-cleaning overkill? No! You need to ensure pots sterile.

Where do you store your pots? It is best to keep them separate from your shadehouse, away from creepy crawlies, and away from whatever detritus might be blowing about the shadehouse that might contaminate your pots with pathogens.

What about dividing an orchid? The first thing we usually do is take the orchid out of its pot and hack away at the roots with a knife or axe or razor blade or secateurs, on some sort of bench. The bench will have been used for other orchids too, so it needs to be cleaned to prevent transfer of pathogens from one plant to the next. Sterilise the bench after each use, with bleach or alcohol sterilising spray, then spread newspaper over bench before attacking the next plant.

Cutting tools need to be cleaned too, because sap on the blades of cutting tools can spread bacteria, fungi, or viruses between plants. Blades should be wiped after use to remove visible sap and other plant matter, but this is not enough cleaning. Kirsty prefers to sterilise the blades by rinsing them in an alcohol sterilising solution and then placing them in a flame from a small blowtorch. (Bunnings and other hardware stores sell simple, convenient blowtorch assemblies that attach to the top of disposable gas cylinders the size of large soft drink cans.) The blowtorch causes residual alcohol to burn. Keeping the blade in the flame from the blowtorch will get the blade red hot, ensuring that any pathogens are destroyed. Allow the blade to cool before using it on your plant. Trisodium phosphate ("Tricleanium", available at Bunnings) is basically a strong detergent and it can be used to make up a sterilising solution that you can soak your cutting tools in. Alcohol and bleach solutions can also be used (but bleach may corrode metal tools that are soaked for too long). Fun fact: the phosphate in trisodium phosphate solutions inhibits corrosion on steel, so you can leave your cutting tools immersed in trisodium phosphate solutions for weeks without corrosion being a problem.

As well as cutting tools, your plant is going to come into contact with your hands, or gloves if you wear them. To avoid disease being transmitted from one plant to the next via your hands, it is best to wear disposable gloves, and change gloves (toss out used ones) between plants.

When you divide your plant, cutting causes wounds. If you cut the plant with a hot tool (because you were too impatient to let it cool down from the red heat of the blowtorch, perhaps), the heat will dry out and seal the wound. It is safer to seal the wound with a product like Steriprune (basically tar in a spray pack, and it is a little messy), or Mercurochrome, or sulfur dust or cinnamon powder. If you don't have any suitable treatment available, just put the plant aside for a while to allow the wound to dry out a bit.

Roots will also be damaged during repotting. Kirsty sprays roots with 3% hydrogen peroxide solution (if you buy 6% peroxide solution, dilute it with an equal volume of water to make a 3% peroxide solution before you use it on your plants). The peroxide solution makes a satisfying fizzing sound when it encounters anything that it reacts with. Cinnamon should not be used to treat roots because it can dry roots out (not so good).

Now that you've repotted your orchid, you might want to stake it and use some clips to fix the plant to the stake. Resist temptation to swap clips from one plant to another. Spray the clips with alcohol (or methylated spirits) and let dry first. Stakes need to be clean too. Make sure tags are clean too.

What about trays? If you are in the habit of sitting your orchid pots in trays, you need to scrub the trays down occasionally, and spray them with bleach or alcohol before putting new pots in. Avoid trays that hold water, because if one plant has a disease, that disease will spread to all plants in the tray when water carries pathogens from one plant to another.

We need to think about hygiene when watering too. Where is your water from? Rainwater collected from a roof will contain whatever pathogens it washed off the roof or out of gutters and pipes on its way to the storage tank. What about water from a garden hose? If you feel inside the end of a hose with your finger you will often feel a slimy film. This is algae, and it's not normally a problem. Don't drop your hose on the ground, however, because pathogens on the ground can get into the nozzle on the hose. Ray Taylor suggested drain out the water out of the hose after use, and Kirsty suggested hanging the hose up after use so the nozzle stays off the ground. Bill Thoms (a famous orchidist from Florida) talks about POO — Powers Of Observation. His thinking is that it is important to observe, and when you see a problem, deal with it promptly. When you are watering, do you see water from plants hanging high in your shadehouse dripping onto plants on benches below? This is not a good thing, because the water can wash pathogens from one plant to another.

How clean is your shadehouse? Necrotrophs are pathogens that live on dead plant material, such as old leaves, spent flowers, and bark. To prevent dead plant material from harbouring pathogens in the shadehouse, diligently gather it up and place it in a bucket outside, then dispose of it in your wheelie bin. When you see spent flowers, use sterilised tools to cut them off, and seal the wound. Wait for leaves to drop naturally if possible (then the leaves seal off naturally, whereas if you use a cutting tool there is a wound that you need to seal), then collect the dead leaves as soon as possible, don't leave dead leaves and flowers sitting around. Get rid of dead plants promptly — there's a reason why they're dead!

Get rid of weeds before they flower. One year's weed seeds are the next seven years' weeds. If weeds (especially ferns) take hold in an orchid pot, their roots quickly fill the spaces in the potting medium, making the medium heavy and poorly draining, leading to rot of orchid roots.

Small bottles of alcohol can be purchased from pharmacies, and methylated spirits can be purchased from supermarkets, hardware stores, etc. Bleach can be obtained at various strengths. The important component is chlorine (present as sodium hypochlorite), but the amount of available chlorine diminishes over time. For repotting, bleach with 2% chlorine should be used as a surface sterilising agent. Other sterilising agents can be purchased at various places. At the pool section in Bunnings, or in Woolworths, you can find algicides such as Hy-Clor and Alginox. These contain "benzalkonium chloride", which is good for killing bacteria and fungi (but not so good against viruses — heating in a flame is the best way to destroy viruses). Alginox has lots of uses, ranging from sterilising new seedlings from a flask prior to potting to sterilising benches in the shadehouse and getting rid of algae on paving. Malcolm Davis has an information sheet about how to use Alginox that he is happy to give to members.

Popular Vote Winners at the June general meeting.

Open: *Vanda Somsri 'Thai Spots'*, grown by Ray Taylor. Ray grows this vanda in a glasshouse maintained at 70% humidity, with a fan always blowing, because it is vital to keep up air movement. He has a gauge for temperature and humidity, and opens vents if the humidity gets up to 80%, to avoid fungal problems that occur if the humidity is too high. He also has some vandas in the shadehouse, but has a Solarweave roof to keep rain off. Ray emphasized that it is important to water the roots but not he leaves, to minimize fungal problems. He noted that you should water the roots until the roots go green; the green colouration indicates that the roots have absorbed the maximum amount of water. He fertilises with Neutrog's Strike Back Liquid for Orchids product, and also uses some Strike Back for Orchids pellets as a slow release to make up for occasions when he is not able to do his regular liquid fertilizing. This vanda is prolific, and is flowering for the third time this year (quite remarkable!), so Ray definitely has achieved excellent growing conditions for this orchid.



Novice: *Phragmipedium Calurum*, grown by Margaret Rathbone. This orchid has been flowering for 3 months. Margaret has it sitting in 1 cm water all year round (Phragmipediums are one of the few common orchids that like "wet feet"), and grows it in one of the Bunnings mini greenhouses. She lifts the plastic sides of the mini greenhouse in summer to get more air movement. The plant is grown in a normal bark mix with some charcoal, and rarely gets fertilised.

The Orchid Society of WA (Inc.)

Minutes of the General Meeting held in the Manning Senior Citizens Activity Centre, Manning, on Friday 28 June 2019

Welcome: C Rogasch welcomed members and guests and opened the meeting at 7:35 pm.

Apologies: As per register.

Meeting Item: Kirsty Bayliss presented an entertaining talk about sterilising and hygiene when working with Orchids.

Break for popular vote.

Minutes: Moved L Brooks, seconded M Brechin, that the Minutes of the April General Meeting be accepted. Carried.

Business arising: Nil.

Correspondence:

- Helen Stretch, re Spring Orchid Fair 7-8 Sept at Aranmore College (flask list from Ten Shin Gardens, Taiwan)
- Michael Willoughby, call for agenda items & nominations for office bearers for next AOC BOM meeting
- Deidre Brooks (DMIRS) advising that Lorraine de Leuw (ANOS) passed away.
- From MSCAC (OSWA's membership bill)
- From Kirsty Bayliss and Bruce Larson (separately) about Orchid Hub Lotteries Grant application
- From Libby Hocking and Mary Warnes (Albany Orchid Society) re ISODW
- From Dept of Transport (trailer rego)
- Invitation to Perth Night Market (declined)
- Email from Sharon Taukiri re info about Pro-Feed fertilizer.
- From OWA (Lina), items for June OWA meeting
- Kylie (Little Aussie Directory) re free advert (*Rosemary replied*)
- Responses to general email and Facebook enquiries from members of the public.
- Received: Society Bulletins and junk mail.

Confirmation: Moved J Bateman seconded M Donald that Correspondence be endorsed. Carried.

Financial Statement: Prepared and presented by Kirsty Bayliss. May report.

Accounts for payment: Trailer rego, \$114.70; MSCAC, \$600; M Baker (stamps and envelopes), \$104.50; Copyworld, \$13.07; L Pacca (ISODW reimbursement), \$38.36; T Burnett (ISODW reimbursement), \$22.66; Ezi Gro, TBA; Badges, \$30.

Confirmation: Moved K Bayliss seconded R Taylor, that the Financial Statement and Accounts for Payment be endorsed. Carried.

New Members: Samandika Hapaurachchi (Willetton), Mellida Frost (Parkwood), Donna Drew (Thornlie), Derek & Daphne Smith (Kardinya), and Karl Lee (East Perth). Also, application received from Adrian & Melanie Elsum.

Reports:

- **Riverton Show:** Unlikely to do again. In negotiations with Park Centre SC, East Vic Park for next year.
- **Mosaic Group:** L Pacca reported that the Mosaic Group (meets in the building near our shed) is keen to explore a joint potting workshop/mosaics show. Negotiations ongoing.

General Business:

- **ISDOW:** Courtney encouraged members to go to the ISODW, and emphasized that we needed plants for judging and displays. So far, 13 members plan to attend, but some have obligations with other clubs too. Ray requested that a plant collection point be arranged so that members who cannot attend can still loan plants for OSWA's display etc. Members with plants to show were requested to advise Trevor or Murray or Courtney the plant names a few days in advance, so that tags for the display can be printed.

Show and Tell:

- C Rogasch demonstrated his technique for separating keikis from the main cane of a soft cane dendrobium.
- C Rogasch showed a large piece of cuttlefish bone and described how it could be grind it up and added to orchid potting mix. Cuttlefish bone provides calcium for the plant and a full cuttlebone should be sufficient for half a dozen pots or so.

Special Raffle: Thank you to Ray Taylor for donating *Miltassia* Lavender Kiss 'Lavender Taffy' and *Oncidium* Cocoa 'Cesar' for a special raffle. Winners: 1st prize, E Chelva; 2nd prize, A Ngooi.

Regular raffle: N Kulchytka, H Stretch, R McCallum (who kindly donated her prize to Samandika), L Pacca. Thank you to M Brechin for donating large keiki for the raffle.

Popular Vote: **Open:** *Vanda* Somsri 'Thai Spots', owner Ray Taylor.

Novice: *Phragmipedium* Calurum, owner Margaret Rathbone.

Badge Prize: Karl Lee

Meeting closed at: 9:39 pm

MONTHLY PLANT COMPETITION (June 2019)

OPEN

1B	(1)	1	Merril Brechin	<i>Laeliocattleya</i> Shelly Compton
1C	(2)	1	Mal Davis	<i>Rhyncolaeliocattleya</i> Village Chief North 'Green Genius'
		2	Ray Taylor	<i>Rhyncolaeliocattleya</i> Orglades 'Tradition Sunset'
1F	(2)	1	Tara Peters	<i>Rhyncovola</i> David Sander
		2	Ray Taylor	<i>Brassocattleya</i> Little Mermaid 'Janet'
2E	(1)	1	Mal Davis	<i>Cymbidium</i> Sarah Jean 'Green Ice'
3A	(2)	1	Ray Taylor	<i>Paphiopedilum</i> <i>gratrixianum</i>
		2	Ray Taylor	<i>Paphiopedilum</i> <i>insigne</i> var. <i>sanderæ</i>

3C	(1)	1	Ray Taylor	<i>Paphiopedilum</i> Onix x Somers Isle 'Most Green 4N'
3D	(3)	1	Trevor Burnett	<i>Paphiopedilum</i> Lorna Doone
		2	Trevor Burnett	<i>Paphiopedilum</i> TB Joshua Thomas
		3	Howard Tan	<i>Paphiopedilum</i> Nara So
4D	(1)	1	Ray Taylor	<i>Dendrobium</i> Gloucester Charm
6D	(3)	1	Ray Taylor	<i>Oncostele</i> Tan Treasures 'Lavender Picotee'
		2	Ray Taylor	<i>Oncostele</i> Tan Treasures 'Puppy Pleasure'
		3	Tara Peters	<i>Brasidostele</i> Gilded Tower
7A	(1)	1	Ray Taylor	<i>Rhyncostylis retusa</i> 'P.T'
7B	(1)	1	Ray Taylor	<i>Vanda</i> Somsri 'Thai Spots'
8A	(1)	1	Malcolm Davis	<i>Dendrobium bigibbum</i> 'alba' x self
8B	(2)	1	Ray Taylor	<i>Dendrobium</i> Warringah 'Purple Heaven'
		2	Malcolm Davis	<i>Dendrobium</i> (Star of Gold x fleckeri) x bigibbum
11A	(1)	1	Ray Taylor	<i>Phragmipedium</i> Nicholle Tower 'Delightful'
12	(3)	1	Ray Taylor	<i>Paphiopedilum</i> Yerba Buena x Stone Lovely
		2	Tara Peters	<i>Laelia anceps</i> x <i>laelia anceps</i>
		3	Ray Taylor	<i>Paphiopedilum</i> White King

NOVICE

15A	(2)	1	Harry Ashton	<i>Laelia anceps</i>
		2	Harry Ashton	<i>Brassavola cordata</i>
15B	(1)	1	Betty Saul	<i>Rhyncolaeliocattleya</i> Little Susie 'Plum Pudding' x Mem Crispin Rosales
15C	(1)	1	Margaret Rathbone	<i>Cattleya</i> unknown
15D	(1)	1	Harry Ashton	<i>Cattleya</i> Chief Gem 'Red Jewel'
15F	(1)	1	Lynn Brooks	<i>Sergioara</i> Yokosuka Story
16E	(1)	1	Margaret Rathbone	<i>Cymbidium</i> Sarah Jean
17B	(1)	1	Nahiid Stephens	<i>Paphiopedilum</i> LEEANUM
20D	(1)	1	Jacqui Bateman	<i>Oncidium</i> unknown
22B	(1)	1	Betty Saul	<i>Dendrobium</i> Hilda Poxton
25A	(1)	1	Margaret Rathbone	<i>Phragmipedium</i> Calurum

POPULAR VOTE**OPEN**

Ray Taylor

Vanda Somsri 'Thai Spots'**NOVICE**

Margaret Rathbone

Phragmipedium Calurum**SCHOKMAN TROPHY** (Laeliinae)

Harry Ashton

Cattleya Chief Gem 'Red Jewel' (73 points)**JIM GRANTHAM MEMORIAL TROPHY**
(Phragmipedium)

Margaret Rathbone

Phragmipedium Calurum (72 points)