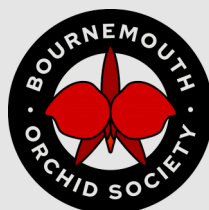


Top Orchid

Winter 2022



Bournemouth Orchid Society



Programme 2022/2023

Friday, 27th January

Professor Andy Jones

- Growing orchids under lights
(via Zoom at the BNSS)

Saturday, 25th February

Spring Show

- Allendale Community Centre
Hanham Road, Wimborne, Dorset BH21 1AS

17th - 19th March

BOS at the RHS Wisley Show

Saturday, 18th March

Coach trip to the RHS Wisley Show

Friday, 31st March

Saul Walker

My World of Orchids

- Front cover: *Dendrobium cumulatum*
- All Photographs and artwork by Marius Grzelik unless otherwise stated.
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Editor's Page

Well, another year is coming to an end and it was a good one too. Our Show in February was one of the best shows in many years. We went to Wisley, Malvern, and New Forest. Our Autumn Show turned out to be a good show also, but no matter where we went to exhibit our orchids, they were always admired by the visitors or other societies. It was also great to see old friends who we didn't have a chance to meet in the past two years. The Orchid Societies Nationwide had their shows as well. I know that they were also very well received by the orchid growers as well as new orchid enthusiasts who have only just started their orchid journey, or shall I say "orchid madness"? The year ahead already looks very promising and we look forward to even more success.

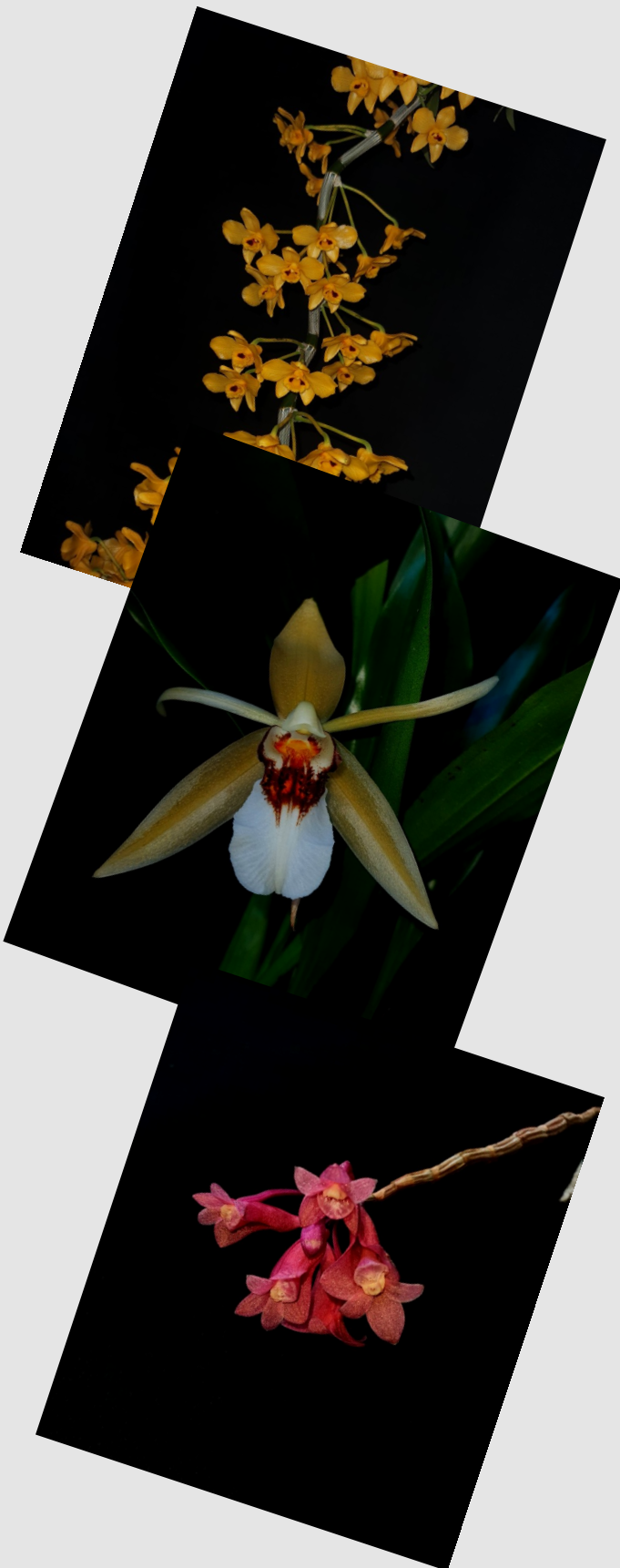
As we approach the end of the year and the last edition of Top Orchid 2022, this is also the time for Christmas Wishes.

I wish everyone a wonderful time with your loved ones, families and friends. I hope this Christmas is full of joy, and happiness. May the New Year bring, peace and prosperity. Wishing you a joyous 2023!

Marius Grzelik

Pictures:

Dendrobium chrysanthym, *Coelogyne lawranceana* and *Dendrobium lawesii*



Dendrobium Hibiki



I hope you agree with me that Mary is an excellent orchid grower. I always enjoy seeing Mary's orchids at our shows or monthly meetings and I'm sure I am unanimous in this. Mary kindly agreed to share with us how she grows her orchids and especially the *Dendrobium Hibiki* for which she has won many trophies.

By: **Mary Pharaoh**

I have failed to find why this beautiful orchid is called Hibiki except that it is a Japanese word which translates into English as echo. There is also a Japanese whisky called Echo, implying a harmonious blend so perhaps this hybrid name implies a harmonious blend of the parents!

Prior to explaining how I grow my *Dendrobium Hibiki* I would like to consider the parent orchid information as this gives strong clues as to how to choose the conditions for growing your own plant.

Den. Hibiki is a primary hybrid between two similar plants from Papua New Guinea and surrounding islands and they are: *Dendrobium bracteosum* & *Dendrobium laevifolium*.

Den. laevifolium is a mini-miniature, cold to warm growing epiphyte found on the East Coast of New Guinea and surrounding islands, on mossy, lichen-covered, low-lying branches above damp ground in the rainforest at elevations often higher than 2,000 meters. The canopy gives shade all year but the orchids are still exposed to bursts of strong sunshine when it's windy. Rainfall is high, with slightly drier winters but with high humidity all year round. Throughout the year the average day temperature is 21°C - 22°C and at nights around 13°C -14°C. This daily drop is important for flowering.



Den. bracteosum is a small to medium epiphyte found in similar habitats but on the North and West coasts of New Guinea. However, it grows mainly at sea level but can be found growing up to 700m in damp but warmer conditions than *Den. laevifolium*.

Both habitats have heavy rainfalls and high humidity all year round with a slightly drier winter. Also, both *bracteosum* and *laevifolium* have very long flowering seasons, especially *Den. laevifolium* which flowers continuously and has bigger but fewer flowers.

The morphology of the two species is almost identical. The colour of the flowers varies from lemony, almost white, pale pink through to bright pink and red. The canes are erect, plump, club-shaped, tapering at each end and covered by a papery sheath. The leaves are oblong bright green and tapering. *Dendrobium laevifolium* only has 2 leaves, sometimes with darker colouring along the central vein and margins. *Dendrobium bracteosum* has up to 7 alternating leaves. Both are varying-ly deciduous in the spring. The inflorescence of both *Dendrobiums* arises from the apex & nodes of the leafless canes. Both orchids continue to produce new growths throughout the year, giving a plant, which at any time has growths of varying ages.

My *Dendrobium Hibiki* culture and conditions

Introduction



Dendrobium Hibiki is a very successful cross giving it a wide tolerance of temperature from cool to hot as well as high tolerance of light. This makes it suitable for the UK climate with seasonal and diurnal variation of temperature and light. Hibiki loves water but it needs good drainage [it can receive slightly less water in the short, drier, winter break but it must never dry out]. Maintaining a high humidity all year round is also important. As it grows continually and produces new growths all year it is a hungry plant, needing fertilizer all year with slightly less in the short winter.

The flowers are a stunning bright pink/purple/red. They appear from late spring at the apex of leafless canes and can last late into the winter or even longer. Mature canes lose their leaves, usually in the spring. This can be rather alarming until one is familiar with this pattern. I and another member of the Society bought our young plants at an Autumn sale and in the Spring, we noticed the leaf drop, so we thought that the plants were dying! However, the new glossy green shoots rapidly grew with the increasing light level. As the plant matures the deciduous phase is less dramatic as there will be more young shoots already up to a few inches in length. I have also noted reddish colouring of the leaves especially along the central vein and edges. At first, I thought that this implied that my Hibiki was receiving too much light, until I realised that this is a feature of the parent; the *Den. laevifolium*!

How I grow my *Dendrobium Hibiki*

I grow this orchid in a North facing conservatory with some sun in the morning on the East side and sun on the West side in the later part of the day. I have blinds on the entire roof and on the West facing windows. The ceiling blinds are closed from early spring to early autumn. The window blinds are closed in the summer according to the time of day and weather. All the blinds are open in the Winter to optimise light. I rely totally on the natural light and do not have any grow lights.

Temperature and ventilation

In the Summer: Days between 17°C and 30°C, Nights between 15°C and 20°C.

In the Winter: Days usually between 15°C and 22°C, Nights between 13°C and 16°C.



To keep within these parameters in the warm weather the two doors and windows are open wide in the day but less at night. As it gets cooler, they are open less but even now as I write on November 14th, it is unusually mild, the windows are slightly open all day to provide ventilation with damp, cool air. At night the windows are partially closed in the summer but fully closed in the winter. The conservatory has underfloor heating set to come on at 15°C but dips down to 12°C during cold spells, but the temperature could be lower on the window sills. I have a min/max thermometer on both the inner part of the room and on the window sills which I recalibrate daily.

Ventilation is helped by natural drafts created by open windows. For most of the year the door into the house is open for my 2 cats! I have a revolving, upright tower fan which I place in the centre of the room whenever all the windows and doors are shut and occasionally in very hot weather as in this summer.



Light & Shading

My Hibiki gets maximum light during the shorter days of the year by opening all the blinds and placing the plant on the West side of the room. In the summer I avoid direct sun on my Hibiki by moving it further towards the North aspect and shading with taller plants as well as the blinds down during the afternoon giving shaded sunlight.

I have considered grow lights but as the conservatory is also a living part of the house for both of us and the cats, we feel they would be too intrusive!

Growing medium

I grow my *Dendrobium* Hibiki in a black plastic pot with a one-inch layer of polystyrene pieces at the bottom for drainage and filled up with medium to large pre-soaked bark with a small amount of perlite. This allows good drainage and spaces for the roots to grow into. When repotting I make sure that the plant is securely anchored.

Re-potting

My plant is about 5 years old and I re-potted it when bought and only once since. I am planning to repot this *Dendrobium* very soon as the canes have reached the edges, but Hibiki certainly does not like to be overpotted. Although it is still looking pretty, I will also remove all the flowers. This should help regain its strength for next year. Last year I left the flowers, which were still looking good until the spring when the new inflorescences were already appearing! I have decided that it is not a good idea for the plant to be providing energy for the previous year's flowers when it needs the energy for the new season.



Watering & Fertilizing

When I water my Hibiki I stand the plant in a saucer for 24 hrs. This provides a good wetting allowing the large bark time to absorb water but the actual roots are protected by the polystyrene pieces. I water my Hibiki weekly in the summer with fertiliser at 400mcs and during the short winter days 2 weekly at 300mcs. I use rain water from a water butt and Rain Mix as the fertilizer. If the humidity drops too low, I will again stand it in some water being careful not to go more than 1inch up from the bottom. I also spray the Hibiki with a simple hand sprayer, frequently in the summer but less in the winter. It does not damage the leaves or flowers providing there is good ventilation.

Conclusion

I am attaching three photos taken today - one showing my Hibiki about to be deflowered and re-potted and two views of my conservatory from different directions.

The conservatory is hexagonal and measures 2.4m x 2.7m. It has: window sills around the outside, a double tiered stand, a tall stand with 5 shelves, a trellis for hanging plants and a *Bougainvillea* which is useful for summer shading but its growth needs to be curtailed! I do not have any automatic humidifiers or opening systems for blinds or windows but just a feel for what is needed. I hope!



Terrestrial orchids

“Ridiculous to Sublime”

Mike Powell 26th August 2022

Report: Marius Grzelik

Pictures: Mike Powell

Every time I look at my orchids, I imagine that they grow on trees in the tropics, but that’s not always the case as Mike Powell pointed out at his talk about terrestrial orchids: “Outside the tropics orchids don’t always grow on trees, so due to lack of tropical habitats many orchids will also grow in the ground”.

There are many terrestrial orchids, some grow from tubers, some grow from pseudobulbs above or below ground. Both tubers and pseudobulbs store food and water.

One example of a tuberous orchid is: *Orchis provincialis* which grows from underground tubers and is found in Europe. Tubers help the orchid to survive seasonal weather changes, such as hot summers or cold winters, they will start growing again when conditions are right.

Peristeria elata is a good example of a terrestrial orchid which grows from pseudobulbs and it’s known for its common name: Dove orchid.

Some terrestrial orchids grow from fleshy roots E.g. *Sarcoglottis ventricose* found in Paraguay. The roots of this orchid also store food.

Other terrestrial orchids grow from creeping underground stems called rhizomes; E.g. *Epipactis gigantea* which will tolerate many different conditions.



Some of the terrestrial orchids grown by Mike can be found in Europe and they can make excellent garden plants. British native orchid: *Dactylorhiza* (Marsh Orchid) is one of them - it needs moist conditions and will spread and naturalize when conditions are right, it can also appear spontaneously in gardens. Mike even found one self-sown in a tub of lilies. Another British native is *Orchis mascula* with very attractive spotted leaves, which loves chalky conditions.

Dactylorhiza fuchsii

Here are some names of other terrestrial orchids found in Europe: *Orchis simia* known as Monkey Orchid, *Ophrys Bombyliflora* known as Bumble Bee Orchid, *Ophrys fusca*, *Gennaria diphylla* or *Himantoglossum hircinum* – which according to Mike smells like a Billy goat.

Mike also grows terrestrial orchids found in Australia or Asia

My favourite is *Diuris longifolia* – it's a tuberous terrestrial orchid which will be dormant for some parts of the year. Others: *Pterostylis curta*, *Cypripedium formosanum* found in Taiwan and can be successfully grown in our gardens, *Cymbidium goeringii* – found in China and Japan, *Pleione grandiflora* – terrestrial orchid which forms pseudobulbs and will be dormant for some parts of the year. *Calanthe tricarinata* and *hancockii* – both found in Japan and commonly used in hybridization to produce very attractive hybrids.



Diuris longifolia



Pterostylis curta



Pleione grandiflora



Calanthe striata

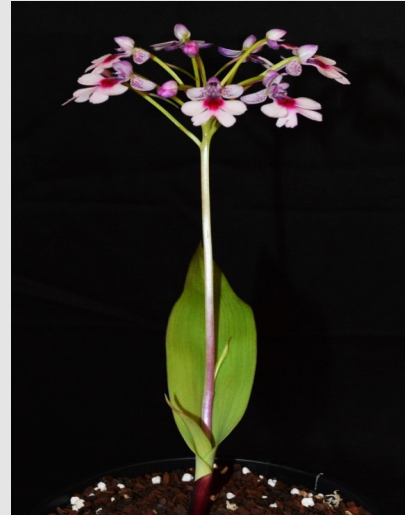
Calanthe striata – also my favourite, this orchid is very hardy and can be grown outside but needs to be protected from too much rain. Unfortunately, all *Calanthes* are very prone to virus infections, so any tools used to do cuttings from these orchids need to be sterilized.

Virkon, can be bought as tablets to be dissolved in water is the sterilizing solution that Mike uses and recommends.

There are also terrestrial orchids in Mike's collection found in Africa.

The most popular are Disas but there are others E.g. Very attractive *Cynorchis guttata* a tuberous orchid native to Madagascar, as well as *Eulophia guineensis* and *euglossa* or *Bonatea speciosa*.

Cynorchis guttata



Other terrestrial orchids found in South America – these are acidic loving orchids found in a wide range of habitats and conditions, such as tropical lowland to alpine or Mediterranean.

In Mike's collection: *Stenorrhynchos speciosum*, *Sacoila lanceolata* found in Mexico and Central America, flowers on this orchid appear in the spring before the leaves. *Cyclopogon elatus* with very attractive leaves, *Pelaxia weberbauri*, *Warrea warreana* or *Acanthephippium mantinianum* described by Mike as: "a real orchid prima donna" – warm growing orchid with fragrant flowers endemic to the Philippines.

I truly enjoyed Mike's presentation, so hopefully everyone who couldn't attend the meeting in August will find this report interesting.

RECIPES FOR TERRESTRIAL ORCHID COMPOSTS – prepared by Mike

A BASIC TERRESTRIAL MIX

3 parts heat sterilised loam or John Innes No 2

3 parts coarse gritty sand or 3-6mm potting grit ('Melcourt 'is good)

2 parts beech or oak leaf mould rubbed through a sieve. or, you can use a peat free compost based on composted wood (Rub it through a sieve to remove 'bits')

1 part of composted pine bark (Burnham nurseries do a good moist make)

10ml of bone meal or other organic fertiliser per 10l of mix

WOODLAND TERRESTRIAL MIX

- 2 parts John Innes No 2
- 2 parts beech/oak leaf mould passed through a sieve
- 1 part sphagnum moss peat
- 1 part grit sand or potting grit
- 10ml of bonemeal or other organic fertiliser per 10l of mix

AUSTRALIAN TERRESTRIAL MIX

- 2 parts coarse gritty sand
- 1 part John Innes No 2 ericaceous
- 1 part 6 mm bark
- 10 ml fish blood and bone meal per 10 l of mix

DISA MIX

- 1-part dried sphagnum moss rubbed through a sieve
- 1-part perlite
- add sufficient acidic rainwater to make the compost barely moist
- using this mix i feed at between 100 – 200 millisiemens (but no stronger!)

Another good recipe is:

- 1-part Seramis granules
- 1-part sieved Perlite
- 1-part fine seedling bark
- 1-part multipurpose peat free or ericaceous compost, depending on the species.

If you need to make up an alkaline compost add half a part of crushed shell as sold for poultry.

All these recipes are meant as a guide only and you should experiment to find what suits you best.



“Jobs for the season - Winter”

Report: **Ken Griffiths**

Winterisation of Orchids

Like it or not when it comes to looking after our orchid plants in the approach to and during the winter months can be quite a challenge. This is true in the Northern Hemisphere not only in respect of watering, light levels, temperature requirements but also whether the particular plants that you own need a winter rest or, albeit their metabolism slows, some will continue to grow. I could not possibly hope to cover all scenarios in this edition of Top Orchid but hope to cover most of the basic rules that I try to follow. As the internet now has a vast amount of detail on individual genera requirements in all aspects of orchid care, I would refer you to look up the specific needs that your particular plant might have. Here I can only give you overall general hints on what you should be aware of. Also, of course, it depends if you are growing on a windowsill in your home, a conservatory or have the luxury (and expense) of a greenhouse devoted solely to your plants.



A good proportion of our members I know grow very successfully on windowsills and there are some basic rules that you will need to follow no matter what genera you are looking after. Orchid growth in winter tends to slow down due to light restrictions and intensity and consequently plants metabolism will slow and they will need less water and fertilizer. The best place position-wise for them is by a south or east facing window with indirect sunlight. Do not place near or above a direct heat source like a radiator or heat fan and to maintain humidity around the plant to reduce desiccation it is a good idea to have them on a tray of moist hydroleca or the like.

Light mist spraying with rain water early in the morning with a weak concentration of a proprietary fertiliser can be very beneficial of course avoiding any water build up on the leaves or in the crowns of *Phalaenopsis* for instance. Do not have them standing in water as this will encourage root rot and drafts can be lethal.



If you can arrange it an inexpensive fan for air movement is great for avoiding stale conditions which encourage pests and diseases to flourish. Fans can also help maintain CO2 levels around your plants. Further, should you wish to get more sophisticated, then the use of grow lights can be very beneficial where you can control day light lengths and intensity. Again, there are very useful tips on the use of grow lights on the internet. Humidifiers can play a big role too and keeping humidity levels at about 60/70% is a bonus provided you are not too worried about rotting your furniture and curtains but this is more practical if you have a Conservatory or greenhouse situation.

Keep an eye out for bugs and leaf rot and have a Cinnamon pot handy!!!! Works wonders if you apply it after you have removed the offending area of disease .



It is a real worry and consideration these days about heating costs but as a general rule if you can maintain temperatures no lower than 50°F (10°C) and plants away from frost prone glass than all should be well. Again, as a general rule for those plants that do not need a winter rest E.g. *Phalaenopsis* and *Paphiopedilums* then watering twice a month with fertilising once should suffice. Fertilisers should be high in Potassium and low in Nitrogen at this time of the year NPK 10-5-20 or thereabouts. Moving onto collections kept in greenhouses then a lot of what applies to windowsill culture in terms of heating, light, watering and fertilising applies here also depending on what groups of plants you have. It is very important to achieve a balance between heat conservation and light levels. We all know to make sure our insulation should be checked avoiding any drafts and consequent heat loss and very importantly that whatever heating system you employ that it is in 100% satisfactory operational condition.



Always a good idea to have an alternative heating plan in case of extended power failures as if the electric goes down so does your gas heating!!! I have a couple of paraffin heating stoves always filled up and easily accessible in case of disasters.

I also suggest that good light levels should be maintained particularly for high light lovers like *Cattleyas* and *Vandas* and shading should have been removed to achieve this end. Many very successful growers now rely on artificial lighting for up to 14 hours a day during the winter months to achieve optimum results. Always buy approved lighting products which, whilst they can be more expensive, there are many cheap lights on the market which can be very short lived and unreliable. Constantly growing plants need light to photosynthesise no matter what time of year and I suffered badly this year by having too much shading on in the summer months resulting in very poor flower production. Use of humidifiers controlled by humidistats can be very beneficial and I keep my levels at 70%. This reduces the need for so much watering and the dangers that can present if one is careless! Also, I run several fans to keep the air buoyant and prevent stale air build up. Keep an eye on pest build up in particular scale and mealy bugs as they can still be active even at this time of year. I find a 50% mix of rainwater with 50% rubbing alcohol with a little Neem oil seems to work. I am currently experimenting using Hotbox Sulphur vaporisation units for 2 hours a day three times a week. I also early in the morning like to mist spray lightly with SB Plant invigorator which is also a pest controller. Overwatering is the curse of all orchid growers, so avoid doing it, say the day before particularly cold weather is forecast and only water when the pots appear to be drying out and feel light when lifted. I hope you find some of these tips useful. Good luck.



Autumn Show 2022

24th September 2022

Report: **Lynn Smith**



Our Autumn Show Day dawned bright and clear and turned out to be a very nice day and the numbers through the door bore witness to that as well.

My journey with Alan was very good despite the predicted problems owing to the road works causing diversions on the day. We had decided to only use one car this time so I drove to his house and left my car there before we completed the onward journey in his camper van.

The show table was not heaving with entries but there was a respectable number and our President Allan Burdis had brought a good selection of his own flowering orchids for display only on the day. I will never tire of seeing the different variety of orchids that Allan produces from his greenhouse.

Some of Allan Burdis' orchids



The judging was late to start but was completed very efficiently. Strangely, this time, there were a couple of classes on which the Judges could not make a unanimous decision so a referee judge was needed but we got there in the end. The final result was approved by everyone concerned and congratulations must go to all who entered their plants on the day.

Judging team

There were some beautiful orchids on display but it would appear that our members were all having the same problem and they just did not have the normal selection available in flower, that they would expect to at this time of the year. This could only have been down to the heatwave that we had endured during the summer months which led to a hose pipe ban in most counties this year. Rain water was non-existent by this time in water butts because of the drought like conditions. I personally had a problem with buds blasting on a few orchids in the heat. My Dracula orchids in particular suffered and the foggers were running non-stop during the day.

There was a queue in the foyer of visitors wanting to get into the hall and spend their money. There followed a steady stream for most of the afternoon and judging by the few plants left on the traders' tables business was very brisk for them.

We had Burnham Orchids along with Laurence Hobbs and Trey Sanders from Orchid Botanics who did very brisk trade on the day and Steve Neville was also present with his pots for sale as well as working at his potter's wheel. The variety that he produces is excellent.

We do seem to be experiencing ongoing problems with the catering and the vibe is that the choice and service leaves a lot to be desired. Cold coffee was served on more than one occasion and they just do not seem to be able to deal with the challenges that our show poses. We were thrilled with the success of the day however and could not have asked for more.

Thanks have to go to our Show Team headed by Chris Broomfield, which means we have a smooth-running show on the day and that is down to his team and the work and effort they put in beforehand and on the day. Without them we could not have a show. Every effort goes in to ensure that things go ahead as planned.

All I can say now is "See you at the next one in 2023".



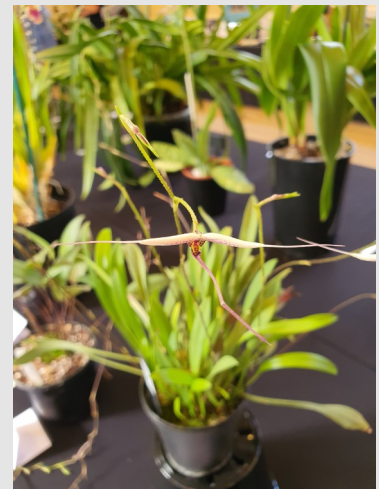
Some of the orchids at the Autumn Show



Colmanara Wildcat 'Bobcat'



Stenoglottis longifolia x fimbriata



Scaphosepalum gibberosum



Dendrochilum abbreviatum



Cattleya Noid hybrid



Dendrobium infundibulum
Dendrobium Biwa Red Rose
Dendrobium polysema x aberrans



Sdamerlycaste costata



Cattleya Weymouth Bay 'Hannah Jane'
Rlc.Hsinying Mariaoki Flamingo and
Bifrenaria auro-fulva



Phragmipedium richteri

Autumn Show 2022 - Results

Prepared by: Glen Jamieson and Marian Grimes

AWARDS FOR CULTURAL EXCELLENCE

NAME:	PLANT AWARDED:
Chris Broomfield	<i>Vanda</i> Lou Sneary
Roger Russell	<i>Cattleya</i> Weymouth Bay 'Hannah Jane'
Chris Broomfield	<i>Miltonia regnellii</i>
Mark Rose	<i>Phalaenopsis</i> Hybrid

CLASS	NAME	PLANT/PLANTS
Class 1	NO ENTRIES	
One <i>Cymbidium</i> species or hybrid Standard or Miniature		
Class 2	1st - Alan Sapsard	<i>Phragmipedium</i> Don Wimber 4N
One Slipper Orchid Hybrid		
One <i>Paphiopedilum</i> / <i>Phragmipedium</i> hybrid		
<i>Cypripedium</i> and <i>Mexipedium</i>	2nd - Ken Griffiths	<i>Phragmipedium</i> Ainsworthii
Class 3	1st - Sally Mill	<i>Phragmipedium richteri</i>
One Slipper Orchid Species		
One <i>Paphiopedilum</i> / <i>Phragmipedium</i> species		
<i>Cypripedium</i> and <i>Mexipedium</i>		

CLASS	NAME	PLANT/PLANTS
Class 4 One Oncidinae Species Hybrid	1 st - Alan Sapsard	Colmanara Wildcat 'Bobcat'
	2 nd - Nick Fry	<i>Rhynchostele bickoniensis var.sulfureum</i>
	3 rd - Chris Broomfield	<i>Miltonia regnellii</i>
Class 5 One <i>Dendrobium</i> species or Hybrid	1 st - Mary Pharaoh	<i>Dendrobium Hibiki</i>
	2 nd - Lynn Smith	<i>Dendrobium Hibiki</i>
	3 rd - Nick Fry	<i>Dendrobium hellwigianum</i>
Class 6 One <i>Cattleya / Laelia</i> species or hybrid or inter-generic hybrid containing <i>Cattleya</i> or <i>Laelia</i>	1 st - Diane Blackham	<i>Cattleya</i> NoID Hybrid
	2 nd - Roger Russell	<i>Cattleya</i> Weymouth Bay 'Pamela Ann'
	3 rd - Sally Mill	<i>Cattleya</i> Alon
Class 7 One <i>Phalaenopsis</i> species or Hybrid or intergeneric hybrid containing <i>Phalaenopsis</i>	1 st - Chris Broomfield	<i>Phalaenopsis</i> NoID Hybrid
	2 nd - Christine Carter	<i>Phalaenopsis cornu-cervi</i>
	3 rd - Marian Grimes	<i>Phalaenopsis</i> NoID Hybrid
Class 8 One orchid hybrid not mentioned above (i.e. Classes 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7)	1 st - Mary Pharaoh	<i>Stenoglottis longifolia X fimbriata</i>
	2 nd - Chris Broomfield	<i>Vanda</i> NoID Hybrid
Class 9 One orchid species not mentioned above (i.e. Classes 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7)	1 st - John Sutton	<i>Dendrobium abbreviatum</i>
	2 nd - Mary Pharaoh	<i>Rossioglossum grande</i>
	3 rd - Chris Broomfield	<i>Vanda</i> Lou Sneary

CLASS	NAME	PLANT/PLANTS
Class 10		
	1st - MARY PHARAOH	<i>Gomesa crispa</i>
Three species Orchids all different		<i>Dendrobium glomeratum</i>
May include those mentioned		<i>Dendrobium hercoglossum</i>
Above in Classes 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7		
	2nd - SALLY MILL	<i>Restrepia condorensis</i>
		<i>Restrepia chocoensis</i>
		<i>Epidendrum cylindrostachys</i>
Class 11		
	1st - MARY PHARAOH	<i>Dendrobium infundibulum</i>
Three hybrids all different		<i>Dendrobium Biwa Red Rose</i>
May include those mentioned		<i>Dendrobium polysema x aberrans</i>
Above in Classes 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7		
	2nd - ALAN SAPSARD	<i>Lycaste Santiago de Gualace</i>
		<i>X Doritaenopsis Kenneth Schubert</i>
		'Blue Angel'
		<i>Phragmipedium Portelet Volcano</i>
	3rd - MARK ROSE	<i>Phalaenopsis</i> NoID Hybrid
		<i>Phalaenopsis</i> NoID Hybrid
		<i>Phalaenopsis</i> NoID Hybrid
Class 12		
	1st - Roger Russell	<i>Bifrenaria auro-fulva</i>
A group of three mixed orchids		<i>Cattleya Weymouth Bay 'Hannah Jane'</i>
Species and hybrids;		Rlc. Hsinying Mariaoki Flamingo
May include those mentioned		
in all Classes above		
	2nd - Alan Sapsard	<i>Masdevallia Bocking</i>
		<i>Phragmipedium Mont Remon</i>
		<i>Sudamerlycaste costata</i>
	3rd - Mary Pharaoh	<i>Dendrobium normanbyense</i>
		<i>Dendrobium hercoglossum x scabrilingue</i>
		<i>Dendrobium wattii</i>

CLASS	NAME	PLANT/PLANT
Class 13	NO ENTRIES	
<p>Novice Class: One orchid species or hybrid. Class restricted to those members who have never been awarded a First at any orchid show.</p>		
Class 14	NO ENTRIES	
<p>One cut orchid flower spike in a vase; must not include any foliage or other material</p>		
Class 15	1st - Marian Grimes	<i>Miltonia regnellii</i>
<p>One window-sill orchid. Any orchid species or hybrid which has been grown in the home (Excluding plants grown in a Wardian case or similar structure.</p>		
Class 16	1st - Nick Fry	<i>Scaphosepalum gibberosum</i>
<p>Pleurothallis</p>		
	2nd - Chris Broomfield	<i>Pleurothallis anfracta</i>
	3rd - Sally Mill	<i>Pleurothallis stricta</i>



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