

November 2019

Volume 61 ... no. 11



The
TASMANIAN
ORCHID SOCIETY

GREENHOOD

November will be a very interesting month for Society members as we are privileged to hear our Gary Hill with the support of wife Sharon on one of his overseas orchid trips. “Orchid Hunting in Northwest Sichuan”

A presentation covering a botanical tour of the spectacularly mountainous Aba Autonomous Prefecture. The focus of the tour was native orchids, especially Cypripediums, but also looked at alpine plants as well as cultural aspects and environmental issues within the province.

The meeting on Monday 18th November will commence at 7.30 pm. Arriving a little early enhances personal discussion.

November is also a competition night... will you “bench” by 7.15 pm your Orchids for Division 1 and Division 2.?

Competition Floral arrangement is “Straight from the Garden”.



Glossodia major
(waxlip orchid)

**Glossodia major* (waxlip orchid) is a common orchid growing in coastal and midland habitats across Tasmania, SA, ACT, NSW and Qld. Its flowers are usually in the purple to mauve range but occasionally to white.*

*Photo by*Geoff Curry**

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**Copy Deadline is the
4th December 2019**

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**TAS. ORCHID SOCIETY MAJOR other EVENTS
THROUGHOUT THE YEAR...**

Sarcochilus & Masdevallias Show 9th November 2019

TOS Christmas meeting December 9th, 2019

Next Sunday Getogether, November 24th

**GREENHOOD editor Peter S Manchester 0477432640 ...
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**TASMANIAN ORCHID SOCIETIES GENERAL MEETING
DATES**

November 18th – Gary Hill -Trip to China.

December 9th – TOS Christmas meeting

January 20th – Geoff Curry on repotting terrestrial orchids

February 17th – Kempsey Orchid Spectacular - G.Curry & P. Willson

Conference to be held on the Saturday 3rd October, Town Hall

...Chairperson Sally Johnston

Committee meetings for 2019/2020 are ... December 2nd; February 3rd; and March 3rd,

The GREENHOOD editor endeavours to assure the reliability of articles and dated information. The opinions and views are those of individual authors and are not of the Tasmanian Orchid Society Inc. and disclaims all liability against any statements made.

From the Desk of the President Peter Willson

Firstly I wish to thank and congratulate all members who are contributing, by bringing in their orchids on meeting nights, for benching in both Divisions One and Two.

From our March AGM when Noel Doyle was promoted to Division One he has been successful in winning 'Plant of the Month' on three occasions. Elaine Mulder and Ian Crocker have been dominating in Division Two. From the quality of what I see the judges regularly have some lengthly discussions among themselves and some tough decisions to make in deciding what plant is to receive the honour of Plant of the Month.

This Saturday, 9th November, is our Sarcochilus and Masdevallia Show at 17 Alma Street, Bellerive. Judging of plants starts at 9am and the show is open to the general public from 11am, so please encourage your friends and neighbours to come to this show. Plenty of car parking is available on site. Food and drinks prepared by our lady members will be available for purchase.

Every exhibiting member receives one entry ticket in the Blunstone Boot competition which will be controlled by Christine Doyle.

I have twelve (12) soft cane dendrobium plants for sale. Prices start from \$10 depending on size. I also will take cuttings from succulent plants which grow in the ground surrounding our house. They tolerate tough dry conditions and grow superbly. These will be available for a small donation. All money received will be forwarded, as a donation, to the Royal Hobart Hospital Research Foundation.

Peter Willson Phone - 62484375

All members are invited to submit floral arrangements for judging in the following months on the following topics.



November 18th – “Straight from the Garden”

December 9th – “Jingle Bells”

A. Tasmanian Orchid Society Orchid Mix ...prepared by the Tasmanian Botanical Gardens staff for our members to purchase. **Bags are available now.** The T.O.S Orchid mix (40 litre bags), are available at \$15 for members and \$20 for non-members. The keeper of the mix is our President Peter Willson. Please phone Peter on 62484375 who lives near Cambridge to decide for PICKUP time and payment.

B. 2019 COMPETITION PLANTS every meeting.

Sartylis Bravehart 'Sandy' AM/AOC the competition is well on its way. Seven to Eight members are bringing them in. Some are looking better than others. At supper time members can check out all the plants. After supper a couple of the plants would be selected and the owners would be asked to share their cultural tips. This would continue through to the close of this phase in December.



These are some of the competition plants presented by members at the last October meeting.

C. Tasmanian Orchid Society payments and treasury matters.

Members should be aware that the new Treasurer is Christine Doyle and can be contacted by email: noel.doyle3@bigpond.com by phone 62729820 or at all general meetings. Should payment be required preferred method is by direct debit?

Direct Debit details are ... Tasmanian Orchid Society Inc. BSB – 067000 CBA Acc. No. 28035122

Please put your name/s in the description area and inform Christine by sending an email.

Cash / cheque can be paid directly to Treasurer Christine Doyle at a meeting or posted to GPO Box 467 Hobart 7001.

Cultural notes

AREA: HOBART PERIOD: October/November



	WATER REQUIREMENTS	FERTILISER REQUIREMENTS	PEST CONTROL	OTHER COMMENTS
AUSTRALIAN NATIVE DENDROBIUM	Water weekly.	Balanced fertiliser fortnightly.	Check for aphids.	
CATTLEYA Alliance	Water weekly in October and twice weekly in November.	Balanced fertiliser fortnightly.	Control aphids, thrips, white fly. Use white oil for scale.	Fifty per cent shade.
ODONTOGLOSSUM	Water weekly to twice weekly.	Balanced fertiliser fortnightly.	Watch for aphids and scale.	Give as much light as possible while keeping as cool as possible.
CYMBIDIUM	Water twice weekly.	High nitrogen balanced fertiliser fortnightly.	Control aphids, thrips, white fly. Use white oil for scale.	Fifty per cent shade.
LAELIA	As for cattleya but more frequently for mounted plants.	Balanced fertiliser fortnightly.	Control aphids, thrips, white fly. Use white oil for scale.	Continue with high light.
PAPHIOPEDILUM	Water weekly to twice weekly.	Balanced fertiliser fortnightly.	Watch for mealy bugs at centre of leaf fans.	Keep cool and shaded.
MASDEVALLIA	Water twice weekly.	Balanced fertiliser fortnightly.	Watch for aphids and scale especially on <i>Masd. veitchiana</i> .	Keep shaded, moist and cool.
MILTONIOPSIS	Water weekly to twice weekly.	Balanced fertiliser fortnightly.	Watch for aphids and scale.	Divide and repot as necessary.
PLEIONE	Water weekly to twice weekly.	Commence fertilising as leaf growth nears completion.		Keep cool and shaded.
GENERAL COMMENTS	Spring is the ideal time to repot and generally clean up most genera. If the potting mix is still good, pot on without disturbing the roots for a better flowering. Plants are entering active growth stage so fertilisers can be applied to roots and foliage. Add further shade to the glasshouse during this period.			

The listings are **BASIC** cultural information for our **HOBART** area. It is stressed that the information contained in these charts is to be used as a brief, basic guide depending on your own particular environment. Growing conditions vary from grower to grower depending on many factors, eg type of housing, potting medium, local weather conditions and the area where you live. Should you require more detailed information on any particular cultural aspect, it is suggested you seek the advice of advanced orchid members of TOS or a specialist orchid nursery.



October Meeting Results of members who were successful.

Results were compiled by show steward Jim Smith and sent to the editor Peter Manchester. The qualified judges of TOS are Vic. Dawes, Marcus Smith, Ian Woodgate and Jim Smith. Trainee judges assisted in judging the entries.

Judges Vote 1st. Division

Cymbidium Hybrid over 90mm	1st. <i>Cym. Anna Szabo 'Geyserland'</i>	J & B Smith
	2nd. <i>Cym. Unknown</i>	J & B Smith
Cymbidium Hybrid 90mm and Under	1st. <i>Cym. Unknown</i>	S Jackson
	2nd. <i>Cym. Mighty Mouse 'Royale' x Last Tango</i>	N & C Doyle
Laeliinae Species and Hybrid	1st. <i>C. Lana Coryel x C. Mini Purple</i>	M Smith
	2nd. <i>C. coccinea</i>	M Smith
Oncidium and Allied Sp./Hyb.	1st. <i>Ons. Wildcat 'Leopard'</i>	I Woodgate
	2nd. <i>Onc. Kendrick Williams 'Rossglow'</i>	
		x Onc. Tiger Hambuhren 'Meike'
		M Smith
Gomesa Species or Hybrid	1st. <i>Oncsa. Star Wars x Gom. flexuosum</i>	J & B Smith
	2nd. No Entry	
Masdevallia and Dracula Sp./ Hyb.	1st. <i>Masd. Rubicon 'Torbott'</i>	N & C Doyle
	2nd. <i>Masd. ignea 'Sunrise'</i>	B Woodward
Other Orchid Species	1st. <i>Dryadella zebra</i>	B Woodward
	2nd. <i>Stelis endressii</i>	B Woodward
Other Orchid Hybrid	1st. <i>E. Sunburst</i>	M Smith
	2nd. <i>Den. Gowans Tangella</i>	N & C Doyle
Australian Sarcochilus & All. Sp./Hyb.	1st. <i>Sarco. Bessie x Molly x (Rona x Fitzhart)</i>	N & C Doyle
	2nd. <i>Sarco. Cream Cake x Fitzhart</i>	I Woodgate
Australian Native Tuberous	1st. <i>Chil. reflexa</i>	N & C Doyle

	2nd. <i>Diuris orientis</i>	M & W Dawes
Australian Native Other Sp./Hyb.	1st. <i>Den. Aussie Cascade</i>	J & B Smith
	2nd. <i>Den. Tie-Dye x speciosum var curv.</i>	N & C Doyle
Best Species Orchid	<i>Chil. reflexa</i>	N & C Doyle
Best Hybrid Orchid	<i>Den. Aussie Cascade</i>	J & B Smith
Best of Best Orchid of the Month	<i>Den. Aussie Cascade</i> <i>Chil. reflexa</i>	J & B Smith N & C Doyle

Judges Vote 2nd. Division

Cymbidium Hybrid over 90mm.	1st. <i>Cym. Valley Splash 'Red Spot'</i>	A Millward
	2nd. <i>Cym. Valley Splash 'Awesome'</i>	A Millward
Cymbidium Hybrid 90mm and Under	1st. <i>Cym. Cindy Lou</i>	S Johnson
	2nd. <i>Cym. New Century 'Rosie'</i>	K Kearsley
Laeliinae Species and Hybrid	1st. <i>Lc. Interceps</i>	W Glidden
	2nd. <i>C. Dal's Paradise x C. Rosella Jewel</i>	I Crocker
Oncidium and Allied Sp./Hyb.	1st. <i>Onc. hallii 'Northwest Bay'</i>	J Sharman
	2nd. No Entry	
Gomesa Species or Hybrid	No Entry	
Masdevallia and Dracula Sp./Hyb.	1st. <i>Masd. Meow Meow</i>	S Johnson
	2nd. <i>Masd. Orinoco x Funky 'Black Bart'</i>	I Crocker
Other Orchid Species	1st. <i>Coel. flaccida</i>	P Manchester
	2nd. <i>Dinema polybulbon</i>	S Johnson
Other Orchid Hybrid	1st. <i>Den. Sweetheart 'Dark Eye'</i>	I Crocker
	2nd. <i>Phal. Unknown</i>	B Fry
Australian Sarcochilus Sp./Hyb.	1st. <i>Sarco. Donna Gaye x Nicky's Twin Bees</i>	S Greatbatch
	2nd. <i>Sarco. Fitzhart</i>	S Greatbatch
Australian Native Tuberous	No Entry	
Australian Native Other	1st. <i>Den. kingianum 'Elaine'</i>	E Mulder
	2nd. <i>Den. Peewee'Keith' x Zip 'Zinger</i>	A Millward
Best Species	<i>Coel. flaccida</i>	P Manchester

Best Hybrid	<i>Den. Sweetheart 'Dark Eye'</i>	I Crocker
Best of Best	<i>Den. Sweetheart 'Dark Eye'</i>	I Crocker
Orchid of the Month	<i>Den. Sweetheart 'Dark Eye'</i>	I Crocker

House Plants

Floral Arrangement

1st. Maiden Hair Fern	S Greatbatch	1st. "Mellow Yellow"	A Gerrard
2nd. Epipremnum 'Snow Queen'	G Watson	2nd. "Mellow Yellow"	G Allen

Popular Vote

First Division

Second Division

1st	<i>Den. Unknown</i>	J & B Smith	1st. <i>L. flava</i>	P Manchester
2nd	<i>Masd. Pinwheel 'Beenak'</i>	N & C Doyle	2nd. <i>Phal. Unknown</i>	B Fry
3rd.	<i>Masd. macrura</i>	S Jackson	3rd. <i>Den. Sweetheart 'Dark Eye'</i>	I Crocker

House Plants

Floral Arrangement

1st.	Maiden Hair Fern	S Greatbatch	1st. "Mellow yellow"	A Gerrard
2nd.	Epipremnum 'Snow Queen'	G Watson	2nd. "Mellow Yellow"	G Allen
3rd.	No Entry		3rd. "Mellow Yellow"	W Glidden

November 24th 2019 Sunday Get Together

Rosie Hentschel and her parents has kindly invited the members of T.O.S again to their diverse and sustainable growing property at Sandford for our November gathering.

At our August meeting Rosie and her family, Anna, Ollie and sister Nell made us very welcome to see the early growing of the native terrestrial orchids growing in their natural habitats. Now in November they should be all out for us to see. Please bring your smart phone in your camera or travel camera to capture unique showing. **Where ?? 1 Sandville Place , SANDFORD**

Date and time: November Sunday 24th. 2pm to 4pm. Please bring a plate to share.

November the 24th is our Christmas gathering. I have booked the Driftwood cafe, Lauderdale for 11.30. Then we will go to Rosie's home to see the native orchids. I need numbers so please don't do the Tasmanian thing and tell me you are coming the day before. Shirley 0429030355



Presentation Night at Legacy House of the major winners from the Spring Show.

Ably conducted by Secretary Bev Woodward, winners were presented with trophies and cheques and in some cases MORE orchids "for their overcrowded shade houses"



Jim Smith trying to decide which bank he was going to put all his winnings in ?



Wayne Dawes more interested in President Peter than shaking hands with Bev.



Elaine Mulder couldn't get away quick enough from getting a kiss from Peter.



Glenn Durkin overwhelmed by having a long handshake with Bev.



Wendy Glidden using her two hands to receive her well-deserved award.



Christine Doyle receiving awards because Noel didn't want to receive a congratulating kiss from Peter.



Ian Crocker receiving a “vibrating” and exhilarating handshake from Peter.



Gwen Allen receiving her award with welcome acknowledgement from the members.



Allan Millward missing shaking hands with Bev but wondering what Peter will do.



Shirley Jackson and Pres. Peter bowing to each other as an expression the “karma” of the many awards she received.



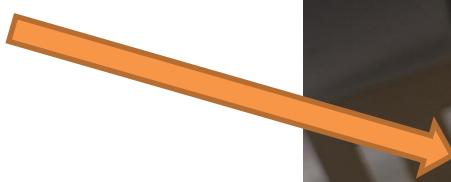
Bev bending over to Andrea Gerrard to give her floral arrangement award.

**Ian Woodgate receiving his
“Grand Champion” awards TOS
Silver Medal, sash and \$100
Andrew Wilkie Trophy.

For *Masdevallia Bay of Fires***



Oh dear.. look what I found when I went to look at my cymbidium blooms after 2 days...



Has this been you?

How Should I Get Rid of Aphids On My Orchid?

Orchids thrive in hot weather, and their many admirers prize them for their beautiful flowers. Aphids are among the most common plant pests, and orchids are one of the species that they infest. These small, destructive insects not only cause damage on their own, but they also transmit plant viruses.

*Fortunately, you can control and even stop aphid infestations of your orchid plants **if you are smart**.*

Aphid Damage



Aphids do not cause damage to orchids by eating their leaves or stems. Instead, these small, often wingless, soft-bodied, pear-shaped noxious insects use their long,

agile mouths to suck sap from orchid leaves and stems. When they do this, they distort the shapes of delicate orchid leaves and flowers. They also secrete a sticky substance, known as honeydew. This substance is unsightly and also makes it easy for ants, as well as mold spores and other unwanted organisms, to adhere to and destroy affected plants. Aphids also transmit viruses such as mosaic viruses and bar mottle. When viruses attack orchid plants, the plants must be destroyed to prevent further spread.

Signs of Infestation

Aphids reproduce rapidly and develop quickly, so once an infestation begins, large colonies of green, yellow, black, red or brown insects appear on new growth such as buds, as well as on flowers, stems and leaves. They may shed skins, and you will see small mounds of skin on top of leaves and flowers. The presence of ants on or near your orchids is also a sign of aphids, as is distorted leaves.

Prevention

If you see signs of aphid infestation on any orchid plant at a greenhouse, do not buy it or any other plant from that supplier. Controlling aphids on other plants, such as roses, that you grow near your orchids will help keep them from transferring to orchids. You should also remove or kill weeds, and use sugar-based ant baits to get rid of ants that may accompany or even transport aphids. You also can control aphids with organic pesticides or chemical sprays.

Organic Controls

Yellow adhesive-coated insect paper helps to capture winged adults, which are born when a colony becomes so full of typical wingless aphids that some insects have to fly to other plants to establish new colonies. However, for smaller numbers of plants, using horticultural oil sprays, neem oil or [insecticidal soaps](#) is a more practical way of controlling aphids without potent chemicals.

Chemical Controls

Pyrethrins, alone or in combination with oils or soaps, are effective against aphids and do not do as much damage to natural predators or the environment as other insecticides. If none of the organic controls work or are available, and pyrethrins do not successfully eradicate aphid colonies, try malathion, permethrin or acephate-based insecticides.

What should one do after an orchid flowers ?

After orchids stop flowering, they need a rest period before they resume flower production. Many orchids, such as Cattleya and Oncidium, have pseudobulbs, which are fleshy stems that store water and nutrients. During their post-flowering rest period, reduce watering. If you overwater these varieties, they may rot and die. Some types of orchids will go through a dormancy period and may take time before they bloom again. Dendrobium orchids, Cymbidium orchids, Catasetums, Clowesias, and their hybrids reportedly go through a regular period of dormancy during winter or when temperatures start to drop. On the other hand, Phalaenopsis and Lady slipper orchids do not. They may just take a breather.



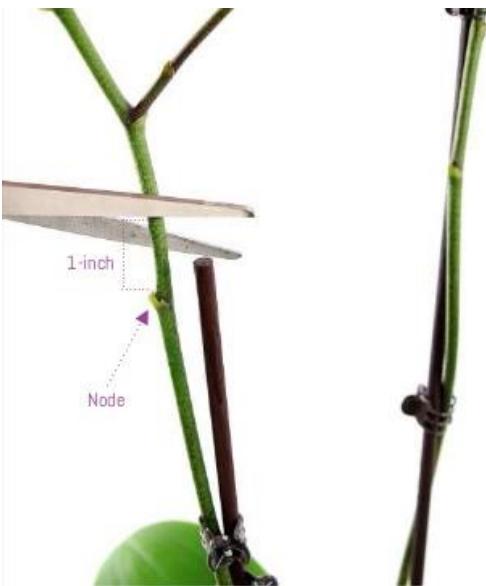
If this happens, it's just normal. There's no need to freak out. Give it time and some tender, loving care and you'll see it will bloom again.

If well cared for, an orchid can live for decades, but orchids are famously finicky. If you want your orchid to live up to its potential, you will have to care for it diligently--and not just when it is blooming. Orchids are doted on when they are blooming and beautiful, but they are often pushed to the side (like put in the garden under a tree) between blossoms. However, orchids need just as much care when not looking their best. If your orchid is healthy, proper after-bloom care may result in another, bonus round of blooms.

"Dead head" or prune any stems with dead flowers on healthy orchids. Check if the stem is still green and plump.

On the contrary, if you see that your spike has become yellow, brown, and withered, this means it's time to give it a trim. Because of this, you are saving your orchid plant from wasting energy and nutrients and instead encouraging it to focus on thriving and blooming faster eventually. faster eventually.





Caring for Your Orchid: Reblooming

- 1 If the spike is still green, find the node under the lowest bloom and cut 1 inch above it.
- 2 If the spike is brown, cut it back to the base of the plant.

When cutting an orchid spike, use a clean and sharp blade, preferably sterilized by alcohol or hot water previously.

Make sure it's free of rust or you'll risk infecting your orchid plant. Create a clean cut on the nearest node where the first flower appeared. A new shoot should surprise you within 8 to 12 weeks

Use a pair of sharp pruning shears to cut off the stem just below the lowest bloom and just above the nearest node (the joint or swollen area on the stem that produces new flowers). If your orchid is healthy, this may stimulate it to produce new blooms from the node.

Cut back the spent stems of small (with leaves only 3 to 4 inches long), young (orchids that have bloomed for the first time) or thin, wilted orchids. Use a pair of pruning shears to cut the stem back as close to its base as possible without cutting any of the leaves. This will prevent the plant from re-flowering on that stem, which takes energy that it may not have. The orchid will flower again in a year or so when it grows a new stem.

Water, mist and fertilize your orchid as usual. Even though it is not flowering, it has the same nutritional needs.

****** New orchid book "Happy Orchid by Sarah Rittershausen (Dorling Kindersley , \$19.99) takes the mystery out of orchid care. A mini hardback guide with plenty of illustrations. It explains all from buying, watering and feeding to repotting and encouraging reflowering, while outlining 120 of the showy orchids to grow.**

Keeping plants looking good

Taking pride in the general appearance of your orchids is important if plants are to look good all year round. It also ensures that you quickly spot any pests that appear and can deal with them promptly.

Greenhouse plants need an annual overhaul, say at repotting time.



- a. Remove dead back bulbs and any dead leaves that occur naturally from time to time.
- b. Do not allow plants to decay on the bench, which encourages pests. In the home or conservatory, discrete ties can support broken or bending leaves and split canes usually improve the angle of the developing flower spikes.. You can also use canes to control unmanageable pseudobulbs on cattleyas and dendrobiums, which may otherwise become top heavy, causing damage if they fall.
- c. Many orchids produce a protective sheath that covers the young pseudobulbs and flower spikes as they progress. Once fully developed , the plant sheds this sheath, which turns brown. At this stage you can remove the sheaths from pseudobulbs to encourage end-of-season ripening and from flower stems to prevent pests like scale from harbouring there.
- d. Use leaf wipes or clean water to sponge foliage that has become dulled with hard water or residue from insecticides. It should not be necessary to use leaf shine on orchids.
- e. Remove yellow leaves when they are “ripe” enough to be picked easily from the plant. This is safer than cutting which can spread virus disease when tools are used on another plant.



Cymbidium pseudobulbs that have shed their leaves are left with sharp, spiny bracts at the base. These look unsightly and can harbour pests, so remove them as shown here. Remove dried bracts by splitting one at a time down each side of the pseudobulb and pulling away. If you remove the bracts at the right stage, it will be quite easy for you to pull them away without causing any injury to the pseudobulbs. Once the back bulbs have been stripped of there bracts, they not only look better but will also receive more light to speed up ripening..



Old flower remains at the end in a dried and shrivelled state. At this stage, you can trim the petals back.

Did this happen to your Dendrodiun Kingianum ?



Obviously the situation occurred when a “little” insect (and there are plenty around my place these days as we are next door to a farm paddock) decided to transfer some of some other plants pollen by landing on the kingianum !

It is now at a pollination stage because the flower shows a dark red flushing on the lip before it shrivels up and the stem immediately behind the flower has started to swell.. You can see the ones in my hand .

Way back at one of our meetings, Secretary Bev Woodward, briefly showed how she impregnated a couple of her cymbidium blooms and then later the result obtained, very much like the end results I have shown above.

I doubt if my insect would have done the impregnation with a "cotton bud" !!

But I am interested to know what has resulted.

Over the next few months , depending on the type, the capsule will continue to swell and finally ripen. If a experienced orchid grower is to sow the seed by the artificial method, he/she will require the unopened capsule while the seed is still strile...Otherwise , select a "mother" plant, prepare the soil surface as a fine seedbed and water it well. Now watch out for the yellowing and splitting of the capsule and, pour out the seed. Sow this immediately onto the surface of the "mother" plant, where some mycorrhiza will be present in the compost.



One seed capsule will produce a vast amount or as little as you like. Sprinkle it liberally all around the pot onto the surface of the compost. Then keep moist by submerging the plant in water to just below pot rim. Avoid washing the seed away.

If all goes well, you may expect to see the results within a few months. The seed will form green protocorms from which leaves and roots will eventually grow.

I can actually predict some members reading this article say.. they couldn't be bothered doing such long term growing or passing some sarcastic comment. BUT isn't orchid growing and experimenting part of the challenge and enjoyment of growing orchids as a hobby ?.... Peter S Manchester



*Caladenia dienema..
windswept spider orchid.*

From Tuesday October 22nd to Thursday October 24th at the visitor Hub of the Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens Tasmanian orchid growers were invited to see the first blooms on two rare species of Tasmanian Orchids. They are the romantically named wind-swept spider-orchid

*(*Caladenia dienama*) and its more prosaically named close relation, the robust finger orchid (*Caladenia tonelli*).*

Both are endangered species, each with less than 250 plants known in the wild. Until now, neither has been grown and flowered successfully in cultivation.

Tasmania has 71 endemic species of orchid with 39 of them threatened. These two orchids have complex and highly specialised interactions with both pollinating agents such as wasps, and also soil fungi, which provide nutrients to the plant.

