

MAROONDAH ORCHID SOCIETY INCORPORATED

MONTHLY NEWS LETTER

Lycastes are orchids of the
New World Tropics and Subtropics



Lycaste Club Emblem

Volume : 48 - Issue : 5

Next Meeting: Friday – 20 June 2025

**Venue: NEW Venue -
Parkmore Primary School
38 Jolimont Road, Forest Hill.**

ITEM OF THE EVENING: AUCTION AUCTION AUCTION

In the past the auction has been a great fundraiser for our society and this year should be no exception. Members are asked to donate well established plants in top condition, related orchid accessories and any other items that are acceptable to auction at this fun event (the more the merrier). Turn up on the night with a few \$'s, you never know what you may take home. **Also remember this is cash only auction.**

Time:	8.00PM
Supper:	Please bring a plate
Special Effort:	No Special Effort
Sales Table:	No Sales Table

There will be Benching Competition

President's Report

We've already experienced some very cold frosty mornings, and it looks like winter is just about with us now. According to the Weather Bureau, it's going to be a warm winter, so it will be interesting to see if that affects the flowering of our orchids.

Our guest speaker at the May meeting was Jeanne Dunn and she gave a great presentation on Sarchs. Jeanne lives in Briagolong in Gippsland where she has a magnificent collection of orchids and was willing to share her knowledge on the culture of Sarchs.

Our next meeting is on the 20th of June and this is THE BIG ONE! This will be our in-house Auction. So, we need a few things Your participation (and any friends you'd like to bring along, your donations of plants and anything orchid related and, of course your cash. This is always a great fund raising night and chief auctioneer David Cannon will be in good form.

Hope to see you all on the night.

Michael Chivell

REMINDER: Membership Renewal

Fees are due 1st July 2025.

The membership fees for financial year 2025 /2026 Adult (single) \$20.00, Family \$25.00, Junior (16 years and under) \$5.00

Please note – to enter or sell plants at the Spring Show a member must be a financial member no later than the Members' Meeting (19 September 2025).

You can pay in person to Edith Yu-Chan

Or you can pay via direct debit to the following bank account –
BSB: 063167 Account number: 10107735

Please remember to fill in the reference field with your name.

Thank you!

M.O.S. Inc. Patron: David Cannon

Life Members: The late Frank Date, Jim Foster-Johnson, David Cannon, The late Alan Cockram, Nancy Cockram, Dieter Weise, The late Barry Robinson, Susanne Redpath, The late Max Bomford, Cheryl Luth, G Moffat.

Current M.O.S. Inc. Committee:

President	Michael Chivell (M) 0402 568 217
Vice Presidents:	David Cannon (M) 0418 394 282 Ron Coleman
Secretary:	Leo Orland (M) 0419 884 492: email leoorland@totalfundraising.com.au
Treasurer:	Ron Coleman (M) 0477 311 188
Committee:	Graeme Moffat (H) 9726 5793 Leanne Le (M) 0416 818 290 Genny Chivell (M) 0434 995 174 Jim Foster-Johnson (M) 0412 366 686 Edith Yu-Chan (M) 0411 378 096 Heather Coleman Claudia Ng

Membership Secretary:	Edith Yu-Chan
Newsletter:	Leo Orland
Floral Art:	Susanne Redpath (M) 0413 138 307
Website Manager	Heather Coleman
MOS Website Address	www.oscov.asn.au /mos
MOS Facebook Address	www.facebook.com/maroondahorchidsociety

Interesting Plants From the May Meeting



S. Kappl's *Cattleya wittigiana* 'Lava Burst'



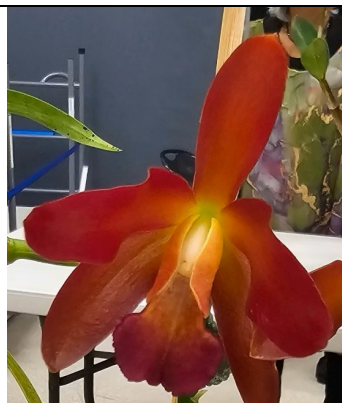
C. Gunawan's
Oncidium varicosum x Moon
Shadow



C. Luth's *Cattleya Dal's*
Choice 'Lester'



D. Weise's
Paph. spicerianum



G. Chivell's *Catleya Topaz Ruby*
Drop



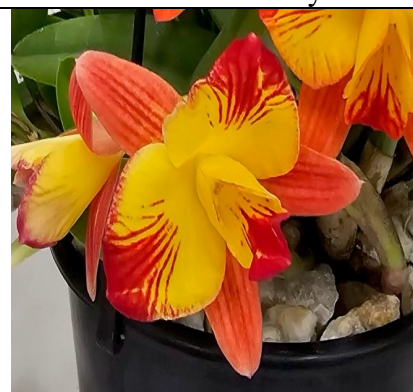
R. Kasman's
Dendrobium
Avril's Gold 'Ray'



J. Harnetty's *Zygopetalum*
mackayii



J. Foster-Johnson's *Dendrobium*
Colour Fast 'Splite Splash' x Rock
Star



L. Le's BLC
Petite Baby 'Lea'

BENCH COMPETITION - May – 2025

JUDGES VOTE	Cattleya wittigiana ‘Lava Burst’	c	S. Kappl
POPULAR VOTE	Oncidium varicosum x Moon Shadow	c	C. Gunawan
BEST IN SECTION			
Open	Cattleya wittigiana ‘Lava Burst’	c	S. Kappl
Intermediate	Cattleya Topaz Ruby Drop	c	G. Chivell
Novice	Dendrobium Avril’s Gold ‘Ray’	c	R. Kasman
	Open Section		
Masdevallia Hybrid	1st Rein Touch	c	C. Luth
	2nd Mem. Chris Waterman	c	C. Luth
	3rd Earl Bishop	c	C. Luth
Paphiopedilum	1st Jessie	c	J. Harnetty
	2nd Lynleigh kooperuity	c	c. Luth
Paphiopedilum Species	1st spicerianum	c	D. Weise
	2nd villosum	c	S. Kappl
	3rd insigne	c	D. Weise
Oncidiinae Medium	1st flexuosum x enderianum	c	J. Foster-Johnson
Oncidiinae Small	1st varicosum x Moon Shadow	c	C. Gunawan

	2nd Sharry Baby	c	J. Foster-Johnson
Australian Native - Dendrobium Hybrid	1st Dend. Colour Fast ‘Splite Splash’ x Rock Star	c	J. Foster-Johnson
Laeliinae Intermediate	1st Cat. Dal’s Choice ‘Lester’	c	C. Luth
	2nd Cat. Dal’s Choice ‘Castle Creek’	c	J. Foster-Johnson
Laeliinae Minature	1st Blc. Petite Baby ‘Lea’	c	L. Le
Laeliinae Cluster & Novelty	1st LC Intercepts ‘Fluro Flash’	c	A. Baker
	2nd LC Angel Heart “Hihamu’	c	J. Foster-Johnson
	3rd Cat. Dendi Jungle	c	J. Harnetty
Any Other Species	1st Zygo. mackayii	c	J. Harnetty
Species Any Genera – The America’s	1st C. wittigiana ‘Lava Burst’	c	S. Kappl
	2nd Oncidium uniflorum	c	A. Baker
	3rd Oncidium chrysomorphum	c	D. Weise
Species Any Genera - Asia	1st Coelogyne fimbriata var. Alba	c	S. Kapl
	2nd Cymbidium erythrostylum	c	G. Moffat
	3rd Coelogyne fimbriata var. Alba	c	J. Harnetty
Species Any Genera - Australian	1st Bulbophyllum macphersonii	c	S. Kappl
	2nd Bulbophyllum schillerianum	c	S. Kappl

	Intermediate Section		
Laeliinae Minature	1st Cat. Topaz Ruby Drop	c	G. Chivell
	2nd Cat. Star Struck	c	G. Chivell
Species Any Genera – The Americas	1st Coelia macrostachya	c	R. & H. Coleman
	Novice		
Intermediate Cymbidium	1st Hawaiian Song x Billy Featherhill	c	S. Liu
Dendrobium	1st Den. Avril's Gold 'Ray'	c	R. Kasman

Points tally – 2025

Open	Points
J Foster-Johnson	60
S. Kappl	56
C Luth	35
A. Baker	12
C. Gunawan	22
J. Harnetty	37
B. Clemson	4
D. Wiese	27
G. & M. Moffat	15
L. Orland	7
K. Balogh	6
Intermediate	
Tu Le	4
G. Chivell	14
R. & H. Coleman	8
Novice	
W. Han	4
T. Pham	4
R. Kasman	8
S. Liu	10

THE ORCHIDS OF CHINA

by Brian Milligan

Paphiopedilums and cypripediums, commonly referred to as Slipper Orchids or Lady Slipper Orchids, are arguably the most spectacular of China's native orchids. But there are numerous other attractive species, both epiphytic and terrestrial, which will also be mentioned briefly in this article.

In nature paphiopedilums are found only in Asia but cypripediums are more widespread, being found throughout the northern hemisphere, although almost always at altitudes or latitudes where the summers are cool and the winters freezing. In China paphiopedilums are generally found in southern (warmer) habitats and cypripediums in the mountains, some at altitudes as high as 4000 m.

At least sixteen paphiopedilum species are found in China, many of them also occurring in the neighbouring countries of Vietnam, Laos or Burma (Myanmar). Paphiopedilum barbigerrum, P. dianthum and P. emersonii are the only species claimed to be endemic to China by Chen, Tsi and Luo in their recent book Native Orchids of China in Colour. All except one of the sixteen species grow either as terrestrials or lithophytes, only P. dianthum being found growing on trees (occasionally on rocks) in open forest.

Arguably, P. micranthum is the most spectacular of the Chinese paphiopedilums, with its large, near-spherical pale pink (sometimes white) pouch. I still remember when I first saw this species at an orchid show in Adelaide in the early 1980s, where it won Grand Champion orchid for Syd Monkhouse, at that time proprietor of Adelaide Orchids. Syd had purchased several un-flowered plants of this newly discovered species at a street market in Hong Kong for \$5 each the previous year and imported them to Australia through quarantine. I could also have purchased plants of P. micranthum at a street market in Kunming in 2002 at the absurd price of a dollar per plant! However, both their export from China and their import into Australia is now forbidden by CITES regulations. If the authorities continue to allow such unrestricted collection of this and other Chinese paphiopedilums from the wild, they will eventually become extinct in China. Today, there is no need to grow plants collected from the wild. Nursery-raised seedlings, bred from selected cultivars already introduced into Australia, will produce far superior blooms to most of those to be found in nature.

Another striking Chinese paphiopedilum is P. armeniacum. Its flowers are a little smaller than those of the above species but the pouch, sepals and petals are a striking, glossy yellow colour. This species is found on rocks or well-drained slopes in limestone areas at altitudes between 1400 and 2100 m. Both it and P. micranthum will therefore tolerate quite cool conditions and some growers in Melbourne have had considerable success growing them without heat. Other paphiopedilums found in China include P. appletonianum, P. barbigerrum, P. bellatulum, P. concolor, P. dianthum, P. emersonii, P. henryanum, P. hirsutissimum, P. insigne, P. malipoense, P. purpuratum, P. tigrinum, P. villosum and P. wardii.

There are over twenty Chinese cypripediums distributed throughout the mountains of China, most being found at altitudes between 2000 and 4000 m. As far as I am aware, none are

available in Australia and, if they were, few would survive for long in our climate unless they were provided with a special glasshouse maintained within the temperature range of 0-20°C.

I was fortunate to see and photograph five different *Cypripedium* species growing in the wild near Zhongdian in northern Yunnan Province. *Cypripedium flavum* was one of the most spectacular, producing its yellow flower, sometimes spotted red, on a leafy stem about 300 mm tall. It, and all other species we found, grew among shrubs or beneath trees on grassy slopes at altitudes above 3000 m. *C. guttatum* had much smaller plants and flowers but occurred in larger colonies, so that its red-spotted flowers easily caught the eye. *C. tibeticum* had plants intermediate in size but its dark, purplish red flowers were just as large as those of *C. flavum*. It was the first *Cypripedium* that I found in the wild and the memory of that moment will always remain with me.

The dissimilar *C. lichianense* grew beneath conifers on a slope so steep that one needed to wedge oneself securely using rocks or trees as footholds before attempting photography. It differs from the above species by having two large, almost spherical green leaves, heavily spotted with red or brown blotches, and lying almost flat on the ground. The lip is yellow, heavily covered with small red spots, while the dorsal sepal is almost completely red. Unfortunately, the above *Cypripediums* are not available in this country, while many of the *paphiopedilum* species, although now available here, cannot be successfully cultivated by all. Fortunately there are many other Chinese orchid species that are both readily available and easy to grow. Some of those described in *Native Orchids of China in Colour* by Chen, Tsi and Luo, are listed below in alphabetical order. This book describes 403 different orchid species, about a third of those currently known to grow in the wild in China.

Bletilla striata is well known in cultivation in Victoria, where many gardeners grow it under the common name, the Chinese Ground Orchid. Its plants die down during autumn and then resume growth in late winter or early spring. Their purple flowers open sequentially in late spring. It prefers a terrestrial mix and a sunny location.

Twenty-six *bulbophyllums* are listed in the above book. Most of them require shady, humid and warm conditions. The most well known are *Bulbophyllum odoratissimum*, *B. umbellatum*, *B. retusiusculum* and *B. ambrosia*. Their flowers, like those of many other *bulbophyllums*, last in good condition for only a week or two.

Eighteen *calanthes* are listed, including *Calanthe triplicata*, also a native of northern NSW and Queensland. Although this species can be grown in a 'cosy' shade house in Melbourne, it does much better with winter warmth.

Ten Chinese *coelogyne*s are described in the above book. Those grown in Melbourne include *Coelogyne fimbriata*, *C. flaccida*, *C. viscosa* and *C. corymbosa*. The last is a real gem, producing glistening white flowers with brilliant orange lip markings. It's found at high altitudes and dislikes the heat of summer. All four are suitable for shade-house culture. China is a major habitat for *Cymbidiums*, no fewer than 24 species being listed; all can be grown in a shade-house, although some may grow better with winter warmth. Species seen growing here include *Cymbidium dayanum*, *C. eburneum*, *C. elegans*, *C. ensifolium*, *C.*

erythraeum, *C. hookerianum*, *C. insigne*, *C. iridioides*, *C. lowianum*, *C. mastersii*, *C. tigrinum* and *C. tracyanum*.

China is also home to large numbers of *Dendrobium* species, 45 being described in the above book. A few of these, including *Dendrobium nobile*, *D. moniliforme*, *D. fimbriatum* and *D. loddigesii*, are suitable for cultivation in an unheated glasshouse or 'cosy' shade-house in Melbourne. In nature these grow under warmer conditions than we usually experience during winter, but they can survive the cold if kept dry because they enter dormancy at that time. Other species that are best grown in a heated glasshouse include *D. aphyllum* (syn. *D. pierardii*), *D. crysanthum*, *D. falconeri*, *D. heterocarpum*, *D. infundibulum*, *D. miyakei* (syn. *D. goldschmidtianum*) and *D. wardianum*.

There are at least 19 Chinese *erias*, including *Eria javanica* and *E. coronaria*, occasionally seen on our show benches. The terrestrial genera *Habenaria*, *Herminium* and *Hemipilia* are also native to China but are seldom or never seen here. Many of the species in these genera grow at altitudes over 3000 m.

Most growers think that the genus *Liparis* is not worth cultivating because of the repulsive odour of the flowers of Australia's best-known representative, *Liparis reflexa*. But there are many other species in the genus, most of them with tolerable, if not pleasant, perfumes. China has at least eight species, including *L. viridiflora*, which in my heated glasshouse reliably produces its tiny green flowers every autumn.

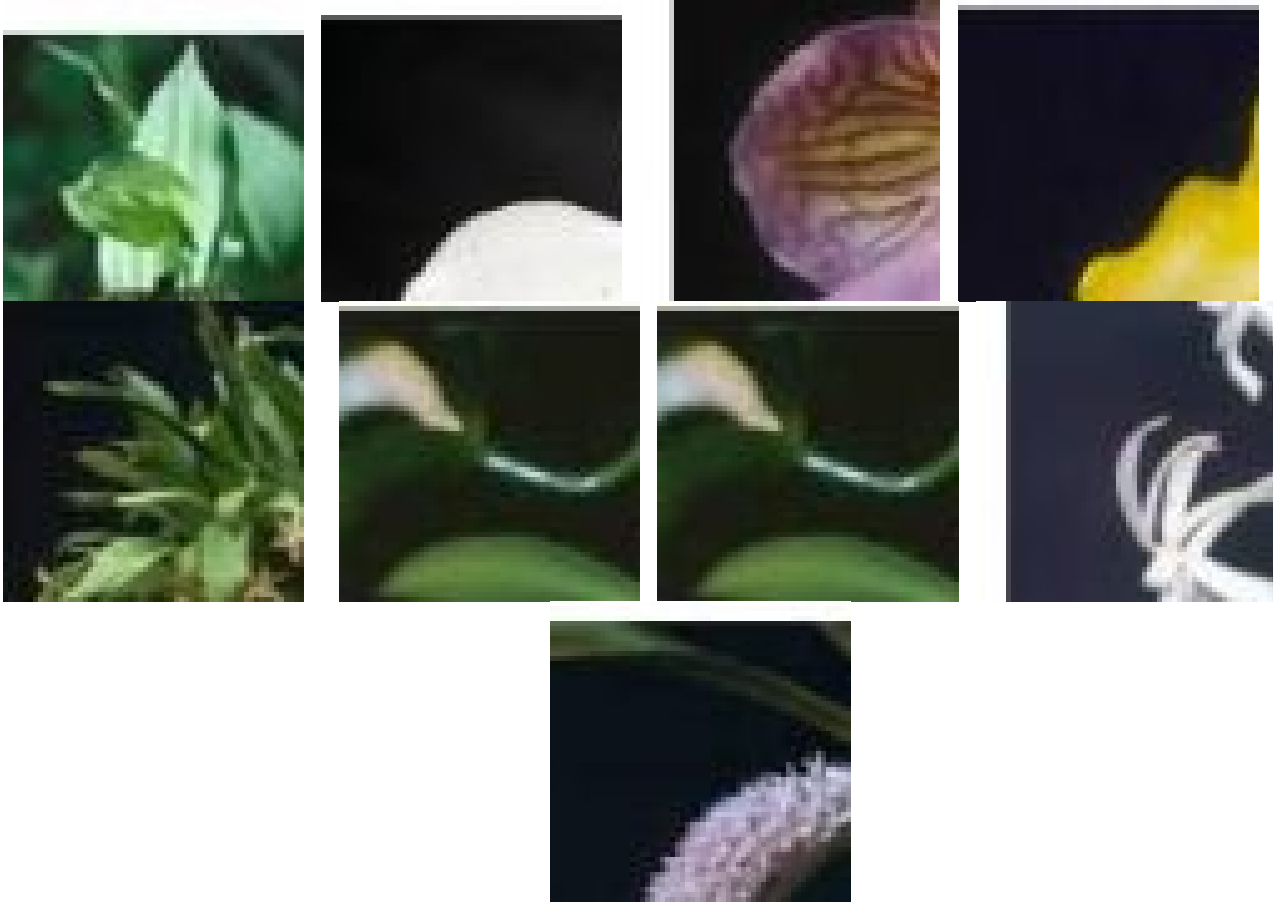
Japan and Korea are usually cited as the home of that delightful miniature cool-growing species *Neofinetia falcata*, but it's also found in many Chinese provinces, including northwest Yunnan, which is at least 1000 Km from Japan. I had thought that *Neofinetia* was a monotypic genus but *Native Orchids of China* describes a second species, *N. richardsiana*, as a native of Sichuan province.

There are six Chinese *pholidotas*, all preferring intermediate cultural conditions. I grow *Pholidota chinensis* and *P. articulata*. There are also six *pleiones* native to China (the book includes Taiwan among China's territories!). *Pleione formosana* is a common sight at our spring shows while *P. bulbocodoides* is seen occasionally (the two may be synonymous). The intermediate or warm-growing species *Rhyncostylis gigantea* and *R. retusa* are also native to China (and to many other Asian countries). Their colourful 'foxtail' flowers make them highly desirable orchids if you can provide them with sufficient heat, humidity and light.

Then there is *Thunia alba*, which may or may not be synonymous with *Thunia marshalliana*. It enters dormancy during the winter months and may therefore be grown without heat in Melbourne. The tall bamboo-like canes produce a succession of attractive white flowers early in the New Year if the plant is provided with ample water, sunlight and fertiliser from early October.

Finally we have the genus *Vanda*, which comprises seven Chinese species if we ignore the recent re-assignment of several of them to other genera. Best known is *Vanda coerulea*, which contrasts with most other *vanda* species in being amenable to cultivation in a well-lit,

cosy shade house in Melbourne. It has now been line-bred through many generations to produce brilliant blue flowers as shapely as those of any hybrid.



Cattleya

LIGHT

Light is the most important factor in growing and flowering Cattleyas, whether in a greenhouse or in the home. They can receive direct sun indoors in a South, East, or West window, or direct sun in a greenhouse. Leaves should be a chartreuse-green color; pseudobulbs erect and require no staking.

- In a greenhouse, 50%-70% full sun or about 32,250-53,750 lumens (3,000-5,000 foot-candles) is ideal. Southern climates below the 37th parallel will need to use shade cloth. Northern growers can expose some species to full sun with no consequence.
- Indoors, *Cattleya* should be placed in any window (ideally south-facing) that gets more than 4 hours of direct sunlight to bloom. You cannot sunburn a Cattleya indoors.
- If grown under lights, *Cattleya* should receive more than 3000 lumens of light to bloom and grow.



TEMPERATURE

Temperature depends on the hybrid/species, but in general, *Cattleya* are happy with 55F-72F (12.7C-22.2C) nights and 70F-85F (21.1C-29.4C) days. Seedlings should have night temperatures a few degrees higher. Higher day temperatures can be tolerated (up to 95F (35C) if humidity, water, air circulation, and shading are increased.

- If growing indoors, there is no need to worry about temperature; room temperature all the time is fine.



WATER

When thinking about water for epiphytes like *Cattleya*, you must keep in mind that they like to have quick wet/dry cycles. *Cattleya* like to go dry between waterings but like to be immediately watered when their media hits dryness. Always use lukewarm water, as water temperature below 50F (10C) may injure plants, as will hard water or water softened by the addition of salts.

- If growing in a greenhouse, you should adjust your watering so that the plants have time to dry before the next watering. Mounted cattleyas may require additional watering in warm/hot conditions.
- Indoors, *Cattleya* should be grown potted, and watered from the top. Otherwise they can be taken to the shower or sink and be watered, drip dry, then be placed back. The frequency will depend on how fast it takes for the media to dry in your conditions.



HUMIDITY

Humidity for *Cattleya* is a bonus but is not necessary for growing these well. Remember that humidity is an anti-dryness factor. If you raise the humidity, the plant will be slightly more robust, but not incredibly so.

- In a greenhouse, air should always be moving around the plants to prevent fungal or bacterial disease, especially if high humidity or cool temperatures exist.
- Indoors, as long as the *Cattleya* are well-watered and frequently watered, you do not need to worry about humidity.



FERTILIZE

Fertilize on a regular schedule. Use ½ to ¼ strength of a normal dose regularly when plants are actively growing. A higher nitrogen formulation (such as 30-10-10) is recommended during active growth. In autumn, or after growth slows, fertilizer should be reduced or

eliminated for the winter. Some growers use a high-phosphorus formula in the spring to promote flowering.



POTTING

Potting is necessary when you first get the plant, if the rhizome of the plant protrudes over the edge of the pot, or if the potting medium starts to break down and drain poorly (usually after 2 to 3 years). If you see new roots or shoots just starting to grow, that is the best time to repot. Otherwise, you will have to wait until after flowering. Mature *Cattleya* are usually potted in coarser potting material than are seedlings. Until a plant has at least six mature pseudobulbs, it generally should be repotted into a larger pot and not divided. If dividing a plant, three to five pseudobulbs per division are required. Select a pot that will allow for approximately two years of growth (usually a 2-3 inch (5–8 cm) larger diameter pot) before crowding the pot.

- If growing in a greenhouse, use medium to coarse orchid bark mix. No sphagnum is necessary, except for perhaps the smallest of seedlings.
- If growing indoors, you will want to mix about $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{3}$ of sphagnum to either fine or medium grade orchid bark mix (which is bark+perlite+charcoal). Alternatively, planting into 100% treefern fiber works well with plastic pots indoors.

OTHER

Cattleya usually bloom once a year, though through hybridization, some hybrids can bloom multiple times a year. Most are fragrant, unless there are certain *Laelia* or *Sophranitis* in the background. *Cattleya* are the most succulent of the orchids (besides *Eulophia*), and you will also see other closely related genera lumped in with them for their ability to be hybridized or their similarity in care.

Thanks to American Orchid Society

ORCHID SHOWS 2025

Show	Date/Time	Venue
Melbourne Eastern Orchid Society	Sat 7 June 9-4, Sun 8 12-4	Burwood Heights Uniting Church, 347 Blackburn Rd, Burwood East
Geelong	Sat 28 June 9-4, Sun 29 June 10-3	Christ Church Hall, Cnr. Moorabool and McKillop Streets, Geelong
Country Challenge	Sat 5 July 12.00-4, Sun 6 July 9-3	Horsham Showgrounds, McBryde Street, Horsham
Bayside	Sun 20 July Shopping Centre hours	Endeavour Hills Shopping Centre, Cnr Matthew Flinders Av & Heatherton Rd, Endeavour Hills

Gippsland	15 Aug -16 Aug Shopping Centre Hours	Mid-Valley Shopping Centre, Princes Highway
OSCOV	Fri 28 Aug -Sun 29 Aug 9am-4pm	'KCC Park', 655 Western Port Highway, Skye
Sale & District	Sat 06 Sept 9.00 -4.00, Sun 07 Sept 10-3	VRI Hall, Pettit Drive (Opposite the Sale Railway Station)
MPOS	Fri 12 Sept – Sun 14 Sept bunnings Hours	Cnr McMahon's Rd and Gertrude St Frankston
South Gippsland	Fri 12 September, 9.30 -4.30, Sat 13, 9.30-4	Wonthaggi Workmen's Club, 75 Graham Street, Wonthaggi
Cymbidium Orchid Society	Sat 13 Sept 9-4, Sun 14 Sept 9-4	Mt Waverley Community Centre. Miller Crescent, Mt Waverley
NEMOS	Sat 13 Sep, 9-4 Sun 14 Sep 10-4	Marwal Centre, 9-11 Marwal Avenue, Balwyn North
Southern Suburbs	Sat. 20 Sept 10 – 4 Sun. 21 Sept 10 - 4	NG Wishart Hall, 964 Nepean Hwy, Moorabbin
Mid-Murray	Sat 20 Sept 10-4, Sun 21 Sept 10-3	Kerang Memorial Hall, Nolan Street Kerang
West Gippsland	Sat 20 Sept 9-4, Sun 21 Sept 9-12	Anglican Church Hall, Cnr. Princes Way & Francis Ave, Drouin.
Geelong	Sat 20 Sept 9-4, Sun 21 Sept 10-3	Christ Church Hall, Cnr. Moorabool and McKillop Streets
Stawell	Friday 26 Sept 10 -5 Sat. 28 Sept 10-4 Sat 27 Sept 10-4	Stawell Entertainment Centre, Town Hall 117 Main St. Stawell
Goulburn Valley	Sat 27 Sep, 9-4 Sun 28 Sep 10-3	Mooroopna Mechanics Hall, 41 McLennan St., Mooroopna
Berwick	Sat 27 Sept 9-4, Sun 28 Sept 9-4	Senior Citizens' Hall, 112 High Street, Berwick
Maroondah	Sat 27 Sep, 9-4 Sun 28 Sep 9-3	Parkmore Primary School, 38 Jolimont Rd, Forest Hill
Warrnambool	Sat 4 Oct Sept 10-4, Sun 5 Oct 10 – 3	Our Lady Help of Christian Hall , 28 Selby Rd, Warrnambool
MEOS	Sat 4 Oct, 9-4, Sun 5 Oct, 12-4	Burwood Heights Uniting Church, 347 Blackburn Rd, Burwood East
Ringwood/Yarra Valley	Sat 4 Oct 9-4, Sun 5 Oct 9-4	Keystone Hall 20 Civic Square Croydon 3136
Gippsland	Fri 3 Oct. Sat 4 Oct. Centre Hours	Mid-Valley Shopping Centre, Princess Highway
Bendigo	Fri 3 Oct 1-4, Sat 4 Oct. 10-3	Truscott Reserve 18 Murdock St California Gully

Colac	Sat 11 Oct 9-4, Sun 12 Oct 10-4	Colac Show Grounds Cnr. Bruce St & Princess Hwy
Cobden	Sat 18 Oct 10-4, Sun 19 Oct 10-4	Civic Hall, Victoria Street
Ringwood/Yarra Valley Orchid Society	Sat 18 Oct 9- 4, Sun 19 Oct 9-3	Public Hall, 590 Warburton Highway, Seville
Ballarat	Fri 17 Oct 12-5, Sat 18 10 – 4 Sun 20 10-3	Cooinda Community Centre 10 Learthmonth Rd Wendouree
MPOS	Fri. 17 Oct- 19 Oct, Bunnings Hours	Bunnings Mornington 1100 Nepean Highway Mornington
Bayside	Sat 25 Oct 9 - 5 Sun 26Oct 9 - 4	Cranbourne Public Hall, 166-168 South Gippsland Hwy
Ringwood / Yarra Valley Orchid Society	Sat 1 Nov 9-4, Sun 2 Nov 9-3	Keystone Hall, Keystone Hall Civic Square, Croydon
Bairnsdale Sarc Show	Sat 8 Nov 9-4, Sun 9 Nov 10-3.30	Paynesville Community Centre 55 The Esplanade Paynesville

LAST THOUGHTS

What did the mitten say to the hand? I've got you covered.

What do you call a cold thief? A brrrrr-glar.

Why did the snowman hold up his arms? He was told to freeze.

What did the black ice ask the car? Wanna go for a spin?

What happens when a mosquito lands on a snowman? He gets frostbite.

If Undeliverable Return to:
The Hon. Secretary,
Maroondah Orchid Society Incorporated
P.O.Box 5076, Ringwood. Vic. 3134

NEWSLETTER



Collectors Corner/Garden World - You can get 10% off some items within the store by showing either your membership badge or membership card.

DISCLAIMER

Maroondah Orchid Society Incorporated, Executive and Committee will not take any responsibility for the results of any action taken on advice given or views expressed by any member or invited speaker at any meeting or show. Views and opinions in this Newsletter by authors of articles do not necessarily reflect the views and opinions of Maroondah Orchid Society Incorporated or its Executive or Committee.