

The next Meeting of the
Cymbidium Orchid Club of South Australia Inc.
will be held on
Wednesday 22 October 2008
at the
Burnside Community Centre
401 Greenhill Road Tasmore SA

**Meetings are held on the 4th Wednesday
of each month February to November**

Visitors Welcome

Program

- 7.00 pm Auditorium opens, benching of plants & trading table
- 7.15 pm Beginners Class. Note early start time (All Welcome)
- 7.45 pm Viewing of Plants & Popular Vote
- 8.00 pm Official Opening and Presidents Report
- 8.15 pm Seedlings on the Show-bench
- 8.20 pm Panel Discussion
- 9.00 pm Plant Raffle Draw
- 9.15 pm Popular Vote and Judging Results
- 9.30 pm Close of Meeting and Supper.

THE NEW

CYMBIDIUM NEWS

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Australia Inc.

<http://www.cymorchids.com.au>

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**POPULAR VOTE / JUDGES CHOICE—BEST OVERALL /
BEST IN FIRST DIVISION**

Lemon Butter 'Tee Pee'

Grown by Rodney and Lesley Philp

Volume 9 Number 9 October 2008

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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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SUPPER ROSTER 2008

Wednesday 22 October Raelene O'Donoghue / Glenn Stearnes
Wednesday 26 November Geoff Spear / Rosemary Bray

Many thanks to all the volunteers—all meetings now filled!

PROGRAM 2008

Wednesday 22 October Panel Discussion
Wednesday 26 November Justin Priddy from Gympie—Qld

COCSA WEBSITE

Don't forget to check out the COCSA website:

<http://www.cymorchids.com.au>

Type the above into your address bar at the top of your internet provider page or alternatively type in Cymbidium Orchid Club in the search bar. When *Googled* in this way, COCSA is top of the list world-wide.

All the latest information regarding meetings, shows *etc* is on our website as well as articles of interest (which include the judging results for the 2008 National Show), back copies in colour of our Cym News. The winner of *Judges Choice / Orchid of the Night* always appears on the home page in the following month.

At the end of the judging season, all winning cymbidiums will appear on our website in a photo album. This will occur in January 2009.

Just click on *Champion Orchids*.

There are also links to other clubs, businesses and commercial growers.

We are receiving a lot of interest from our website including emails from Egypt, New Zealand, the United States and interstate Australia.

So check it out when you have a spare minute!

NOTICE BOARD

BASKET SUPPER—NOVEMBER MEETING

Last year we had a basket supper at our November meeting as our end of year function.

This proved to be very successful and popular.

We will be doing the same at our last meeting for 2008 so please bring a plate along. Justin Priddy from Queensland will be our speaker so it should be a good meeting all round.

Join us to celebrate another successful year at COCSA.

COFFEE MUGS / PENS

Coffee mugs and Adler Pens are now available at club meetings.

Mugs: \$7.50 each—Pens : \$5.50 each.

WANTED

Don't forget our wanted section. If you're looking for a plant, information, anything (within reason) don't hesitate to contact me and we'll publish your request in the magazine.

Please contact: Peter Hall—pejeh@optusnet.com.au

Telephone: 08 8294 5562 or 0416 179 019



NEUTROG PRODUCTS

- *Strike Back for orchids 20 Kg bag* \$22
- *Sudden Impact for Roses 10 Kg pail* \$23
- *Sudden Impact for Roses 20 Kg bag* \$22
- *Seamungus 20 Kg bag* \$14.50
- *Sudden Impact for Lawns 20 Kg bag* \$24.50
- *Rapid Raiser 20 Kg bag* \$13.50

**Please place your orders and payment with Andrew Nowakowski
(cheques to be made out to COCSA)**

We have commenced taking orders for the second pallet.

**Please Note: all purchases to be picked up from Graham Morris at
Valley Orchids**



PRESIDENT'S REPORT October 2008

With the 2008 show season over for our club, much of the work for 2009 should now be under way with repotting plants showing signs of mix breakdown.

The planting out from compots needs to be done before the summer gets here to avoid stress. If it is left too late, smaller plants will shut down and a complete year will be wasted.

The committee has started to set up the first part of a program for next year to suit growers of all stages, however, should anyone have an idea on something or someone they would like, please let us know.

We are currently attempting to set up a library for the members to borrow books and Jeanne Hall has volunteered to be librarian to start the ball rolling. Should you have any books on orchids and no longer have any use for them pass them on to her so others may read them, it would be appreciated.

Next year's fees have, once again, been held at \$50 as the club is in a reasonable financial position and we feel that no increase is necessary. To maintain continuation of the AOR, fees should be paid in November.

Any member who would like to learn judging please contact Ben Knobben as the club is always looking for people to fill our requirements.

The current committee's term of office come to an end in February, so if you would like to fill a position, nominate and get someone to second, put it in writing and forward to the Secretary. Most people who take part on the committee usually enjoy themselves as well as learning the workings of your club.

Next year's National Show will be held in Springvale, Victoria and more information will be forwarded as soon as it is available.

Wayne Baylis will chair the next meeting, as I will be away.

Ray Brady—President

DISPLAYS

People seem to shy away from setting up a display as they think it requires a lot of effort and artistic talent, when it doesn't require that much at all.

Basically there are two types of displays, those with a theme and those with orchids strategically placed for eye appeal. To obtain balance in non-theme displays, remember that all flowers should be seen so the larger plants should be at the rear and graduating to the smaller plants to the front. To achieve this it sometimes requires the use of stands. These should be hidden so as not to detract from the effect you are trying to obtain.

I have often been told by members that they only have about six plants in flower, so cannot do a display. That is not so. At our normal club meeting we had three different people set up very nice displays in fifteen minutes, using a few props and ferns as a supplement to five orchid plants.

Displays can come in all shapes and sizes and only restricted by ones imagination. Setting up a display with a theme does require a little more imagination. Should you choose to do this then try to select an idea that is simple and build on it.

Over the years I have seen some amazing displays start with an idea such as a maypole with a centre stem and coloured ribbons.

Deane Roesler was a master of displays and balance of his plants and colour. One such display was a stairway to heaven showing the stars and Milky Way. Another with one piece of blue velvet material held on a back wall in the centre and blousing out onto the floor with vases.

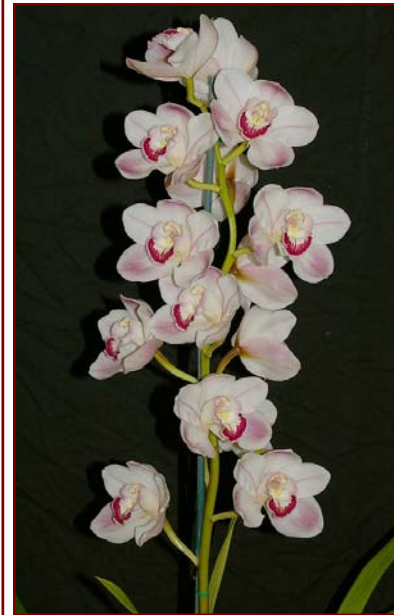
Recently at the National Cymbidium Show in Ararat the theme was one hundred and fifty years of settlement and I am sure that we had more Chinese artefacts in the hall than China. It was very effective.

Western Australia brings cut spikes to all National Shows and has a marvellous record with very artistic ideas.

If a display is done with a theme it must show in some way what that theme depicts, to be judged as such. Too many times I have seen displays credited with a theme and no attempt has been made to show why.

Over the years exhibitors have used dolls, boats, baskets, Olympics, sports and even a waterfall, one could go on and on.

PLANT WRITE UP SEPTEMBER 2008



JUDGES CHOICE—BEST IN
OPEN DIVISION
**Khan Flame 'Rachel' x Valley
Splash**
*grown by: Moss and Rosemary
Bray*

A well presented standard plant grown in a 7 inch pot in pine bark and perlite.

It was judged as other colour and was very much Valley Splash Awesome with 15 flowers on a very tall spike.

JUDGES CHOICE—SECOND
DIVISION
Cleo's Melody 'Freakout'
grown by: Des and Hazel Alsop



Well grown with 3 spikes in an 8 inch pot.

4 bulbs with one new growth on a lovely looking, healthy plant.

Approximately 12 flowers per stem.

SECOND DIVISION

Small Standard Pink First Prize	Valley Champion 'Gorgeous'	John Moon
Small Standard Pink Second Prize	Narela 'Jennifer Gail'	Des and Hazel Alsop
Small Standard Yellow	Latigo x Balkis 'Dandy'	Laurie and Sue Carter
Small Standard Yellow Second Prize	Marilyn Thomas 'Sunshine'	Des and Hazel Alsop
Small Standard Green First Prize	Heinjus x White Valley	Des and Hazel Alsop
Small Standard Novelty First Prize	Cleo's Melody 'Freakout'	Des and Hazel Alsop
Intermediate Pink First Prize	Dutchman's Fire 'Joshua'	Des and Hazel Alsop

JUDGES CHOICE—BEST OVERALL / BEST IN FIRST
DIVISION / POPULAR VOTE

Lemon Butter 'Tee Pee'

*grown by: Rodney and
Lesley Philp*

Grown in a 10 inch pot.
Three spikes—flowers
(14-6-6).
4 large bulbs, 5 back
bulbs.
Growing in bark and
marble chips.
Clean and well grown.



To all growers, give it a go, if not by yourself then join a mate and don't hesitate to ask members who have been doing this for years, you may surprise even yourself.

Ray Brady

HOW DO YOU KNOW WHEN YOU ARE BECOMING A GRUMPY OLD ORCHID GROWER ...?

(Reprinted from the Cymbidium News—February 1994)

- Everything hurts
- What doesn't hurt ... doesn't work
- The gleam in your eye is the sunlight hitting your bifocals
- You feel like the morning after, but you haven't been anywhere
- Your black book only contains names beginning with Dr.
- You get winded playing cards
- Your children begin to look aged
- You join a health club but do not go
- A dripping tap causes an uncontrollable urge
- You know all the answers but no one asks the questions
- You look forward to a dull evening
- You need glasses to look for your glasses
- You turn out the lights for economy instead of romance
- You sit in a rocking chair but cannot make it go
- You knee buckles but you belt won't
- Your back goes out more than you do
- You put your bra on back to front and it fits better
- Your house is too big and your medicine cabinet is not big enough
- Your birthday cake collapse from the weight of the candles
- You sink your teeth into a steak and they stay there
- You long to be young again but cannot remember why.

WORSE STILL, YOUR KIDS (OR MAYBE GRANDKIDS) START CALLING YOU ... GRUMBLEBUM!

Thanks to Glenn Stearnes for digging up this gem.

The following article has been reprinted as matter of interest. It is just as relevant today as it was when originally written.

**ASEPTIC CULTURE OF CYMBIDIUMS—
by Kevin Western**
*Reprinted from the Cymbidium News—
May 1994*

Cymbidium orchids are available in a wide range of colour, shapes and types from highly coloured pendulous miniature plants and flowers to tall, upright spiking white giants and almost every combination in between. They are affordable, easy to grow and very rewarding. However, the basis for their availability and variability of *Aseptic Culture Practices*.

Why should we have to employ aseptic (sterile) culture techniques to raise orchids from seed? Because decades of experience to date indicates that this is by far the most productive, convenient and controlled way to reliably and repeatedly *guarantee* the germination of orchid seed.

A little theory becomes necessary. Orchids produce diminutive seeds to promote their widespread dispersal on wind and water. Unlike say a maize seed whose embryo is surrounded by a generous reserve of starch and mineral nutrients, sufficient to build quite a seedling without any other nutrient source, the orchid seed is not so equipped to start life.

Nature has designed orchid seed to be comprised basically of an embryo with a droplet of oil for energy contained in a simple seed coat. The seed are intended to germinate only after they are invaded by one of a limited number of very specific fungi known as *mycorrhiza*. When an orchid seed is invaded by an appropriate mycorrhizal fungus, it is literally 'kick started' into life and, drawing on the energy from the oil droplet, becomes a partial parasite, controlling the fungus and drawing the nutrients required for its growth from the fungus.

Early germination of orchid seed in the late

1800s and early 1900s was achieved by sowing seed in and around mature orchid plants hoping that the correct mycorrhizal fungi to germinate the seed were still present in the roots or compost. Some pure cultures of the mycorrhiza were maintained in special culture flasks but the technique was so laborious and exacting as to be unrealistic for cheap, convenient, widespread use.

In the mid 1920s in America, Lewis Knudson reasoned that if he were to provide the basic essential nutrients to orchid seed as were being provided by the fungus, there would be no need to employ fungi to germinate orchids and the process would become more controlled and efficient and more accessible to more people.

It was also realised that such a medium would immediately support and promote the growth of bacteria and fungi which, if present, would over-run the orchid seeds and destroy them. Thus it was realised that an aseptic (sterile) culture process would be essential if seed raising was to be successful.

Practical aspects of aseptic culture of orchids by seed

There are 3 basic, essential components required for the aseptic culture of cymbidium seedlings -

1. Materials and equipment
2. Working environment
3. Technique

To be able to sow seeds or replate seedlings requires medium.

Medium can be prepared using a balance and suitable measures from raw chemical substances according to one of many reliable formulae.

It is also possible to make medium by adding a prescribed volume of distilled water to commercial, dry, pre-packaged media.

FIRST DIVISION

Large Standard Yellow First Prize	Wallacia x Tracey Reddaway 'Caven'	Pauline Hockey
Large Standard Green First Prize	Lemon Butter 'Tee Pee'	Rodney and Lesley Philp
Large Standard Green First Prize	Kelly's Winter 'Bill'	Unknown
Small Standard White First Prize	Joan's 'Charisma'	Silvester Ng
Small Standard Pink First Prize	Karen Anne NG 'Trinity'	Silvester Ng
Small Standard Pink Second Prize	Flaming Pepper 'Lily'	Silvester Ng
Small Standard Red First Prize	Chianti x Top gun	Silvester Ng
Intermediate White First Prize	Showgirl 'Husky Honey'	Rodney and Lesley Philp
Intermediate White Second prize	Valley Flower 'Powder Puff'	Pauline Hockey
Intermediate Pink First Prize	Akebono 'Dural'	Rodney and Lesley Philp
Intermediate Other Colour First Prize	Phar Promise	Pauline Hockey
Miniature Other Colour First Prize	Mary Green	Unknown

.../cont

Intermediate Red First Prize	Allara x Vogrelsang	Gordon and Coralie Hime
Intermediate Brown First Prize	Queen of Hearts 'Dodi'	Helmuth Gerber
Intermediate Pastel First Prize	Tanner's Prima 'Wittenoom'	Helmuth Gerber
Miniature White First Prize	Sarah Jean x Janis Lin 'Passat'	Helmuth Gerber
Miniature Pink First Prize	Trinket x Sarah Jean 'Cordula'	Helmuth Gerber
Miniature Red First Prize	Enterprise Royale x Last Tango	John and Sandra Nicholls
Miniature Red Second Prize	Enterprise Royale x Last Tango	John and Sandra Nicholls
Miniature Green First Prize	Sunshine Falls 'Green Fantasy'	Helmuth Gerber
Miniature Pure Colour First Prize	Sarah Jean 'Little Green'	Malcolm and Gay Hall
Miniature Novelty First Prize	Sarah Jean x canaliculatum 'Spark Sprite'	Mick and Sylvia Dennis
Miniature Other Colour First Prize	Mary Green 'Ern'	Ben Knobben
Miniature Other Colour Second Prize	Plush Canyon 'Strawberry Fields'	Gordon and Coralie Hime
Miniature Other Colour Third Prize	Vivien Hainsworth 'Blue Tiger'	Gordon and Coralie Hime

Any extra additives such as charcoal or banana should be effectively homogenised to a fine, well dispersed suspension using a kitchen vitamiser.

The pH should be checked using pH papers or a modern, cheap, hand held pH meter and adjusted with acid or alkali to between 5.0 to 5.8 as necessary.

The medium can be heated to 94 to 96 degrees C to disperse the agar or may be poured after very thorough mixing into clean flasks, continuing to mix briefly between each pouring. Flasks are then sealed ready for sterilising by heat.

Equipment such as tweezers, knives and scissors and their stands or holders may be cleaned and double-wrapped for sterilising by pressure cooker or autoclave.

Whilst it is possible to sterilise most equipment using bleach, the items must be thoroughly cleansed free from any medium or residue from the previous operation or the bleach may not come in contact with the entire equipment surface and contamination may survive to infect the next operation.

A far better option for disinfecting durable metallic equipment items used between operations is to 'flame' it using a 'metho' or propane flame. The flame should be in a safe location close to but not inside the sterile work station.

Sterilisation of materials and equipment

Flasks of medium may be sterilised by microwaving until just boiled on three successive days allowing the medium to cool quickly between each heat cycle. Such medium should be kept for at least 7 days and be inspected for signs of infection before use.

More commonly and reliably, a household pressure cooker or an autoclave (which is just a purpose-built pressure cooker with sensors, timers and alarms) can be used to sterilise media and equipment. Flasks are placed securely and upright in the

autoclave with lids on and equipment is added as convenient. The aim is to have all contents reach 120 to 121 degrees centigrade and to maintain them at this temperature for 20 minutes. Warming up to temperature and cooling down takes some extra time depending on load size and the autoclave.

Once the sterilising is complete the flasks of medium and packs of tools will be sterile both on the inside and on the outside so it will be important to be scrubbed up and ready to transfer them to the sterile work area when the time comes.

Disinfecting the operator

While the medium and tools are being sterilised in the autoclave, it is convenient and practical for the aseptic operator to scrub up to reduce the density of microbes on the skin of the hands and forearms since these areas will be close to critical sterile sites during later processing. This can be achieved simply by using any of a number of modern, low-allergenic biocidal agents such as Hibitane, Hexol, Chlorhexidine or non-staining povidone iodine products. It is necessary to have the agent in full and concentrated contact with the skin for at least 3-4 minutes to significantly lower the microbe count on the skin. A spray now with 70% alcohol or 70% methylated spirit in water, repeated at 30 minute intervals or less will very much reduce microbes on the skin. Use of sterile, disposable gloves is also extremely beneficial. Gloves should also be sprayed with 70% alcohol at 30 minute intervals during use or after any risky operation such as removal of the hands from the sterile environment.

Sterile operating environment (sterile work station)

Now we have medium and tools being sterilised in the autoclave and the operator is scrubbed ready for work. Our next requirement is to have a sterile environment in which to work.

A cheap and reliable options is to construct a sterile tent or box. It can be made by gluing sheets of Perspex together, a hinged lid, an ultraviolet lamp and arm holes conveniently spaced at the front are essential components.

The box is prepared by spraying all interior surfaces and the air inside with 70% alcohol or 1 in 4 to 1 in 6 dilutions of *White King* and leaving it to sterilise for 10 minutes or more after the holes have been sealed with foil or plastic sheet. Contrary to common practice, it is taboo to have burners of any type in the unit as they create drafts from the hot air and thus result in the introduction of non-sterile room air into the aseptic work area.

Serious operators who anticipate repeated and extensive aseptic culturing activities would do well to consider the purchase of a Laminar-airflow Cabinet. They are more convenient, more spacious and more reliable sterile work stations than sterile boxes. In general they function by taking non sterile room air which they force through sterilising filters into a confined working region. The flow of sterile air clears the working zone of airborne microbes within 10 to 15 minutes and prevents non sterile room air from entering the work zone.

Provided that everything that enters the sterile work zone is sterile both on the inside and outside and provided that we keep our hands or gloves sterile and use good techniques, we will maintain sterility during work.

These units are scrupulously cleaned after each use and are closed off with plastic sheet or a screen when not in use. Also when the unit is not in use, the interior is irradiated continuously with strong ultra violet light to maintain a hygienic state. Prior to using the cabinet, the scrubbed operator will swab the floor and walls with 70% alcohol or methylated spirits.

When the autoclave cycle is completed, the scrubbed operator can transfer the media and packs of equipment direct from the autoclave to the sterile cabinet taking care to avoid contact with non-sterile surfaces. Once in the cabinet the medium will quickly cool and set and equipment will cool enough to be handled.

Sterile Seed

In terms of materials, all we need now is viable cymbidium seed which is free from microbes. This is most commonly obtained by harvesting intact seed pods at 6-12 months from pollination; 7 months being ideal. Seed in intact green pods is extremely likely to be sterile and is regarded as such.

The scrubbed operator should leave gloves on if worn to avoid contact with strong bleach used to process pods.

Firstly trim the remains of the column, petals and sepals to clean the pod and just trim the stem. Scrub the pod with liquid kitten detergent and water using a toothbrush for 30 to 40 seconds to remove waxes, scale insects, mealy bug and some microbes but especially to clear the pod surface of all debris and permit 100% contact of the pod exterior with bleach solution.

Now rinse the pod and brush in cold running water to remove detergent and scrub with 50/50 *White King* in water for 30 to 40 seconds to insure the chlorine solution is pushed into every nook and cranny on the pod surface.

The scrubbed pod is now transferred to 1 in 2 to 1 in 4 dilution of *White King* in water in a screw-capped or bunged container which has just been stored for 2-5 minutes fully immersed in 1 in 2 *White King*. Note the time. Spray the exterior of the container and the hands or gloves with 70% alcohol and place the container with

.../cont

Best Small Standard Seedling	Khan Flame x Valley Splash	Moss and Rosemary Bray
Best Miniature Seedling	Enterprise Voyage x Last Tango	John and Sandra Nicholls

OPEN DIVISION

Large Standard Cream First Prize	Kelly's Winter x Green Grass	Geoff and Lucy Spear
Large Standard Pink First Prize	White Valley 'Tahtra'	Elmore and Pamela Leske
Large Standard Other Colour First Prize	Hamsey Bay 'Masterpiece'	Helmuth Gerber
Small Standard Pink First Prize	Sim's Vision x Dorothea Page	Moss and Rosemary Bray
Small Standard Pink Second Prize	Valley Champion 'Gorgeous'	Elmore and Pamela Leske
Small Standard Other Colour First Prize	Kahn Flame x Valley Splash	Moss and Rosemary Bray
Small Standard Other Colour Second Prize	Sim's Vision Cambridge	Elmore and Pamela Leske
Small Standard Other Colour Third Prize	Kiata x Winter Wonder	John and Sandra Nicholls
Intermediate Pink First Prize	Night Time 'Carraret'	Helmuth Gerber

Cont/...

Monthly Competition Results For 24 September 2008

POPULAR VOTE

Best Overall	Lemon Butter 'Tee Pee'	Rodney and Lesley Philp
Best Large Standard	Lemon Butter 'Tee Pee'	Rodney and Lesley Philp
Best Small Standard	Sim's Vision x Dorothea Paige	Moss and Rosemary Bray
Best Intermediate	Akebono 'Dural'	Rodney and Lesley Philp
Best Miniature	Sarah Jean x canaliculatum 'Spark Sprite'	Mick and Sylvia Dennis
Best Species	lowianum	John and Sandra Nicholls

JUDGES CHOICE

Best Overall	Lemon Butter 'Tee Pee'	Rodney and Lesley Philp
Best in Open Division	Khan Flame x Valley Splash	Moss and Rosemary Bray
Best in First Division	Lemon Butter 'Tee Pee'	Rodney and Lesley Philp
Best in Second Division	Cleo's Melody 'Freakout'	Des and Hazel Alsop
Best Large Standard Seedling	White Valley 'Tahtra'	Elmore and Pamela Leske

Cont/...

the pod into the sterile cabinet. After 10 minutes the pod's exterior will have been sterilised by the chlorine solution and it will be ready to cut open and remove the seed for sowing.

While the pod is sterilising, the operator can unwrap the tools and set them up in stands ready to use. The required number of flasks have their lids carefully removed ready to accept seed.

The pod is removed from bleach using sterile tweezers and is grasped by the stem and revolved and viewed to detect any rough or insect-chewed sites to avoid during cutting. I find the raised bands along the pod where it would split when mature and make transverse cuts near the column end and clear of my fingers at the stem end from one raised band, through the flat band to the next raised band (that is 1/3 of the way around the pod). Next I cut along those raised bands into the pod to carefully life out a wedge of pod with seed attached.

I then use the blade to scrape seed from the pod and into the mother flask, (some operators prefer to use sterile tweezers) and then use the same tool to disperse the seeds more evenly over the surface of the medium. It is wise to sow at least 2 mother flasks as insurance in case one becomes contaminated.

Once sowing has been completed the lids are screwed on firmly and may be removed from the sterile work station. After removal the lid region is protected from the air by a plastic wrap to limit entry of this area by microbes as we will need to return it to sterile circumstances to sub-plate from the mother flask(s) after germination has occurred.

To sub-plate germinated protocorms it is necessary to remove the protective plastic wrap and disinfect the thread region and flask exterior by a spray of 70% alcohol

immediately before placing it in the sterile cabinet. After 10 minutes it should be safe to open the flask to remove and thinly spread sufficient of the protocorms on to new medium. Here it is hoped they will make some roots and leaves and become large and sturdy enough to be replated into counted final replates for sale or one's own use. Again the caps are screwed firmly into place before removal from the cabinet and wrapped with plastic sheet before being placed in the light cabinet to grow.

When spread flasks have grown sufficiently they too are surface sterilised with 70% alcohol, placed in the sterile cabinet and the seedlings are transferred by sterile tweezers into taller flasks in counted 10s or 25s. The final replates are returned to the light cabinet to grow leaves and root systems large enough to permit survival and growth after deflasking.

Always the flasks are identified whether at the seed-sowing stage or at any of the replate stages. At replate stage the labelled mother flask or spread flask is kept together with the replates until they are recorded and labelled. Gordon Brooks has created a series of automatically linked computer programs which take all data from pollination to sowing, replating, sale or deflasking, community pots, repots and sales and generates accounts. The program checks and validates all inputs, generates the required number of labels for flask sown or replated and updates the inventory.

Hopefully some 2-4 years after showing when some of the seedlings have flowered and been awarded we will want to breed with them too or clone them and so the aseptic culture process continues.

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.... pkmclean@arcom.com.au

**Valley Orchids Lot 8 Wheaton
Road McLaren Vale South Australia**
Phone 08 8327 3955 Fax 08 8327 3966
Mobile 0419 823 724

**** New Postal Address ****

P.O. Box 143, McLaren Vale, Sth. Aust 5171
**Open by appointment & Saturday morning
during flowering season**

Lots of new releases & seedlings now available
Including mericlones of National Show Champion 2004 -

Valley Olympic "Pink Perfection"

Email – graham@valleyorchids.com.au

Homepage – valleyorchids.com.au

Tom Burian Orchids

**RSD 87 Lot 25 Heinjus Road
STRATHALBYN 5255**

**NURSERY OPEN WEEKENDS ALL
YEAR ROUND**

**OTHER TIMES BY APPOINTMENT
ONLY.**

LOTS OF NEW RELEASES

**CONTACT TOM BURIAN
ON 0412 391 989**

FOR FURTHER DETAILS.