CYMBIDIUM NEWS

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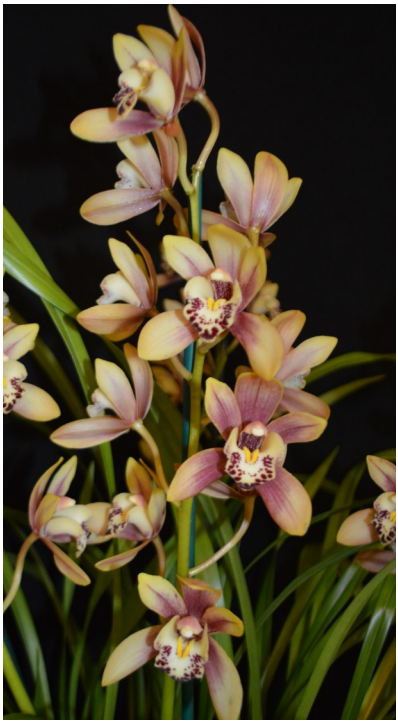

April 2021 Meeting

Best in Open Division and Best Overall

Sundaani's Dawn 'Sunrise'

Grown by Pauline and Mark Hockey

Volume 23 Number 4 May 2021

April 2021 Meeting

Best in First Division

Summer Ice 'Judith'

Grown by Peter Haltis

Cymbidium News Volume 23 No. 4 May 2021

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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Show Marshalls (WL) Wayne Baylis and helpers.

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Ray Brady, Moss Bray, John and Yvonne Longbottom,
Graham Morris, Dean Roesler #, Jeanne Hall #, Wayne Baylis,
Ben Knobben Brian & Shirley Brand, Barry Bailey, Peter Aigner Muehler
# indicates Deceased

Index

President Graham Fear

Presidents Message May 2021

Welcome to our May issue,
A few more plants were brought to the April meeting with the following growers being the winners for the month. Open Division was won by Pauline and Mark Hockey, with Sundaani's Dawn 'Sunrise', First Division by Peter Haltis with Summer Ice 'Judith', and the Second Division by Graham Lambert with an unknow named plant. The Sundaani's Dream 'Sunrise' was Flower of the Night. We should start to see more plants brought in to the May meeting.

A very enjoyable presentation was given by Paul Dipuglia from Neutrog at the last meeting, with a good insight into how Neutrog started, and how they manufacture their products. At this month's meeting we will continue our international journey and have look at the Santa Barbara (USA) International Orchid show, and some more American growers, as well as a follow up of my presentation of the Osmocote Seedling and Cutting mix experiment.

The SAROC show is now confirmed with put in on Friday 18th June and the show open to the public on Saturday 19th and Sunday the 20th. We will be needing at least 25 to 30 plants for our display and judging, so please start preparing plants you think will be ready by the 18th June. We will need to know the names of your plants being shown by Wednesday 16th June so we can print out the name labels for each plant. Ben Knobben will be in charge of the display on the Friday, so if you can give him a hand at that time, it would be much appreciated.

I am sure SAROC could do with some helpers on the weekend, whether helping on the door, selling raffle tickets, helping with catering of just standing by our stand offering advice to the public. If you have some time to spare, please let me know and we will pass on you name, so you can be assigned a job.

Looking now towards the Munno Para Winter show with the number of plants with spikes this year, we may not have a problem with not having enough plants, but could you all let us know at the June meeting roughly how many plants you will be bring for the Trading Table.

We would rather sell member's plants, than having to buy some, as happened at last year's trading tables where all three venues sold out with a day to spare. We need to get some idea what we will have coming. Could you also put you name down on the Trading Table roaster to help out with sales for the three days if you have some time to spare.

Our display will be used at a holding area for the Trading Table plants, so we have not put a limit on numbers at this time, but we should know where we are after the June meeting.

All details on the show will be included in the June magazine but as a reminder, the show will start on Wednesday night the 14th July with put in from 5.30pm and the Trading Table will run from the Thursday 15th July tIf anyone is using the current Strikeback and would like to be part of the trial that Paul spoke about at the last meeting on a new formulation, please see me at the meeting. You would need to have some plants to feed using the current fertilizer, and some different ones using the new, trial fertilizer. Ideally plants not long out of a compot would be the best way to test it.

I look forward to seeing you all on 26th May.

Kind regards and stay safe and well.

Graham Fear (President)

Please note
There are still a number of members who have not paid their 2021 membership fees yet.
Can you please pay as soon as possible, or contact our Treasurer Christine, if there is a problem in doing so

Unfinancial members may not be sent copies of this magazine in future

Benefits of being a member
Monthly meetings February to November,
with quality guest speakers, beginner's group, and displays of flowers, and regular giveaways
Special deals for Neutrog fertilizers
Three quality shows each year, which attracts lots of quality plants, including many new varieties (seedlings)
The opportunity to sell and buy plants on the trading table at the shows
Monthly magazines with lots of colour photographs and helpful information
Access to information available from other expert members

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Interstate Spring Show news

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)

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Controlling Weeds with Linuron

(from the April 2021 edition of Cymbidium Chatter)

I am sure most of us have weeds appearing in our orchid pots, especially amongst us who do not have an enclosed growing area and can keep out seeds being carried by the wind. At the March COSV meeting, grower Colin Gillespie (of Devon Meadows Orchids) mentioned his success with Lorox® Linuron DF Herbicide for controlling weeds in orchid pots. He described his experience as follows: "The Linuron that I use is in granular form and the pack size I use is the 2 kg one. I have been using from this pack for last six years, so as you can see it goes a very long way. The registered uses are for weed control in certain vegetable crops, but I have been using on Cymbidiums, Masdevallias and Cattleyas with good results, especially for Oxalis. It is not quick acting – it takes two to three weeks to kill the weeds. The rate that I have been using it is 5 grams per 5 litres of water, but I have used it at 10 grams per 5 litres on Cymbidiums that have had a high weed infestation will no ill effect. Linuron is also used for the control and germination of newly emerging grasses and broadleaf weeds. My recommendation for anyone wanting to give it a try is to select a plant and dose before using on your entire collection although I have used it very successfully."

Showbench results April 2021

Class	Category	Prize
Judge's Choice	Best Overall	
Judge's Choice	Best in Open Division	
Judge's Choice	Best in First Division	
Judge's Choice	Best in Second Division	
Judge's Choice	Best Small Standard Seedling	
Open Division	Intermediate White	1st
Open Division	Intermediate White	2nd
Open Division	Intermediate Green	1st
Open Division	Miniature Brown	1st
Open Division	Miniature Other Colour	1st
First Division	Intermediate Green	1st
Second Division	Small Standard Yellow	1st
Second Division	Intermediate Pink	1st
Second Division	Intermediate Green	1st
Second Division	Intermediate Novelty	1st
Second Division	Miniature Green	1st

Description of major showbench winners, April 2021

Best in Open Division

Sundaani Dawn 'Sunrise' Grown by Pauline and Mark Hockey

The plant was presented with 4 upright flower spikes, with 45 fully open flowers. It was growing in a 170mm (7 inch) pot. The flowers were yellowish, with a reddish brown overlay, with dark red spotting on the labellums.

Best in First Division

Summer Ice 'Judith' Grown by Peter Haltis

The plant had one, long, arching flower spike with 15 pale green flowers. It was growing in a 150mm (6 inch) pot. The plant had 6 green bulbs and 2 back bulbs. The labellum was red and contrasts well with the green flowers.

Best in Second Division

Maggie 'Lee' Grown by Graham Lambert

The plant had one flower spike, with 18 flowers. It was growing in a 170mm (7 inch) pot, with 3 green bulbs.

Plant Name	Exhibitor
Sundaani's Dawn 'Sunrise'	Pauline & Mark Hockey
Sundaani's Dawn 'Sunrise'	Pauline & Mark Hockey
Summer Ice 'Judith'	Peter Haltis
Unknown 'Lee'	Graham Lambert
[(tracyanum X Pure Jungle) X Portuguese Pas-	Graham Morris
Vanessa Amorosi	Graham Morris
Vanessa Amorosi	Graham Morris
Valentine's Love 'Leeanne'	Michael Willoughby & Oui Ju
Ba Trieu	Graham Morris
Sundaani's Dawn 'Sunrise'	Pauline & Mark Hockey
Summer Ice 'Judith'	Peter Haltis
[(Budgie Smuggler X Red Beauty) X Yowie Flame]	Graham Lambert
Pearl 'Flora'	Graham Lambert
Summer Pearl 'Bonnie'	Graham Lambert
Bold Move 'Flinders'	Graham Lambert
Maggie 'Lee'	Graham Lambert

How to make chili pepper spray?

For a basic chili pepper spray, add 1½ teaspoons of chili powder to 1 quart of water. Add two drops of liquid dish soap to help the spray adhere to surfaces.

You'll need

- ½ cup of dishwashing liquid
- 1 cup cooking oil

4 - 5 dried chillies

1 Method

1. Make white oil concentrate (mix dishwashing liquid and cooking oil in a labelled container. Shake well.).
2. Place dried chillies in a clear plastic bag and break them up. The plastic bag prevents the chilli from getting into your eyes while you work.
3. Add the crushed dried chilli to the white oil concentrate. Replace lid and shake well.
4. Leave the mix to infuse for about 3 days to become really potent, then strain. When ready to use, mix one teaspoon in one litre of water and spray on affected plants.

The article below is a reprint from the April 2017 magazine
Knowledge of plant ploidy is really important in growing plants, and somewhat difficult to understand. I hope this article reprint helps.

We are fortunate to grow high quality cymbidiums now. Just 50 years or so ago the quality was much poorer. In those times many plants were diploid (2N) or triploid (3N). The discovery that the chemical Colchacine, could be used to convert diploid plants into tetraploids (4N) changed cymbidium growing dramatically, and provided a bank of very superior breeding plants, for use in hybridising programs. Tetraploids generally were bigger, more shapely, more colourful and tougher than most diploids. They improved our cymbidiums spectacularly, and quickly. In the article below, well known COCSA member, Kevin Western, explains how it all happened, and now how the chemical Oryzalin, has superseded Colchacine. **Thank you Kevin**. I have not seen it explained as well anywhere, previously. It has been a huge step forward in cymbidium development.

PLOIDY AS IT AFFECTS ORCHIDS © Kevin Western

My topic aims to briefly cover the use of Colchicine and / or Oryzalin in tissue culture laboratories, to actively make ploidy changes in orchids. This process applies to all manner of plants of agricultural or horticultural importance to man.

Ploidy change means a change in the number of chromosomes in living cells.

Collections of genes strung together are called Chromosomes.

Significantly, all plant, animal and microscopic life on this planet is based on genes and chromosomes, and the instructions for life carried in the code provided by those genes.

All cell reproduction and creation of new offspring is based on multiplication of those genes, and the way in which those genes, in their chromosomes, multiply or divide.

What we are, what our plants are and what all life forms on this earth are, is based on the instructions and interactions that are coded in the genes we inherited from ancestors.

Some examples are wheat, which was a natural chance polyploid arising some thousands of years ago from a grass, that previously just had small seeds, and which was gathered by humans. Some gatherers noted there were occasional larger seed bearing plants, and collected them, and actively cultivated them on, and so humankind had wheat to crop, to harvest and to breed on with. Without it or similar larger grains, we might still be a bunch of smelly hunter-gatherers, so ploidy change was profoundly significant in human history. Without such grains we would not have been able to grow enough food to diversify and master individual industries, or to settle and build settlements and cities.

Back in the early to mid 1970's, South Australian scientists artificially hybridized wheat and barley to produce Triticale, a grain of significant commercial importance today. The hybrids had some miss-matched chromosomes and thus could not make sex cells – eggs or pollen - so the hybrids were treated with colchicine to double their chromosome count per cell, and so triticale was able to make sex cells, and thus could be bred with and developed.

Some plants do exist naturally as tetraploids, or even polyploids, and they are usually not adversely affected by the change, excepting that their pollinators may no longer be able to pollinate them..

In animals, ploidy change is usually lethal with embryo death before birth, or development, but there are several instances of living species found today that are obviously derived from tetraploids.

Geneticists have discovered that our own evolution has come through occasional accidental tetraploid events millions of years ago, and that with time, mutation and selection of the fittest, those additional chromosomes ultimately went on to become comprised of new genes that coded for new, unique, life promoting factors in their own right. Thus, the originally just duplicated chromosomes became unique, with unique genes of their own.

TO THE ORCHID WORLD

Most naturally occurring species Cymbidium orchids have 2 pairs of each chromosome in a cell with one of each pair inherited from the pod parent and the other from its pollen parent.

The first Cymbidium hybrids had just 2 pairs of chromosomes in each cell. The first recorded cymbidium hybrid was Eburneo-lowianum in 1889. This hybrid was subsequently crossed with insigne to produce Cym Alexanderi which was registered in 1911. One seedling plant was visually and horticulturally superior to the rest – Alexanderi 'Westonbirt' (pictured). The reason it was superior was that it was a chance tetraploid, where each cell now had four sets of chromosomes instead of what should have been just 2 sets. Errors in cell reproduction do occur naturally, and continuously at very low levels. This is the process whereby mutation occurs. An error had occurred in the process of cell division that lead to 'Westonbirt', which resulted in a tetraploid embryo which grew on and survived to become famous. The cells of 'Westonbirt' [and all tetraploids] were larger and the flowers were bigger, more shapely and better textured. Its appeal is testified to in that there are 13,000 registered hybrids today with Alexanderi as an ancestor . Chance tetraploids do continue to arise in seedlings and clones produced in tissue culture laboratories **but we have tools to actively convert diplolids into tetraploids.**

Back in the late 1960's it was realized that the drug, colchicine, used in humans to treat gout, could be used during the tissue culture process to produce artificial tetraploids. Colchicine is a poison produced by members of the Crocus family to deter herbivores from grazing on them. Though used as a drug to treat gout, it is hazardous to humans. It may also kill a portion of orchid tissues exposed to it.

Solutions of colchicine in Water for Injection can be autoclaved and sterilised at 115 deg C. It can be stable in sterile solution for up to six months if stored in darkness. A saturated solution of colchicine in water contains 5% colchicine which may precipitate on storage. Thus, in many orchid tissue culture laboratories, it was not always effective, as operators had not thought about the issue of loss of potency over time; e.g. bacteria growing in non-sterile solutions could destroy potency, plus simple chemical decay over time would also decrease potency. . Many operators also advocated to include the colchicine in the medium before autoclaving, and depending on the concentration and type of compounds/salts in that medium, and the temperature and duration of exposure to high temperatures, so the colchicine would be variably and considerably degraded and thus tend not to be effective.

In spite of all that, so much work was done worldwide, that many a batch of clones or seedlings were successfully converted from 2n to 4n. Conversely, for a range of reasons, as described above, there were massive failures too.

I became involved in orchid tissue culture in 1970 after graduating as a Pharmacist while doing my compulsory year of post graduate training at The Queen Elizabeth Hospital.

I sowed seed and did some cloning, mostly for my own pleasure, and actually did some work for Ross Gowling who pioneered breeding of early flowering cymbidiums in South Australia.

In about 1981, I teamed up with Gordon Brooks who soon suggested that given my pharmaceutical compounding experience, and ability to purchase chemicals, we should embark on deliberate conversion of diploids to tetraploids. We had heard that Professor Donald Wimber had used colchicine to produce 4N or tetraploid versions of the then famous Peter Pan 'Greensleeves' (pictured below left) so one of the first we processed was Peter Pan 'Green Sleeves' [700+ progeny now] and then Lunagrad 'Elanora' [1000+ progeny now] as we realized others had already done so and that they were going to be useful to produce very saleable seedlings.

We were very successful in converting tissue because I bought fresh, dry powder drug-quality colchicine, stored it properly and made precise, stable, filter-sterilised solutions for convenient use. Gordon built a shaker and I formulated and made fluid media, and we were under way.

We were intent on getting 4N Australian native cymbidiums and their hybrids to cross with the quality tetraploids of the time, and so we treated seedlings of Cym madidum and of the hybrid, Cym Kuranda. We were very disappointed as the madidums seemed no different from the 2n's and none of the Kurandas seemed to be converted either - that is until an **unconverted 2n** seedling of the treated batch flowered, whereupon we realized all the previously flowered Kurandas had been converted. The madidums seemed not to have converted.

More recently, a chemical called Oryzalin was discovered that is more stable, safer to use, and more effective than colchicine in changing ploidy, and it does not seem to be as lethal to some orchid cultures as colchicine was.

(Continued on page 15

Continued from page 10
What happens is that chromosomes in some the surface cells of the protocorms will undergo Mitosis and pair up and reproduce themselves as per normal, to make new cells, but the oryzalin (or Colchicine) then prohibits separation of the chromosomes and formation of the new cell wall, that would have occurred at Telophase, and so the cell just ends up with an extra copy of its chromosomes and we get 4N cells.

After exposure, the protocorms are rinsed free from Oryzalin with sterile water and then put on to mother flasks of typical growing agar to recover and grow on, until they are large enough to be transferred to final replate flasks where they will eventually grow to deflask size.

I say 'more or less' converted, as a proportion of the cells on the exterior of the protocorm will have their chromosome count double while some will remain unconverted 2N.
When the protocorm makes a growing point or meristem, it depends on the proportion of 2n and 4n cells that make it up, whether the plantlet it becomes is still fully 2N, fully 4n or a mix or more or less 2N & 4N cells. Thus Oryzalin converted plantlets are likely to be 'Mixoploids' and if they are mostly or totally 4N cells, then they will appear to be tetraploids. True, 100% tetraploids are made when the laboratory mixoploids are grown up, flowered and bred with each other or with other full tetraplolids.
If we cross 2 mixoploids then we will get 2N, 3N and 4N seedlings and it will take deliberate selection to get the ones we want.
This is because 2N plants make 1N sex cells so a seedling is made from an egg cell with 1 set of each chromosome fused with a pollen cell, with 1 set of each chromosome, and the seedling is again 2N.
A 4N plant makes 2N sex cells so seedlings are made from an egg cell with 2 sets of each chromosome fused with a pollen cell that has 2 sets of each chromosome, and the seedling is again 4N.
Thus 4N crossed with 2N = 3N à mostly likely to be sterile but look like 4N.

Being 4N makes for tricky inheritance of all things such as flower size, shape, colour etc as there are no longer just 2 genes controlling a feature. By now we have 4 genes which may all be different in coding for the same feature, so I think outcomes in tetraploids are more variable than with the diploids.
That is of no consequence as we tend to select the best for our needs and sell or destroy the rest, and so, as we see every year at our monthly meeting, orchid shows and orchid magazines, the genus ever continues to improve.

At left
Culture shaker

Above
Advancing Protocorms

Above
Final Replate

There are many recipes to be found on the internet, but the basic recipe for a garlic spray is as follows

First, make a concentrate garlic extract. Crush four or five garlic cloves in a food processor, blender or with a mortar and pestle. ...

To make the garlic spray, just dilute your concentrate with 2 ½ cups of water, pour into a spray bottle or pressure sprayer and you are ready to do some ...

To apply the garlic spray, spray the plant once a week to protect against pests or twice a week if rain is in abundance.

The following spray recipes appear in two Penny Woodward's new edition of Pest-Repellent Plants, and the Organic Gardener Essential Guide: Herbs & Spices

Soap spray
Traditionally used against: aphids, beetles, harlequin and shield bugs, caterpillars, mites, mealy bugs, scale and whitefly.
Half-fill a bucket with warm water and vigorously rub your hands with a cake of vegetable-oil-based soap until the water is milky. Or use 1 tablespoon of natural soap flakes, or 1 teaspoon of eco-friendly laundry or dishwashing detergent. Don't use more or you may damage plants.

(This recipe is courtesy of the Cymbidium Orchid Society of Victoria web site)
There are many other interesting and informative articles and photographs on the site.
https://www.cosv.com.au/

A Simple and Effective Insecticide by Noe Smith

We have never been overly fond of using insecticides more than is absolutely necessary, or of using the more toxic types indiscriminately if at all, so we were happy to try a recipe passed on to us some 15 years ago by another orchid grower. Since that time we've used this recipe exclusively and have found it to be very effective at wiping out scale, mealy bug, red spider, and any other undesirable insects which have invaded out orchid houses from time to time. I'm sure this particular recipe has been passed around among orchid growers for a very long time and many of you reading this may know it or use it. However, for those of you who don't know it, the recipe is as follows:

To make up 500ml of the mixture, add 10ml of White Oil and 40ml of 4gm-per-litre Pyrethrum to 450ml of water and shake to combine. For larger quantities simply multiply the ingredient amounts for the desired quantity.

We have found the most effective method of treating any infestations is to spray the plants twice at 10-12 day intervals, to both kill the active insects with the first treatment and then to clean up any new insects which may hatch from eggs that survive the first spraying. If we find an outbreak of pest insects on our plants we spray the whole collection using a pressure sprayer and making sure that we spray the undersides of the leaves and down around the bulbs so the insecticide penetrates between the leave bases where insects often hide. We also keep a small 500ml pump pack of the mixture on hand when repotting or potting up new orchids from any source as a matter of course.

Over the years we have found this brew to be most effective without being fatal to the frog population, which lives in our orchid houses and in and on our plants. Likewise, the many jumping spiders which also inhabit our orchid houses also seem to survive the spray. The spiders don't much like it and can be seen jumping off the orchids while spraying is going on, but all or most of them do seem to be back "at home" on the plants in a day or two.
The spray doesn't damage any orchid genera we grow besides Cymbidiums, including Paphiopedilums, Cattleyas, Dendrobiums, Masdevallias, Oncidiums, Odontoglossums, Sarcochilus and Zygopetalums, nor does it seem to affect the flowers if sprayed on plants in bud – although we don't use it on open flowers. Still, we don't spray plants in spike unless absolutely necessary either as you can never be totally sure of the results under particular conditions. We also avoid spraying during periods of extreme heat and strong sunlight, usually spraying in the evening if we have to during summer months.

We spray when the plant foliage is dry to avoid dilution of the mixture and always well before the plants will be watered again. As our watering system turns on at 5am during all but the dead of winter, spraying the day before watering seems to work well.
While Pyrethrum may be a "natural" insecticide, being extracted from Pyrethrum daisies, it doesn't mean it isn't poisonous. However, diluted in this formula, it presents little risk to people or pets (although it is toxic to fish so avoid getting it in any fish ponds), but precautions should always be taken when spraying any insecticides, fungicides, or the like. We'd recommend following a standardised routine for spraying all potentially harmful substances and believe it's only commonsense to do so.

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
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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 26th May 2021, starting at 8pm

At the Burnside Assembly Hall
Corner of Portrush and Greenhill Roads

We will continue our international journey and have look at the Santa Barbara (USA) International Orchid show, and some more American growers, and a follow up of the Osmocote Seedling and Cutting mix experiment

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

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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

Garden City Plastics
June 2021 SPECIAL

10-12 Hakkinen Road, Wingfield, SA 5013
Phone: (08) 8168 4100, Fax: (08) 8168 4199
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25% Off Perlite

Available 1st June 2021 to 30th June 2021
(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.

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.

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 frost.

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0919

There will be some First Strike roedenticide bait available from the trading table when meetings commence, 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

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**

Gyganic
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 Camellias, Gardenias, Azaleas and Rhododendrons.
20kg bag $30

Sudden Impact for Roses
Ideal for all flowering and fruiting plants – not just roses.
20kg bag $30
1L Bottle $10

NEW

Strike Back for Orchids
Ideal for the all potted flowering and fruiting plants – not just orchids.
20kg bag $30

Strike Back for Orchids Liquid
Ideal for all potted flowering and fruiting plants – not just orchids.
1L bottle $10

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

ORGANIC FERTILISERS

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 bone meal.
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 $10

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

Whoflungdung
Biologically activated, nutrient rich, weed free, absorbant super mulch
20kg bale $14

NEW

GOGO Juice
A pro-biotic for your soil and plants, 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

BOOKS

SA VIC 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

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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 frost.

The programs have been specifically developed by experts who rely upon optimum plant growth to earn their living.

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April 2021 meeting

Open Division

1st, Intermediate green

Valentine's Love 'Leanne'

Grown by
Michael Willoughby and Oui Ju

April 2021 Meeting

Best in Second Division

Maggie ‘Lee’

Grown by
Graham Lambert