CYMBIDIUM NEWS

Published by the Cymbidium Orchid Club of South Australia Inc.
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May meeting 2023

Judge's choice Best Overall
Best in Open Division
Best Large Standard seedling
Large Standard Yellow First prize

(Amber Dawn x Amber Harvest) x Coraki Glowing

Grown by Chee Ng

Volume 25 Number 5 June 2023

Our South Australian Orchid Fair, prize winning display,
and John Howard, Chee Ng and David Fletcher who set up the display

Cymbidium News Volume 25 No. 5 June 2023

The New Cymbidium News is published monthly, February to November inclusive
and is the Official Newsletter of the **Cymbidium Orchid Club of South Australia Inc**

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Our club Bank Details are as follows
Bank of South Australia BSB 105 108 Account number 022900640
Our T reasurer Christine Robertson Phone 08 8536 3948 or 0438 363 940

President
Graham Fear

Presidents Message June 2023
Welcome to our June 2023 issue

It still looks like everyone is having problems with their spikes opening, as only a few plants were presented for judging at the June meeting.
In Open Division, (Amber Dawn X Amber Harvest) X Coraki Glowing, grown by Chee Ng was best.
In First Division **Mint Ice**, grown by Peter Haltis, and in Second Division, **mastersii "Sam"** grown by Karl Olsen were the best.
Plant of the night was **(Amber Dawn X Amber Harvest) X Coraki Glowing** grown by **Chee Ng**. Hopefully we should see more plants being benched at the June meeting.
The South Australia Orchid Fair was held on Saturday and Sunday of the long weekend, and a special thanks to John Howard, Graham Morris, Chee Ng, David Fletcher and Graham Lambert for a great job in setting up the display. It looked fantastic.

I would also like to thank Peter Jong for his wonderful donation of plants to the club, and the following members for suppling plants. It is hard at this time of year, but you've all done well in getting plants to us for such a great display (over 35 plants). John Wainwright, Peter Haltis, David Fletcher, Sylvia Jackson, Chee Ng, John Moon, Shane Moeller, Erica Venning, John Howard, Pauline Hockey, Mick Talbert, Graham Morris and Graham Lambert all provided plants.
It was a great presentation by Scott Barrie from Barrita Orchids, at the May meeting, showing us all his Cymbidiums, and other orchid genres, as well as his laboratory producing flasks, and the history of Barrita Orchids.

Many thanks to all the members who are now financial for 2023, with some old faces who we haven't seen for a while, have rejoined the club. Well done to you all.

Neutrog's Paul Dipuglia, will be our guest speaker in June, and will be presenting their new product POPUL8, which in tests so far could be an answer to stopping bulb and root rot in cymbidiums. We will find out how it works and what the results to date are in stopping this disease, which is a nightmare for growers. This is a presentation not to be missed.

We have some great guest speaker coming up every month for the rest of the year so make sure you come to all the meetings as you will enjoy all of these speakers. Check out the list later in this magazine. It is an impressive speaker list.

With the Port Adelaide show fast coming up on the 2nd August and West Lakes on the 26th August, at the next meeting we will be looking for helpers for the put in, and to help on the Trading Table, at both shows, so please give us a bit of your time at these great shows.

Pauline Hockey with be having a trading table of her plants at the June meeting, so if you want some different crossings, which Pauline breeds, bring along some extra cash to the meeting.

Don't forget to wear your name badge and give your birthday month to John Howard if you haven't already done so. A great seedling is to be won in each month.

Stay safe and well and I look forward to seeing you at the meeting on the 28th of June.

Kind Regards.

Graham Fear (President)

2023 May Results

Division	Monthly Classes	Prize	Plant Name	Exhibitor
Popular Vote	Best Species		mastersii 'Sam'	Karl Olsen
Judge's Choice	Best Overall		(Amber Dawn X Amber Harvest) X Coraki Glowing	Chee Ng
Judge's Choice	Best in Open Division		(Amber Dawn X Amber Harvest) X Coraki Glowing	Chee Ng
Judge's Choice	Best in First Division		Mint Ice	Peter Haltis
Judge's Choice	Best in Second Division		mastersii 'Sam'	Karl Olsen
Judge's Choice	Best Large Standard Seedling		(Amber Dawn X Amber Harvest) X Coraki Glowing	Chee Ng
Judge's Choice	Best Intermediate Seedling		Sundaani Princess (Sundaani Storm x Lady Tracy)	Pauline & Mark Hockey
Open Division	Large Standard White	1st	(Trigo Royale x Lone Star) Snowball	Graham Lambert
Open Division	Large Standard Yellow	1st	(Amber Dawn X Amber Harvest) X Coraki Glowing	Chee Ng
Open Division	Intermediate Green	1st	Thumbs Up 'Tamera'	Graham Lambert
Open Division	Intermediate Other Colour	1st	Sundaani Princess	Pauline & Mark Hockey
Open Division	Miniature Novelty	1st	Ba Trieu (erythraeum x floribundum)	Graham Lambert
First Division	Small Standard Green	1st	Mint Ice	Peter Haltis
Second Division	Intermediate White	1st	Gowlings Gem 'Snow Queen'	John Wainwright
Second Division	Intermediate White	2nd	Frosty Jack	Mike Gray
Second Division	Miniature Pink	1st	Osborne	Mike Gray

Cymbidium Orchid Club of South Australia
Supper preparation roster 2023

Meeting date	Set up	Serving	Clean up
28th June	Elayne Saunders	Help wanted	Elayne Saunders
26th July	Elayne Saunders	Joan Mason Margaret Curtis Hillary	Elayne and Joan
23rd August	Graham Fear Sylvia Jackson	Sylvia Jackson	Sylvia Jackson
27th September	Elayne Saunders	Joan Mason Margaret Curtis Hillary	Elayne and Joan
25th October	Elayne Saunders	Erica	Elayne Saunders
22nd November	Elayne Saunders	Joan Mason Margaret Curtis Hillary	Elayne and Joan

Each month milk, water, juice and eats will be purchased and provided by the club committee (Elayne Saunders or Graham Fear)

Elayne 0413522582, Sylvia 0403006057

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Future monthly meetings for 2023.
The guest speakers programmed for the remaining meetings this year are amazing. In my opinion, they are the best ever assembled for an orchid club, anywhere, ever.
If you are a member, don't miss any of them. If you are not a member, consider joining immediately so you don't miss hearing what they have to say.

June Paul Dipuglia will present more information on their new product popul8
July Calum Wilson from the University of Tasmania (a world expert) will talk orchid virus
August John Gate, one of Australia's leading cymbidium hybridisers will discuss his breeding
September Graham Guest from Guest Orchids (also New Horizon Orchids agent) will talk
October Eddie Ng, a local hybridiser who is achieving amazing results will amaze you
November Malcolm Osborn, a foundation member will talk about the club history

Miss any of these meetings and you miss some huge opportunities to expand your knowledge

Home Tissue Culture by Kevin Western Continued from May magazine

HEAT STERILISATION

BACKGROUND

Micro organisms known as bacteria and fungi pose the greatest threat to successful tissue culture. The most resistant form is their dormant state that is known as a spore. Spores are resistant to killing by alcohol and require more heat and greater exposure to chlorine to kill them than actively growing forms of fungi and bacteria. In order to successfully sterilise media, it is necessary to achieve conditions that will kill the most heat resistant spores likely to be encountered – namely the spores.

To kill all organisms by autoclaving or pressure cooking requires:

Moisture

The presence of moisture [water] is essential when attempting to sterilise anything in a pressure cooker or autoclave. Closed, empty flasks must contain a small amount of water, flasks of medium obviously contain water and present no problem. Tools and equipment that are dry and sealed in a moisture resistant containers will not be sterilised in an autoclave or pressure cooker as they will remain dry. Wrap tools and equipment effectively in wet strength paper or material so that they are wetted by the steam as it condensed on them during sterilising. Realise also that when such wrapped tools are taken from the autoclave, the wrapping will be damp and if left unprotected and exposed to micro organisms, any microbe that lands on the pack may make use of the moisture and over a period of time will grow through the wrapping and on to the equipment. If the wrapped equipment is to be stored for later use it will need to be dried out quickly, say in an oven (ideally fan-forced) at 110 degrees C or more until the package and tools have dried throughout.

Correct Temperature and Correct Exposure Time

To achieve sterilisation in pressure cookers or autoclaves it is essential that their contents [media and equipment] ***reach and be held at*** 120 121^{0}C ***for*** 20 minutes or ***reach and be held at*** 115 116^{0}C ***for*** 25 minutes. The problem is that the time taken for the atmosphere of the pressure cooker or autoclave to reach sterilising temperature may be anything from 5 to 30 or more minutes less than it takes the load of flasks or goods to reach the same temperature. Further, different sized loads or different pressure- cookers or autoclaves will need different overall times for successful sterilisation. My autoclaves, and some I sell, have an extra probe & thermostat with the 2nd probe placed in an identical flask containing the same volume of water as there is medium in the batch of flasks. This assures any load of any number of flasks gets 115 deg C for 25 minutes every time.

As a general principle, goods placed in a pressure cooker or autoclave to be sterilised should be packed loosely enough to permit ready access to their sides, top and bottom surfaces by steam. If goods are packed too closely together, the units on the out-side may be sterilised whilst those at the centre may not have been hot enough for long enough to be sterilised. This is a problem in particular when three or more layers of flasks are sterilised stacked on top of each other. Often the centre layers do not sterilise while the top and bottom layers do. This is remedied by inserting a layer of coarse woven stainless steel mesh between them. An autoclave or pressure cooker cycle must run for long enough to allow for goods to heat up to temperature plus 15 or 20 minutes [see above] at that temp-erature to become sterile. Too high a temperature and/or too long a heating time will reduce media potency and may seriously weaken the agar to a point where it may not set at all so this situation must be avoided also. It becomes apparent that there is some trial and error at first until one becomes competent or familiar enough to sum up a load and select the right overall time to get the process just right

Start off with cold water in the Pressure Cooker, place flasks in the pressure cooker, fit the lid securely, add the right weight for 120-121^{0}C or 115 – 116 ^{o}C turn the heat up as necessary [refer to pressure cooker instructions]. Wait until the steam commences to escape in small bursts then reduce heat to just maintain this for about 15 to 20 minutes or 20 – 30 minutes respectively. Ignore statements suggesting you need to allow for altitude – the weight determines the pressure now - not the atmosphere.

Carefully remove from heat and allow to cool for about 10 minutes [may be longer on hot days] so that the pressure falls slowly enough that the media in the flasks does not boil over, or else the upper inner and outer surfaces of the flask will become contaminated with medium and micro organism grow-through may occur. This is one of the single most significant causes of failure for some operators.

If you have an autoclave, place the flasks plus any equipment needed in it, close the door securely and run the cycle per the manufacturer's instructions. Watch the temperature and/or pressure gauge until the autoclave has reached preset temperature then add 20–25 minutes before switching heat off. Then release pressure slowly over about 10 or so minutes until the door can be opened and the medium is not boiling so vigorously to contaminate upper reaches of the flask and lid/bung**. Remember a significantly different sized load may require a different overall time.**

Once the pressure in the Pressure Cooker or Autoclave has dropped sufficiently to remove the goods [this should only take about 10-12 minutes] take the flasks to a cool, clean place [ideally a laminar flow cabinet if you have one] so that the flasks can cool quickly. Before the medium can set, SWIRL EACH FLASK GENTLY to suspend the agar, charcoal, banana etc so a more even product results.

It is wise to keep media in a cool, clean place until needed. Ideally media should be stored for a week before use to be sure that it has been successfully sterilised. If medium becomes

contaminated you will need to run the same size batch 2-5 minutes longer and so on until a sterile result is regularly achieved. Note you may be able to salvage a contaminated batch if it is detected very early by re-sterilising and checking again. Expect weakened gel strength if this is done but it may be ok.

The ideal agar 'SET' is one that results in a gel that just reliably holds together whilst handled during seed-sowing or replating. Hard set medium very significantly retards germination and growth of seedlings or clones grown on it. Time and experience will enable you to find the right combination of pre-dilution and sterilising time to get that perfect set for your needs.

CONTAINERS and ***CLOSURES [FLASKS*** and ***LIDS]***

The type of container and seal that is used to grow your seedlings and/or clones can have a profound influence also. Suitable flasks and seals must have the following features :-

. They must be able to withstand heat sterilisation without melting, distorting or loosing translucency.

. They must be convenient to work with and have wide enough mouths to permit easy replating and deflasking. Replating into narrow necked bottles or flasks is a really difficult task and deflasking is often only possible by smashing the so-called flask – not a good choice – I dislike them.

. They must be stable and unlikely to fall over or be knocked over during storage on your light bench.

. They must let quality light in for plant growth. Too thick or tinted glass or plastic is not good.

. The ***flask and its closure should be able to "breathe"*** without letting in micro organisms.

. Usually the Cscrew cap or twist top or bung has a hole in it with a tightly packed cotton wool breather or a type of vent spot such as the purpose designed Teflon, 0.2micron pore size, self adhesive vet spots' or two strips of 'Leukopor' or similar adhesive dressing tape as breathers. [see my favourite system shortly]

. Whatever type of flask you use, they must be effectively clean before they are used for tissue culture and need to be effectively cleaned free from the last lot of medium before being refilled. This is especially so as traces of cloning medium left behind may have enough auxins and/or cytokinins, etc to influence whatever gets planted in the flask. It is not necessary to go overboard, just wash thoroughly. Use a scourer if necessary or a brush. Rinse well in good water and then stand them **upright to avoid getting any other form of unknown contamination from your sink or whatever**. Don't worry about the small amount of water this leaves in the flasks, as it is not enough to affect set strength of my medium.

My own preferred flask system

A great system that seems to have been discovered or at least promoted in Sydney is to use glass 'jam or conserve' jars with wide mouths and metal twist on tops. **Do not make a hole in the metal tops** but, instead a pair of 'coffee percolator filter paper' [Harris, Melita or generic brands] is cut to just perfectly fit inside the top and two sheets of the filter paper are used so that when the cap / lid with papers is fastened firmly, the papers allow the flask to breathe but no bacteria or fungi seem to be able to get in. This system is good and can be recommended as it is convenient and extremely reliable. Contamination rates are lower with this system than anything but the Erlenmeyer flasks and red rubber bungs which are tedious to use.

It is also possible to use a range of light weight, microwavable, plastic containers such as 'Chinese dinner packs' and the 'Jupiter' range of polypropylene 250mL, 500mL and 1000mL pots with screw on lids. They are light for export but growth seems to not be as good as in glass jars. Purpose designed polycarbonate flasks with breather ports are good, light and robust, but are not quite as good as the glass flasks. It is possible to use some of the Microwavable containers, but though they are light and cheap, they do not resist contamination so well during storage on the light bench. Also the same plants on the same medium planted in plastic flasks, do not do as well as those planted in glass flasks. I also recommend using larger flasks as growth is always better i.e., 375ml rather than 250 mL, 500mL rather than 375 mL and so on.

There are many of types of containers used overall in tissue culture operations and they all work but if you are looking for a cheap, convenient and extremely reliable system, the twist-top jars and lids available from COSPAC or SILVERLOCK etc., are great and they are available in 250, 375, 500, 750 and 1000mL sizes.

SOWING FROM GREEN PODS

About 6 months on from pollinating cymbidium flowers, the now heavy, swollen pod or seed capsule will likely contain thousands of very diminutive seeds that are sterile within the pod, and which have the capacity to germinate if transferred by successful aseptic technique in a sterile environment onto suitable, sterilised orchid tissue culture medium. Ideally, I like to let the pods stay on the parent plant until 7-8 months; even 8-10 months for Australian native Cymbidium pods.

To sow the seed from a 'green pod' we assume that the pods internal contents will be sterile and in way over 99% of cases this is absolutely so. Occasionally I have opened a pod to find a caterpillar or grub like critter inside, and munching happily away. In such a case, there's absolutely no chance the pod contents being sterile so they were just tossed into the bin.

Occasionally too, pods arrive that have withstood serious attack from the likes of Dendrobium Beetles. Interestingly it has been possible to sow seed from as far away as practical from the pod wound and still get sterile results.

Pods that abort or go yellow before 6 months post pollination date are probably duds and are likely a waste of your time and effort in sowing but, if the cross is supremely valuable, I am prepared to have a go. Generally it is however, a complete waste of time.

So how do we go about it?

Actually it is diabolically easy.

Take the pod from the flower stem, leaving the whole length of the pod's stem intact so you've got something to grab hold of while you cut the pod open.

Carefully trim the remaining floral parts from the columnar end of the pod to assure no little pits of microbes to escape kill by White King.

Have a Screw Capped vial/ jar and its screw on lid that is wide enough and long enough to enclose the pod.

Shorten the stem a bit if it's longer than needed for a good grip and put the pod in the container. Really grubby pods with things like visible mealy bugs or scale insects on them should be brushed all over with a toothbrush dipped in White King.

Add neat White King to fill the container and make sure the container thread area and lid thread area are also exposed to neat White King.

Spray up with the ALCOHOL/water/Peroxide and place in your sterile work device (Sterile Box or LFC)

Set timer to 10 minutes.

After 10 minutes. lift pod out of White King with sterile tweezers and grip pod now with left hand, keeping pod bit above your hand so chlorine doesn't run from gloves down to pod.

Examine pod to determine which three of the 6 longitudinal bands on the pod are where the pod intends to eventually split, if it were to ripen.

Cut across between 2 such "split" bands at the columnar (flower) end.

Cut across between the matching 2 " split " bands at the stem end.

Run the blade along the split band from one end of the cross-cut to the other.

Repeat along the other split band aiming to ultimately be able to lift out the wedge of pod you have just created.

Continued on page 15

May 2023 meeting Judge's Choice Best Intermediate seedling
Sundaani Princess (Sundaani Storm x Lady Tracy) Grown by Pauline and Mark Hockey

May 2023 meeting

Best Species
Best in Second Division

matersii ‘Sam’

Grown by Karl Olsen

May meeting 2023
Above and at left
Frosty Jack (mastersii x erythrostylum) (A primary hybrid)
Grown by Mike Gray

Below and at right
Osborn (erythrostylum x dayanum) (A primary hybrid)
Grown by Mike Gray

May meeting 2023

Judge's Choice
Best in First division

Mint Ice

Grown by Peter Haltis

With sterile, toothed tweezers, prize / lift the wedge out with the tweezers.

Hold the wedge in your tweezers and put the pod, wedge hole upwards on the clan workzone bench.

Using the scalpel that has just opened the pod up, scrape the seeds from the pod wedge into flasks of fresh, sterile medium whose medium surface has been thoroughly scored using the tip of a pair of sterile tweezers. This makes sure the seeds are in contact with the sterile, nutritious fluid medium released by scoring and that they will take off as quickly and as strongly as possible.

Replace lid very firmly. Put away briefly for easy regular inspection for about a week, then put under lights to germinate.

Once germinated, if overcrowded, transfer some protocorms to another flask of fresh medium under strict aseptic conditions to grow into, first, chunky protocorms and, in time, into small seedling plants with leaves and roots - these are called " Respread Flasks ".

Once you can see enough true little seedlings, under strict aseptic conditions, transfer a fairly accurately counted number of seedlings into 'Final Respread Flasks" of fresh, deep medium to grow until large enough to deflask with decent roots and leaves such that survival ought to be 95 to 100%.

It is prudent to firstly put a decent amount of medium into each flask in the first place, as now the medium in the flask is all the seedling or small clone plants have to share that medium and grow on it. Obviously there is a limit to how many plants, too, that can sensibly be put in each flask to grow. In short, the more medium per flask and the less seedling put in the flask, the more nutrition each plant has to share and the bigger and better they will EACH be.

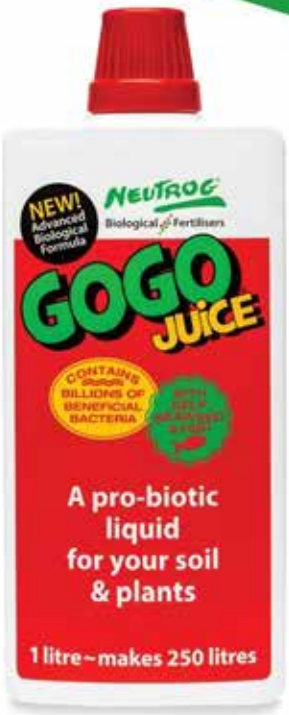
In my own lab, I use 750 mL flasks each with a 180 - 200 mL fill of medium, and I put up to 33 Cymbidium seedlings in it, but I prefer just up to 25 per flask, and really prefer just 12-13 per flask. I all depends on whether the customer is a hobbyist who would refer 12 very, very robust seedling or commercial or semi-commercial operators who prefer 33's or 25's.

Lighting to grow the seedlings can range from indirect sunlight, somewhere in your house, to a cupboard illuminated by suitable Fluorescent or LED lighting. All of these options work very well indeed.

The most ideal temperature is quoted to be 24 deg C but I've found that they grow quickly at up to the mid to high 30's.

If you have the luxury of a dedicated laboratory, allowance must be made for heat from the lights in use and from hot weather in summer. Ideally such a lab should be properly insulated and include reverse cycle air-conditioning to prevent overheat. Cymbidiums in flask are not damaged by cool to cold temperatures but growth will definitely be slowed and the cold may result in some flasks succumbing to microbial contamination.

I recommend Deflask into lightly packed sphagnum moss. Placing directly outside, into your shade house is best. During cooler months keep wet and regularly fertilised with soluble fertiliser. During hotter months just stand in shallow water/dilute fertiliser. Keep as warm as sensible or achievable for as long as practical and repot into your favourite Cymbidium mix after 6-12 months.



BENEFITS OF

GOGO JUICE

- Maximises nutrients available to plants
- Increases resistance to pests and disease
- Reduces heat and frost stress
- Feeds the soil

NEUTROG
Biological Fertilisers

Freecall 1800 656 644
neutrog.com.au

.The next Meetings of the
Cymbidium Orchid Club of South Australia Inc.

On Wednesday 28th June 2023
at the Burnside Assembly Hall,
corner of Greenhill and Portrush Roads. Dulwich
The main meeting begins at 8.00pm.
Any plants to be judged should be tabled well before the meting please.

Paul Dipuglia from Neutrog fertilisers
will introduce their new product popul8
They are testing it to see if it might help prevent rot in our cymbidiums
Initial results are very promising. More information will be revealed at the meeting
DON'T miss this meeting

The beginner's group will meet on the stage at the front of the hall, starting at 7.15pm. We will learn how to prepare plants for showing. Many plants being exhibited are not presented as well as they could be. Many plants are penalized for poor preparation and do not win prizes that they could win if better prepared.
You will be shown how to do it.
If you have a plant you would like to bring along and practice on, bring it.
Newcomers are very welcome

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Dates of monthly meetings through the year 2023 are below.
Always the fourth Wednesday, February to November

June meeting	28th June	Paul Dipuglia (popul8 intro)
July meeting	26th July	** Calum Wilson * Virus expert
Winter Show	2nd August to 6th August at Port Adelaide	
August meeting	23rd August	John Gate Hybridising
Spring Show	26th August to 2nd September at West Lakes	
September meeting	27th September	Graham Guest (Guest Orch)
October meeting	25th October	Eddie Ng local hybridiser
November meeting	22nd November	Malcolm Osborn History
Christmas Dinner	Thursday 30th November	

No meeting in December or January. AGM February 28th 2024

A lucky badge, and a lucky birthday prize will be given each meeting. You must wear your club badge to be eligible.
Please notify your birthday month to John Howard if you wish to be in the lucky birthday promotion.

Cymbidium Society NSW Spring Show 12th and 13th August
Cymbidium Orchid Society of Victoria Spring Show 8, 9, 10th September

TRY THESE AND OTHER PRODUCTS ON
OUR MEMBER'S EXCLUSIVE ONLINE STORE
AT SHOP.NEUTROG.COM.AU

OTHER PRODUCT RECOMMENDATIONS

SEAMUNGUS

Seamungus is used for revitalising all plants throughout the year (including natives) and is ideal for establishing new plants, particularly bare-rooted roses.

KAHOONA

Kahoona is an organic based, chemically boosted fertiliser, specifically developed to enhance the growth and flower development of acid loving plants.

BUSH TUCKER

Bush Tucker is a complete, organic-based boosted fertiliser, specifically developed to meet the specialised needs of all Australian native plants.

POPUL8

POPUL8 is an Advanced Soil Biological formula. It is designed to occupy and populate the biological space in the soil and on plant roots which may otherwise be an available space for plant pathogens to inhabit.

STRIKE BACK FOR ORCHIDS

Strike Back for Orchids liquid concentrate is an organic based chemically boosted fertiliser ideal for all potted flowering and fruiting plants ...not just orchids!

SUDDEN IMPACT FOR ROSES

Sudden Impact for Roses concentrate is ideal for all flowering plants except natives and bare-rooted roses.

If you require assistance please contact Jacinta on +61 8 8538 3513

NEUTROG
Biological Fertilisers

Most members should know that we have a really good, mates rates deal with Neutrog, to purchase their products at very special prices.

Generally, a club member needs to register on line via the Neutrog Web site. You will be given an account, and can set up a password to access the site to place an order.

There are four (4) times each year when you can order product, then collect it a short time later.
We get very discounted prices on all products.

There are a small number of members who cannot order on line, through either not having access to a suitable computer, or have had difficulty in logging in and placing their order.
If you are in that position, the club is about to set up a club account which you will be able to access by contacting a nominated member (Graham Morris), who you can place your order with and make your payment. You will need to make arrangements with him, on how and when to collect the order.

Dates of the orders and delivery are below. Orders can be placed well before the closing dates to avoid missing out.

There are very substantial savings to be made by purchasing Neutrog products through this on line store

<u>Spring</u>
Delivery **18-19th August 2023** **Delivery date depends on collection point**
(Store closes 7th August 2023)

<u>Summer</u>
Delivery **17-18th November 2023** **Date depends on collection point**
Store closes 6th November 2023

I will try to get a product list and price list for those interested in this service.
It should be available at each monthly meeting

Note - There will be a presentation by Paul Dipuglia from Neutrog at a monthly meeting before the next Neutrog delivery. Any questions or concerns can be addressed at that meeting.

Garden City Plastics
July 2023 SPECIAL

10-12 Hakkinen Road, Wingfield, SA 5013
Phone: (08) 8168 4100, Fax: (08) 8168 4199
Email: sa@gardencityplastics.com

25% Off Perlite

Available 1st July 2023 to 31st July 2023
(There may have been a price increase since your last purchase)

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.

Rats and mice are active in our gardens at the moment. First Strike Rodenticide is very effective in controlling these pests.
Available from Graham Morris 0419 823 724. Call if you need some.

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

Available at the Trading table at the back of the hall, on meeting nights.

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

Reminder

Don't forget to give your birthday date to John Howard if you wish to participate in the Birthday prize draw each month

Please write your name and BIRTHDAY MONTH on a paper and hand it to John as early as possible

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TRADING TABLE SUPPLIES					
250mm Pot		$1.20			
200mm Pot		80c			
180mm Pot		60c			
140mm Pot		40c			
100mm Pot		30c			
Plastic Trays	$2.20	(55cm x 35cm x 8cm holds six 180mm pots)			
Stakes Bundles 3ft (25)		$4.50			
Stake Bundles 4ft (25)		$6.00			
Twist Ties Bundle (100)		$2.00			
Calcium Nitrate		$2.50			
Yo Yo's		$2.00			
Single Head Fogger Dropper		$4.50			
Trisodium Phosphate	(sterilizer)	$5.00	(500g)	$10.00	(1kg)
Virus Kits		$8.00			
Linuron Hericide	(100g)	$10.00			
Plastic Labels (25)		$2.00			

For normal orders contact John Howard on 0419 814 981, for stock availability

For larger orders 30 pots or under per size, contact Wayne Baylis, on 0409 801 224

Any orders over 30 pots per size should be sourced by the box configuration from Garden City Plastics,
Available to all club members in bulk,
Contact Natasha on 8168 4100 to order.

May 2023 meeting
Above Second Division Intermediate white First
Gowlings Gem 'Snow Queen'
Grown by John Wainwright
Below and at right
Open Division Large Standard white First
(Trigo Royale x Lone Star) 'Snowball'
Grown by Graham Lambert

**** May 2023 meeting ** Above Open Division Intermediate Green First Thumbs Up 'Tamera' Grown by Graham Lambert**

Below Open Division Miniature Novelty First Ba Trieu (erythraeum x floribundum) Grown by Graham Lambert