CYMBIDIUM NEWS

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May 2021 Meeting

Best in First Division and Best Overall

Maclures Quest 'Carolyn'

Grown by Adrian Bockmann







May meeting 2021
Best species
erythraeum 'Paradise' x
erythraeum 'Lois'
Grown by Graham Morris
Of interest This plant is an albino
(pure colour) carrier for breeding.
Erythraeum 'Lois' is an alba



May meeting 2021 erythrostylum 'JoJo' Grown by Graham Morris (erythrostylum forma alba 'Blumen Insel' x self)

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Editor Graham Morris Ph 0419 823 724 email gramorris@optusnet.com.au

Neutrog Australia Pty Ltd Patron Angus Irwin President Graham Fear Ph 0421 053 951 woodworthpark1@bigpond.com

Al Address 11 Jeanes Ave, Glenelg N Greg Wallace Ph 0413 457 645 11 Jeanes Ave, Glenelg North 5045 **Club Postal Address** Secretary wallacegr@stgeorge.com.au

Christine Robertson, Ph 08 8536 3948 Treasurer kloval@westnet.com.au

PO Box 454, Strathalbyn 5255 **Registrar of Judges** Chee Ng Ph 0411 776 507 chee78@optusnet.com.au

Committee Members

Vice President, Greg Wallace 0413 457 648 wallacegr@stgeorge.com.au

Junior Vice President John Howard hijon@adam.com.au 0419 814 981 maxkahl39@gmail.com 1 vear term Max Kahlbaum 08 8356 9625 1 year term Sue Hollands 0439 806 757 s.hollands@internode.on.net

bill julie@bigpond.com 1 year term Bill Jayne 0419 039 022 bcknob@adam.com.au 1 year term Ben Knobben 08 8356 0215 1 year term Sylvia Jackson 0403 006 057 djackso3@bigpond.net.au

2 year term Don Wallace 0409 491 169 deedub@bigpond.net.au Elayne Sanders neille@internode.on.net 2 year term 0413 522 582

Show Marshalls (MP) John Howard, Craig Humfrey Show Marshalls (WL) Wayne Baylis and helpers.

Life Members

Ben Knobben

Photographs from the May meeting

Ray Brady, John and Yvonne Longbottom, Moss Bray, Graham Morris. Dean Roesler #, Jeanne Hall #. Wavne Bavlis.

Brian & Shirley Brand, Barry Bailey, Peter Aigner Muehler

Pages 1 and 2

indicates Deceased

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President Graham Fear

Presidents Message May 2021

Welcome to our June issue,

Some nice plants were brought in for the May meeting, with the following growers being the winners for the month. First division was won by Adrian Bockmann with a great flowering of Maclures Quest 'Carolyn'. It was flower of the night.

Open division winner was Chee Ng with Nat's Pride. Second Division winner was a tracyanum, grown by Colin MacDonald.

We should start to see more plants brought in from the May meeting.

I hope you all enjoyed Graham Morris's presentation of the San Diego Orchid (California, USA) show and two more

American growers, as well my presentation of the Osmocote Seedling and Cutting mix experiment.

This month we will be having a workshop evening, with 5 senior growers going through many facets of growing and showing your plants, with some great information for new and experienced growers. It will be presented in a different format than in the past, and should be a great night.

The SAROC show (Saturday 19th and Sunday 20th June) will have been either on this weekend or finished, depending on when you receive this magazine. All results will be in next month's magazine.

The Munno Para Winter show is now only a few weeks away, and we need to get some idea of what plants we will have coming, so at the June meeting please let John Howard know how many plants you will be bringing for the Trading Table and the show.

Could you also put you name down to assist on the Trading Table roaster and help out with sales for any of the three days, if you have some time to spare.

The show will be on Wednesday night the 14th July with put in from 5.30pm. The Trading Table will run from the Thursday 15th July to Saturday night the 17th July at 5.00pm. Take out of plants will be from 5pm on the Saturday.

I unfortunately won't be joining you at the monthly meeting this month. If all goes well and there are no more COVID outbreaks, we are going north to see our Grandchildren for a couple of weeks, so Greg Wallace, your Vice President will be looking after the meeting.

See you all at Munno Para

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Kind regards and stay safe and well.

Graham Fear (President)



The photographs here are 2 trays of **seedlings** planted out about 9 months ago

The plants on the right hand side of each tray were planted in Osmacote Seedling and Cutting mix

The plants on the left hand side of each tray were planted in a different, good quality commercial mix.

More testing should be conducted, but it might be worth trying Osmacote Seedling and Cutting Mix, for your small plants straight out of flask. Please report your results to Committee



Showbench results May 2021

Prize	Plant Name
Best	erythraeum 'Paradise' X erthyraeum alba 'Lois'
Best	Maclures Quest 'Carolyn'
Best	Nat's Pride
Best	Maclures Quest 'Carolyn'
Best	tracyanum
Best	erthyraeum 'Paradise' X erthyraeum alba 'Lois'
Best	Nat's Pride
First Prize	Lancashire Jim X Jumbo Rose
First Prize	Nat's Pride
First Prize	Arachnid
First Prize	Firetail Eternal X Black Pepper
First Prize	That's Outrageous

MacLures Quest 'Carolyn'

tracyanum

Interstate Spring Show news

First Prize

First Prize

New South Wales Orchid Extraviganza (In previous years the Dural Show) 6th to 8th August 2021, at the Arena Sports Club, Yagoona

Cymbidium Orchid Club of Victoria Spring Show 11th and 12th September 2021, at the Mount Waverley Centre (change of venue)

There are many cymbidium flowers which show NO RED COLOURING, anywhere in the flower. They are commonly called Pure Colours, sometimes Albinos.

They can be pure white, yellow or green, but cannot contain any red, brown, pink or orange colouring anywhere in the flower (or the lip)

There are some which at first look like a Pure Colour flower, but are not.

A plant often thought to be a pure colour, is Sarah Jean 'Ice Cascade', but it is NOT one. By breeding, it should be a Pure Colour type of flower, but it is definitely not so. It has caused many discussions for many years.

A good way to test if a flower is a true Pure Colour, is to pollinate the flower. Most flowers collapse shortly after pollinating, and if the decaying flower shows signs of colouring up while collapsing, it is not a Pure Colour. Even dislodging the pollen cap (the little cap at the end of the flower column), can cause the flower to collapse and discolour

A Pure Colour flower can be bred from parents which are not Pure Colour. Many cymbidiums have a pure colour flower somewhere in their ancestry.

Exhibitors	Class	Division
Graham Morris	Best Species	Popular Vote
Adrian Bockmann	Best Overall	Judge's Choice
Chee Ng	Best in Open Division	Judge's Choice
Adrian Bockmann	Best in First Division	Judge's Choice
Colin MacDonald	Best in Second Division	Judge's Choice
Graham Morris	Best Small Standard Seedling	Judge's Choice
Chee Ng	Best Intermediate Seedling	Judge's Choice
Chee Ng	Intermediate Pink	Open Division
Chee Ng	Intermediate Red	Open Division
Graham Morris	Intermediate Novelty	Open Division
Laurie and Sue Carter	Intermediate Pink	First Division
Laurie and Sue Carter	Intermediate Novelty	First Division
Adrian Bockmann	Intermediate Pastel	First Division
Colin MacDonald	Small Standard Other Colour	Second Division

They are called Pure Colour carriers.

Two parents carrying the Pure Colour factor, bred together, can produce Pure Colour progeny. However a Pure Colour cannot be bred if one parent does not at least carry the Pure Colour factor.

There is a reasonably simple explanation to predict the number of Pure colour flowers, from a mating

If C represents a plant normally coloured, with no pure colour factor and P represents a Pure Colour plant and F represents a flower carrying the Pure Colour Factor

Then C x C produces all normally coloured flowers (and none carrying the PCF)

P x P produces all Pure Colour flowers

PxC or CxP produces 100% flower carrying the Pure Colour Factor. They all look normal coloured

F x F produces 25% Pure Colours, 25% normal colours, and 50% carrying the Pure Colour Factor. Unfortunately the normal coloured and the ones carrying the PCF, all look coloured. Only by further test breeding can these be identified.

Some Pure Coloured varieties can grow slower than the normal coloured varieties at early stages (in flask), and can be discarded before being selected to be planted into final flasks, which distorts the percentages listed above.

The above explanation is for plants which are diploid (2 sets of chromosones) The formula for breeding tetraploids is more complex, and I will try to explain that in a future edition of this magazine

Coconut Husk: An Alternative Potting Medium

by Terry Poulton and Rob & Noe Smith (From the COSV Web Site)

For many years, pine bark has been the mainstay when it comes to potting mediums for most orchids in Australia, particularly for Cymbidiums. Used either as a sole ingredient, or in combination with other materials such as peat moss, perlite, isolite, rice hulls, peanut shells, etcetera, it has provided a stable medium suitable for most growing conditions and cultural regimes. Pine bark has provided orchid growers with a reliable and commonly available medium as it is a by-product of a long-term sustainable industry in this country. Bark has numerous advantages and a few disadvantages, but, on the whole, bark, particularly composted bark, has proven to be a convenient and reasonably cost effective medium for most genera.

This article is essentially intended as an introduction to a less well-known product now becoming more widely available in forms suitable for orchid culture – cocopeat or coconut husk. Trials and experiences both here and overseas indicate that it can provide a direct alternative to pine bark, or make a compatible addition to it as part of a more complex potting mix. Some commercial growers here and overseas have moved past trials to sustained use of this product.

In this article we have combined our own experiences trialing cocopeat in various forms with results achieved by others, including commercial orchid nurseries both here and in the USA, and with data from Australian and American distributors of the product. Hopefully in this way we can provide a comprehensive view of the material and its suitability as a potting medium for Cymbidiums and other orchid genera. Some background information on the material and its production is appropriate, with the following information being sourced from both Australian and American suppliers (in this case, Galuku Cocopeat Australia and Sai Coir USA; anyone wishing to check out their comprehensive websites can go to www.cocopeat.com.au for Galuku, or www.saicocopeat.com for Sai Coir.

The product is made from essentially waste material generated by coconut farming in India and Sri Lanka, where some ten billion coconuts are produced each year. The thick fibrous husk (removed from the coconut as we know them in the shops) is made up of long fibres and sponge-like pith. We all know the most common products made from this material for many years — coir door mats and coir pot liners for hanging baskets — both made from the long tough fibres of the coconut's husk. Only around 20% of the husk is used for coir fibre extraction and is stored in large piles from two to four years, during which time it is weathered and leaching takes place. The next step in the process sees the long fibres removed, after which the product is dried in large concrete yards. A second screening removes short fibres prior to the material being compressed in hydraulic presses. The resultant blocks are tested for pH levels, salinity and any contaminants prior to storage and shipping.

The claimed properties for coir/cocopeat are high moisture retention, long-lasting (up to five years is claimed), that the moisture held is released slowly, good drainage, an ideal natural pH, that it is easy to rewet, contains no weed seeds and is cost-effective and recyclable.

Galuku provided the following analysis:

- Air-filled porosity 36-57%
- Water-holding capacity 30-60%
- Electrical conductivity (ms/cm) < 0.7
- pH 5.8-6.4

Sai Coir provided the following analysis:

pH 5.5-6.5

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- Nitrogen ppm 0-5
- Phosphorus ppm 148-160

- Potassium ppm 5000-6100
- Calcium ppm 1100-1600
- Magnesium ppm 700-900
- Boron ppm 0-0.28
- Iron ppm 5-16
- Manganese ppm 0-9.8
- Copper ppm 0-1.9
- Zinc ppm 1-5.9
- Molybdenum ppm 0-0.2
- Aluminium ppm 0.1-0.3
- Sodium ppm 3-3.5
- Chlorides ppm 3-3.2

Galuku provides several grades, including fibre and chips (husk) in sizes 2mm to 6mm, a chip and short fibre combination, hydroponic slabs and blended products with trace elements for hydroponic use. Products suitable for orchid mixes are available in bales (20 x 40 x 33cm) weighing 20kg, compressed 3:1 and yielding 200 litres, in blocks yielding 60 litres and in briquettes.

For those concerned over the possible health risks from various potting media, the official Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for the product in Australia lists no discernible health risks other than possible irritation to the airways if the dust is inhaled at high concentrations (typical of high levels of ingestion to the lungs of any fine material). Because the product is imported, it is also subject to Australian Quarantine rules and inspections. As the cocopeat is packed and shipped in compressed blocks and is immersed in water prior to use to reconstitute it, the risk from dust should be negligible if normal commonsense procedures are observed.

Before detailing our own experiences with cocopeat in its various forms as an orchid media, some particulars on experiences both here and overseas from a variety of commercial orchid nurseries may prove helpful! From the information we have been able to gather, the product has been in use by some growers in the USA for up to ten years and in Australia for as long as eight years; in all cases growers report favourable results with many mentions of improved growth – particularly that of root systems. Repeated references are made to the material's ability to last for four or five years in good condition. Growers both here and in America report good results with a variety of genera from Cymbidiums to Zygopetalums, Cattleyas, Paphiopedilums and numerous other genera. Among those giving favourable reports on cocopeat as a potting medium are Royale Orchids (NSW), one of Australia's premier nurseries (information supplied by Galuku Australia), Loren Bachman and Bob and Lyn Wellenstein in the USA. Bob and Lyn's AnTec Laboratories is a well-known and respected source of quality Paphiopedilum hybrids and species. They recommend

cocopeat chips as their preferred medium for Paphs, being particularly impressed with "the speed of initiation and the number and substance of new roots".

Cymbidium Bark Mix

As far as our own trials and results are concerned, we will review our experiences and Terry's separately, as initially the tests were done in isolation of each other and without us knowing that Terry was experimenting with the same materials.

We began using the finely milled coir fibre product around five years ago. This is the material commonly available in briquettes in garden centres and supermarkets (NOT the briquettes with added fertiliser). The coir product was used to replace peat moss and rice hulls in our Cymbidium mix in a ratio of five parts bark, one part coir and one part canunda shell. Results indicated that the coir lasted in good condition for two or three years and would have lasted longer.

Some three years ago we switched to a slightly coarser version of the product available in larger blocks at a more economical price. Around two years ago we began trialing the cocopeat/coir chips and fibre available in compressed blocks which make up 60 litres when reconstituted. This medium was trialled in a variety of mixes, including as a sole medium, as a 50/50 mix with bark and as a 70% cocopeat, 20% bark, 10% canunda shell mix.

This last mix was the one we settled on as the most successful under our growing conditions. It appeared to promote healthy root development, good plant growth and avoid nitrogen draw-down as sometimes happens with freshly-potted Cymbidiums in pine bark. This combination also allowed us to maintain our normal watering and fertilising regime, as the plants were gradually moved across to the new mix following initial tests. All plants are watered overhead by an automatic system running on alternate days and once a week in winter. Feeding is via a top-dressing of Dynamic Lifter at moderated rates and fortnightly with quarter-strength liquid feed in summer with trace elements given as required.

60% cocopeat, 30% composted bark and 10% canunda shell 60% composted bark, 30% cocopeat and 10% course perlite

One particular point we've noted using cocopeat is that the claims for water-holding properties without creating an overly wet mix seems to be accurate. If cocopeat chips are picked up a day after watering, they feel damp but not soggy; due to their make up a fair amount of water is held in their pithy structure and squeezing can release several drops of water from a single piece. In theory, the plant roots should be able to draw on this stored moisture effectively smoothing out the possible highs and lows of moisture availability between waterings. In terms of genera other than Cymbidiums, we have moved all of our Paphiopedilums into a mix of nine parts cocopeat to one part canunda shell. Following the reported results on the AnTec website, a few problem plants were trialled with such good results that all Paphs have now been moved into the new mix with encouraging results to date.

Other pluses we have found with cocopeat as a medium are ease of transport and storage (the blocks are easily stacked and take up less space than bags of bark). Cost is a major factor allowing for how much mix a reasonably-sized Cymbidium collection can take. At around \$5.00 per 60 litres there's a considerable benefit involved.

In Terry's case, cocopeat in the chips/fibre form has been in trial for about two years with his Cymbidiums. The trials have involved its use under radically different growing conditions, yet the mix used is the same. Cocopeat chips have been trialled alone as a medium, cocopeat with coarse perlite added at ratios of both 50% and 10%, and also with composted bark in the same ratios. Having sourced cocopeat chips from two different suppliers, Terry has found that the size of the chips varies, one being quite coarse and the other being closer to medium-grade for pine bark (5-10mm approximately). pH tests on the above media have produced some interesting results. pH levels for composted bark have proven to vary from batch to batch (depending on the degree of composting or, possibly, the quality of the bark harvested?), sometimes being as low as pH 4.0. When bark at pH 4.0 was combined 50/50 with cocopeat readings increased to around pH 5.5. With the addition of 'Rapid Raiser' (a product similar to Dynamic Lifter) pH levels were raised to around pH 7.0 in the 50/50 mix. At this level Terry has noted Continued on page 16



May meeting 2021

Open Division
!st Intermediate Pink

Lancashire Jim x Jumbo Rose

Grown by Chee Ng







May meeting 2021
First Division 1st Prize Intermediate Pink
Firetail Eternal x Black Pepper Grown by Laurie and Sue Carter







May meeting 2021
First Division Intermediate Novelty
That's Outrageous
(Ken Siew x Death Wish)
Grown by Laurie and Sue Carter





May meeting 2021
Best in Second Division
tracyanum
Grown by Colin Macdonald



May meeting 2021
Open Division Intermediate Novelty
Arachnid (erythraeum x Death Wish)
Grown by Graham Morris



May meeting 2021 Arachnid 'Melrose Park' (erythraeum x Death Wish) Grown by Graham Morris

Munno Para Winter Show 2021 Schedule and details

Put in from 5.30pm on Wednesday 14th July

There are the five (5) colour classes: -

Predominately White/Cream Predominately Yellow/Green Predominately Red/Brown

Predominately Pink Any Other Colour

There are now four (4) sizes: -

Measurements are horizontally across the widest part of the flower.

There are three (3) divisions: Open First Second

All plants must be clean and virus free or the Judges or Show Marshal will reject them. The Judge's decisions are final. Should any protest be lodged, the Show Marshal will call a panel to give a decision

The sole sponsor shall be Munno Para Shopping City.

Munno Para Show 2019 Prize schedule

\$50
\$10
\$10
\$10
\$10
\$10
\$10
\$10
\$10
\$10
\$10
\$5
\$3
Card only

Takeout of plants is after 5pm on Saturday July 17th Foliage plants may be used to supplement displays.

At least two (2) people are required at all times, to act as Show Marshalls around the displays

Shopping hours

Sunday 11.00am to 5.00pm, Monday to Friday 8.00am to 9.00pm,

Saturday 8.00am to 5.00pm

Security Guards will be in attendance, so please wear club membership badge

At least two (2) people are required during all shop trading times, to monitor displays, to attend the trading table, and to answer questions from the public if required.

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Coconut Husk growing medium (continued from page 10) an increased rate of plant growth over those samples in the lower pH mixes. pH 4.0 bark use alone produced plants with slower growth and less root development, the roots being generally stumpy and brown -coloured. Root development in the mixes with 50% or more of cocopeat were thicker, often branched and had large healthy white growing tips. The two sets of growing conditions Terry has trialled his Cymbidiums in the cocopeat mixes are as follows:

Trial 1

Under hard roof with shade cloth sides, exposed to an unmodified climate throughout the year (Melbourne weather). Our plants experience similar conditions in a poly-covered tunnel house with walls below bench height of shade cloth. South of Melbourne and on the coast we are frost-free in winter but still see nights as low as four or five degrees Celsius.

Trial 2

Terry grows seedlings and small clones from deflasked to near-flowering size in a straight-sided polyhouse with heat in winter. A minimum of 15 degrees Celsius is maintained and plants grow with their pots stood in plastic trays containing up to 20mm of water at all times. Square top/round bottom pots are placed rim to rim in the trays. The water with liquid fertiliser is introduced to the trays rather that watering over the plants and through the tops of the pots. Water and fertiliser are taken up by capillary action. Terry prefers this method for small plants so closely packed as it eliminated dry spots or shading and he can be sure that every plants receives water and fertiliser. pH levels for all pots in a tray can also be checked with one quick test of the water in each tray (hopefully Terry will bring us a detailed account of this growing method in the not too distant future).

To date, Terry reports no significant problems with any of the cocopeat trial mixes during a Victorian winter; although, as with our own tests, all plants are protected from the variances of natural rainfall. Anyone contemplating cocopeat-based mediums under shade cloth would be well advised to run some trials of their own before making a wholesale change. So far, the results seen by Terry and ourselves match the results reported by Australian and American commercial growers using the medium and also match the claims made by the various distributors.

We source our cocopeat/coir chips from David Francis' company Duralite, located in Heatherton, Victoria, who distributes the Galuku product. Agents in other states can be sourced through Galuku. As mentioned earlier in this article, be aware that some cocopeat blocks and briquettes sold though garden centres and supermarkets contain added fertiliser and are probably unsuitable for Cymbidiums and other orchid genera as they are formulated more for gross feeding bedding type plants.

While cocopeat seems to have a lot going for it as a Cymbidium medium and the maintenance of reliable quality-controlled supplies should be sustainable given the size of the industry that generates it and the long life to date of other coconut/coir products, no one is claiming cocopeat to be a new "miracle" potting mix (has there ever been any such thing?). What tests seem to prove is that it is a reliable, convenient, low-cost option which allows good plant growth and aids with root development IF you get your basic culture right. NO mix, special fertiliser, or any other single thing can work if good culture in all other areas is neglected – get the basics right and these products may give a little extra to your overall success.

Remember to do some tests of your own before making a total change.

Good luck and good growing!

Terry Poulton Rob and Noe Smith

A word of warning if using coir for the first time

Coir from some sources can be extremely salty

It is wise to cheek the self-level, before using it, or source it for

It is wise to check the salt level, before using it, or source it from a supplier who is known to sell coir which is not salty.

Coconut husks are soaked in water for very long periods to make it suitable for horticultural purposes. Twelve months of soaking is not uncommon.

Most of our coir comes from countries like Sri Lanka, India and the Philippines.

Good quality coir is soaked in good quality fresh water.

There has been coir sold locally, which had been soaked in sea water. Some growers in early days used salty coir (unknowingly), and the plants just did not grow in it. Some months later, after regular watering, leached out the salt, the plants surviving started to grow.

An EC meter (electrical conductivity meter), can quickly test the salt levels. Meters are available from hydroponics shops, or from sellers on the Internet. There are plenty available on Ebay.

An EC meter can also be used to monitor the level of fertilizer you are applying to your plants. Many growers fertilize at a high level. The plants do not handle that well, and the grower is wasting money Consider purchasing an EC meter and learn how to use it.

Garden City Plastics stocks blocks of good quality coir, of various grades.

Some years ago, we had a Scientist from the CSIRO, speak at one of our meetings.

The topic was potting mixes.

The speaker was Kevin Handreck, who has very impressive qualifications and experience.

He is also the author of many books which are extremely valuable to horticulturalists.

We videotaped Kevin's presentation. We will attempt to post it on our Web Site soon. There are three parts to the video. The video files are very big electronically, and the presentation is quite long, so give yourself some time to sit and absorb what Kevin offered us.

Part of the presentation was about components of commonly used potting mixes. Most potting mixes are organic, which breaks down over time, especially with heavy watering and fertilizing associated with growing cymbidiums.

As the mix is decomposing, it usually goes acidic. Kevin suggested that to stabilize the PH level (acidity), adding marble chips to the mix is useful. As the mix starts going acidic, the marble chips dissolve and keep the PH relatively stable. Kevin suggested using 8 to 10 percent **by weight** of small marble chips in the mix. Interesting, after a few years, the marble chips have disappeared. Small size marble chips work best. Pea size (4 to 5mm) chips are best. They are available from selected landscape supplies.

Garden Grove at Golden Grove stocks small marble chips. Arm yourself with a heap of bags if going there to get some. It is sold in bulk, and is very heavy, hence the need for many bags (unless you are very strong). Many other landscape supplies only sell larger (10n4n) size chips.

PAULINE'S LABORATORY SERVICE

FOR ALL ASPECT OF CYMBIDIUM TISSUE CULTURE

CONTACT PAULINE OR KEV McLEAN

PHONE...(08) 8386 0430

POSTAL ADDRESS...13 WENTWORTH ST. MOANA S.A. 5169

EMAIL....kevin.mclean3@bigpond.com

TRADING TABLE SUPPLIES

250mm Pot	\$1.30
200mm Pot	.80c
180mm Pot	.60c
140mm Pot	.50c
Stakes Bundle 25	\$4.50
Twist Ties Bundle 100	\$2.00
Labels Bundle 25	\$3.00
Calcium Nitrate	\$2.50
4 Head Dropper	\$9.00
Single Head Dropper	\$4.50

Trisodium Phosphate \$5.00 per 500g, \$10 per Kg

Larger bags available but pre ordering is required.

Please phone Wayne Baylis to order

Home 08 8235 0340, Mobile 0417 887 431

(Best time to call is early evening on home number)

.The next Meetings of the

Cymbidium Orchid Club of South Australia Inc. Will be on Wednesday 23rd June 2021, starting at 8pm

At the Burnside Assembly Hall Corner of Portrush and Greenhill Roads

A series of demonstrations by experienced members will be conducted.

There will be lots to learn for all levels of membership.

Come and see what the top growers in the club are doing right to get outstanding growing and flowering results. Should not be missed. Questions are welcomed.

The beginners will meet on the Stage at the front of the hall from 7.15pm. Newcomers are very welcome

Members can read a very interesting publication on Cymbidium growing

Cymbidium Chatter

On the net https://www.cosv.com.au/publications-and resources It is a publication with lots of good news, very much worth reading



Members should have received an email, regarding the new ordering and collection system for all Neutrog products

Members were asked to register with Neutrog, and order on line, using a link provided.

The plan is to have 4 orders annually, at the start of each season, namely

Summer, November
Autumn, February
Winter, May
Spring, August

This is a friendly reminder Order soon to get Neutrog products for Autumn

A \$20 Bonus voucher on your initial order of over \$40 applies









GCP July 2021 SPECIAL

10-12 Hakkinen Road Wingfield, SA 5013 Phone: (08) 8168 4100 Fax: (08) 8168 4199

Email: sa@gardencityplastics.com

20% Off Dramm Watering equipment for July 2021

1st July 2021 to 31st July 2021
(There may have been a price increase since your last purchase)
Wands come in Berry, Blue, Green, Yellow, Orange & Red



Neutrog are great supporters of our Club.

Please support them wherever possible and tell others about them

The Cymbidium Orchid Club of South Australia, was actively involved in developing and testing Strike Back for Orchids and endorses it's use.



Whoflungdung Super Mulch. A biologically activated, nutrient rich, weed free, absorbent super mulch that introduces a wide diversity of beneficial bacteria to the soil.

GOGO Juice is teeming with beneficial microbiology and is essentially a pro-biotic for your soil and plants.



Like humans and animals, plants require regular feeding throughout the year + at least once in each season Happy, healthy, well nourished plants, are more resistant to pests, diseases, heat stress and frost.



There will be some First Strike roedenticide bait available from the trading table, or collect from Graham Morris 0419 823 724

Packs of 10 baits \$5.00, Packs of 25 \$10.00

This new product is getting good reviews from growers interstate who have been using it for some time. Rodents cause lots of damage if not controlled. Be prepared

Prices effective from January, 2018

ORGANIC BASED SPECIALIST FERTILISERS

Bush Tucker

An organically based fertiliser, developed for the specialised needs of Australian native plants - even the most phosphorous sensitive. 20kg bag \$30



Perfect for fruit and citrus, Gyganic has been specifically developed to enhance fruit size, quality and taste. 20kg bag \$30



Kahoona

Ideal for all acid loving plants such as Carnellías, Gardenias, Azaleas and Rhadadendrans 20kg bag \$30



Sudden Impact for Roses Ideal for all flowering and

fruiting plants - not just roses. 20kg bag \$30 1L Bottle \$10



Strike Back for Orchids Ideal for the all potted

flowering and fruiting plants - not just orchids. 20kg bag \$30





Sudden Impact for Lawns

Ideal for new and established lawns along with other non-flowering plants such as palms, ferns and conifers, as well as leafy vegetables and herbs. 20kg bag \$30



Upsurge

Ideal for turf to improve soil structure and increase earthworm activity, root growth and resistance to pests and disease.

7.5kg bag \$16





Bounce Back

A high quality, general purpose fertiliser, specifically formulated for the most effective and safe feeding of all your garden plants. Ideal for winter and summer application 100% organic and ACO registered. 20kg bag \$13



Rapid Raiser

A high quality, boosted general purpose fertiliser. The increased phosphorus level makes it ideal for planting and promotes faster, healthier and sustained growth for all plants. Particularly suitable for heavy feeding plants such as roses and citrus. 100% organic and ACO registered. 20kg bag \$15



Blade Runner

A high quality, general purpose lawn fertiliser. Ideal for all use on all lawns, particularly new lawns and summer application of established lawns where the slow release properties help to prevent thatch build up. 100% organic and ACO registered 15kg bag \$15



Rocket Fuel

Specifically developed for growing healthy, organic fruit and vegetables. A portion of all retail sales go to supporting the Stephanie Alexander Kitchen Garden Foundation. 100% organic and ACO registered. 15kg bag \$13



Cock'n'Bull

A mix of cow and chicken manure. Cock'n'Bull is ideal for conditioning the soil whilst adding nutrients. A perfect additive to any garden or vegie bed. 100% organic and ACO registered. 30L bag \$7



Meatworks Blood'n'Bone

An all-purpose organic fertiliser manufactured from meat and

MC

25kg bag \$30

ORGANIC FERTILISERS



Seamungus Pellets

Ideally suited for establishing new plants (particularly bare-rooted roses) and for use on natives. Seamungus can also be used as a plant tonic to revitalise all your plants throughout the year, 100% organic and ACO registered. 20kg bag \$20



Seamungus Liquid

Ideally suited for establishing new plants (particularly bare-rooted roses) and for use on natives. Seamungus can also be used as a plant tonic to revitalise all your plants throughout the year. 1L bottle 510



Seamungus Green

The smaller crumble form makes Seamungus Green ideal for lawns and in dry conditions where more immediate breakdown is required. It can also be used as a plant tonic to revitalise all your plants throughout the year. 100% organic and ACO registered. 20kg bag \$22



Whoffungdung

Biologically activated, nutrient rich, weed free, asbsorbant super mulch 20kg bale \$14 5





GOGO Juice provides all the benefits of applying liquid kelp, seaweed and humic acid, whilst adding beneficial bacteria to assist in breaking down the organic matter, maximising the nutrients available to your plants.



1L Concentrate \$10 2L Concentrate \$15 2L Ready to Use \$10







NSW

From the Ground Up

From the Ground Up is a complete and comprehensive, state-based garden guide for gardeners. The books utilise the recommendations of many plant experts, coupled with the fantastic knowledge and experience from our authors - Sophie Thomson (SA edition), Jane Edmanson (VIC edition) and Linda. Sandra and Graham Ross (NSW edition), \$35 each

- Prices include GST Free delivery to agreed delivery points for minimum 1 tonne / pallet orders
 These prices are strictly for members only and are not to be knowingly disclosed to the general public



Year round fertilising for year round health

Like humans and animals, plants require regular feeding throughout the year - at least once in each season.

Happy, healthy, well nourished plants are more resistant to pests, diseases, heat stress and from

the programs have been specifically developed by experts who rely upon optimum plant growth to earn their living To find the Neutrog feeding program that is right for you, log onto our website www.neutrog.com.au

Neutrod Australia Prv Ltd. 288 Mine Road, Kanmanton South Australia 5252

- (08) 8538 3500
- (08) 8538 3522 info@neutrog.com.au
- W neutrog.com.au





May meeting 2021
Best in Open Division and 1st Prize Intermediate Seedling
Nat's Pride (Jesse Blakiston x Kalahari Blaze)
Grown by Chee Ng





Jeanne Hall 'Jeanne'

This plant was named to honour a very special lady, who was a hard working Secretary and a Life Member of our Club.

It is not a classic showbench type flower, but it is the type of flower which she loved.

The photographs here were taken after the flower had been out for a long period. In good light and when fresh, it is a bold, glowing orange flower. It grows very strongly, and flowers profusely and early in the season.

It is presently being cloned, and later, members will be offered a plant of it, to grow in her memory

More news about it soon.

