



Nambour Orchid News

October 2014

Greetings! Greetings!

Articles for the newsletter are very welcome. Please forward to the editor by post or email nambourorchids@gmail.com by the 15th of each month.

Meetings

Business meeting is held on the 4th Saturday of each month at 12.45pm prior to the cultural meeting. All members are welcome to attend the business meeting.

Cultural meeting is held on the 4th Saturday of the month at the Nambour Uniting Church Hall, Coronation Ave., Nambour at 2pm. All members and visitors are welcome.

Plants are to be tabled by 1.30pm for judging

Species appreciation get together is held monthly from February to November at member's homes.

Contact the Secretary for details. All STOCQ members welcome. Bring your flowering species plants, a chair, a cup and a plate to share for afternoon tea.

Cultural meetings & guest speakers

We have a plant sales table at each meeting for members to sell any surplus plants. If you have any that you would like to sell, bring them along, tagged with your name & price so members can purchase them. Members are responsible for their own plants. Plant sale tags are on our website. nambourorchidsociety.com - Go to links/forms

Judges Choice of the Month

Dendrobium chlorostylum Ganep
(Grown by W. & J. Harris)



This is a miniature to small sized epiphyte from southern China and north Vietnam. It is warm to cool growing and carries many blooms on both leafy and leafless stems. The flowers bear a close similarity to those of *D. nobile* but are much smaller. Two or three flowers appear at the nodes of the stem and are about 40mm across.

Our plant grows in a bark mix with added coarse perlite and about 10% charcoal. It receives plenty of water in the growing season and regular fertilising.

Directory of office bearers

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Disclaimer

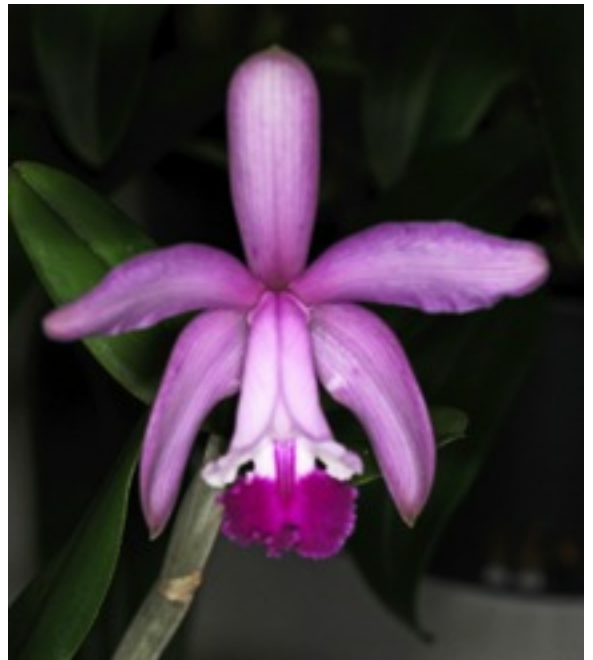
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September 2014 Cultural Meeting —selection of plants benched-hybrid names as per RHS, species names, Kew Monocot list. Grower's name in parenthesis.



Den. Lisa 'Cream,
(A.Mooney)



Cattleya intermedia
(W. Letcher)



Dendrobium teretifolium
(W. & J. Harris)



Oncid. Sweet Sugar
(A. Mooney)



Bulbophyllum sumatranum
(W. Letcher)



Dendrobium hepaticum X Den. fuliginosa
(W. Letcher)

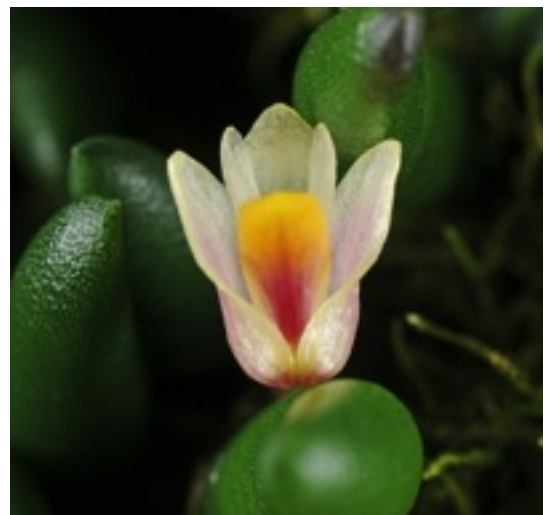
Prize winners at the Glasshouse show. Congratulations to those who participated. Did you know that the society took out third prize in the display section? Well done!

J. Robbins	1st	<i>Rlc.</i> China Dragon
	1st	<i>Lc.</i> Lues Angel Beau
	2nd	<i>Cattleya harpophylla</i>
	3rd	<i>C.</i> Cherry Bee X Dal's Prospect
	3rd	<i>C.</i> Hsinying Excell
	3rd	<i>Phrag.</i> Noirmont
	3rd	<i>Psychopsis papilio</i>
	1st	<i>Aglaonema</i>
	2nd	<i>Aglaonema</i> 'Red Fire'
	3rd	<i>Begonia</i> 'Iron Cross'
J. Robertson	1st	<i>Den.</i> Wonder Nishi
	1st	<i>Oncidium stramineum</i>
	1st	<i>Paphiopedilum Maudiae</i>
	2nd	<i>Paph.</i> Mary Franz Smith
	2nd	<i>Paphiopedilum sukhakulii</i>
3rd	<i>Paph.</i> Fanaticum	
M. & J. Rivers	1st	<i>C.</i> Dendi's Perfection
J. Carlton	3rd	<i>Phalaenopsis amabilis</i>
M. & A. Vlekkert	1st	<i>Cym.</i> Uncle Everett 'Dark Red'
	1st	<i>Dendrobium kingianum</i> 'Red No. 2'
	1st	<i>Sarco.</i> Cherie Snow
	2nd	<i>Sarco.</i> Elizabeth 'On Forevever'
	2nd	<i>Den.</i> Yodogimi 'No. 1'

Also seen at the Sept. cultural meeting meeting:



Bulbophyllum levatii
(W. & J. Harris)

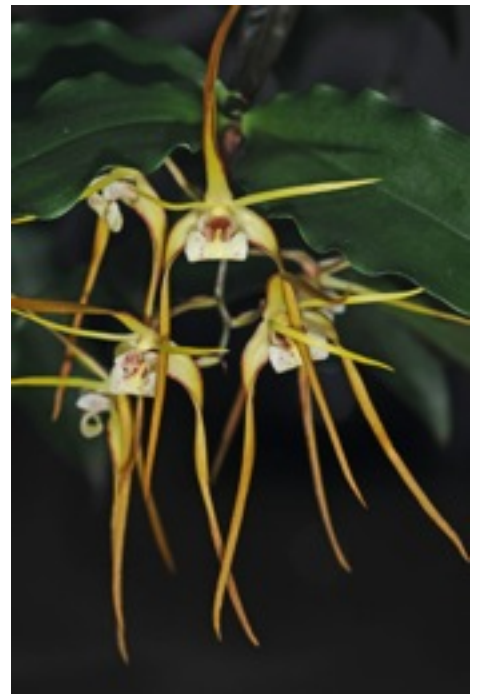


Dendrobium lichenastrum
(W. Letcher)

Native orchid of the month
Dendrobium tetragonum Cunn.



Dendrobium tetragonum var. *tetragonum*



Dendrobium tetragonum var. *melaleucaphilum*,

Allan Cunningham (Botanist & explorer) collected the holotype of this species from Moreton Bay in June 1828. He described it as “an epiphyte hanging loosely from the stems of small trees in dry shaded woods, Moreton Bay”

In this article I will discuss the two varieties which can be found in our region as well as the well known form from North Queensland.

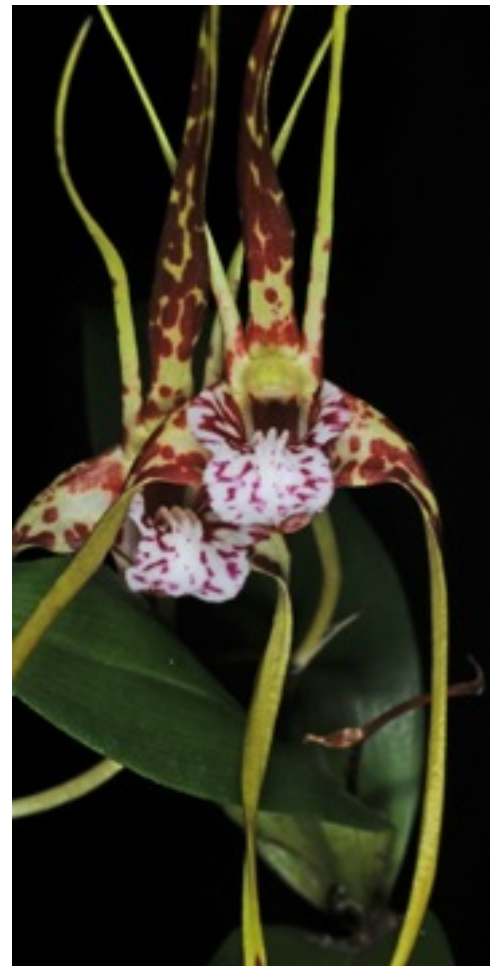
The type form of the species var. *tetragonum* is a widespread and common plant extending from Fraser Is. to near Tomerong just west of Jervis Bay, NSW. It is found from coastal lowlands through to about 1200m and particularly along streams. Flowers are about 30-45mm x 20-40mm, greenish to yellowish with a dark red/brown marginal band. The form illustrated here is a particularly colourful plant.

Dendrobium tetragonum var. *melaleucaphilum* ranges from the Blackdown Tableland through to the Blue Mountains in NSW up to about 450m. It is locally common occurring as an epiphyte but occasionally is found on rocks. It prefers sheltered environments particularly near streams. It commonly is found on paperbark trees in swamps near the coast. Flowers are about 60-80mm x 20-40mm greenish to greenish yellow with occasional red markings. Mid lobe of labellum is broad when flattened.

Dendrobium tetragonum var. *giganteum* is a form which can occasionally be seen on our show benches. Its range is from the Iron Range on Cape York to Mackay. It is locally common and can be found on trees in the shade beside streams. Flowers are about 70-120mm x 60-80mm and are greenish-yellow with prominent red markings. The mid lobe of the labellum is much narrower than the lateral lobes when flattened.

There are 2 or 3 other forms that have been described but are rarely seen. Perhaps the exception is var. *cacatua* which is a very pale form with few if any red markings.

All forms of the species are easily grown in the bush house and are best mounted and watered frequently throughout the year. Pot culture can be successful also.



Dendrobium tetragonum var. *giganteum*

Species Identification Competition

Well it appears that the task of identifying last month's plant was too difficult. That means I win! Seriously, no entries came through and thus I can only assume one of two things; that it was too difficult or worse that there is no interest in the competition.

The species was a strongly coloured form of *Arundina graminifolia*, a common plant throughout much of Asia, It has colonized many new habitats, including Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Jamaica and Guadeloupe. mostly as a weed in disturbed ground. It is commonly called the bamboo orchid because of it's thin, tall stem with alternating, lanceolate, acuminate leaves.

This month's mystery plant comes in a couple of colour forms so don't be misled by this image



October species appreciation group meeting

The October meeting of the species discussion group, held at the Parkes' residence was a great success, following a barbecue lunch aided by liquid refreshments. Twenty-two people attended producing about 80 plants as listed below. It augurs well for our forthcoming show. **Don't miss it! Be in it!**

Bill Letcher's *Coelogyne marmorata* was plant of the month, and he also took out cultural plant of the month with *Guarianthe skinneri*. Nice work Billy. Images are on a separate page.

Brasiliorchis chrysantha (Maxillaria), *Brassia brachiata*, *Bulbophyllum treschii*,
Cattleya harpophylla x 2, *Cattleya intermedia* x 6 different clones, *Cattleya mossiae*, *Cattleya skinneri*, *Cattleya walkeriana*, *Cleisostoma williamsonii* x 2, *Coelogyne lawrenceana*, *Coelogyne marmorata*, *Coelogyne pandurata*, *Dendrobium amethystoglossum*, *Dendrobium aureicolor*,
Dendrobium farmeri, *Dendrobium fimbriatum*, *Dendrobium findlayanum*, *Dendrobium flagellum*,
Dendrobium jenkinsii, *Dendrobium lituiflorum*, *Dendrobium signatum*, *Dendrobium striolatum*,
Dendrobium trigonopus, *Epidendrum stamfordianum*, *Eria javanica*, *Gomesa echinata*,
Guarianthe skinneri, *Guarianthe skinneri* var. *alba* x 2, *Leptotes bicolor*, *Oeniella polystachys* x 2,
Paphiopedilum hirsutissimum, *Paphiopedilum delenatii*, *Paphiopedilum moquetteanum*,
Phalaenopsis mariae, *Phalaenopsis philippinensis*, *Phalaenopsis schilleriana*, *Phalaenopsis stuartiana*,
Psychopsis papillio var. *alba*, *Restrepia lansbergii*,
Scaphosepalum fimbriatum, *Scaphosepalum swertifolium*, *Schoenorchis juncifolia*, *Stelis* sp. 1,
Stelis sp. 2, *Trichoglottis rosea*, *Vanda ampullaceum*, *Vanda dearei*, *Vanda javierae*,
Vanda lamellata var. *remediosae*, *Vanda limbata*, *Vanda pumila*, *Vanda tricolor*,

SPECIES SHOW!

Don't forget the greatest display of species orchids at our annual show:
on 31 Oct & 1 Nov. (set up 30 Oct.)
at the Uniting Church Hall, Nambour

This is an open show, all are welcome
Show schedule available from the secretary



Gomesa echinata



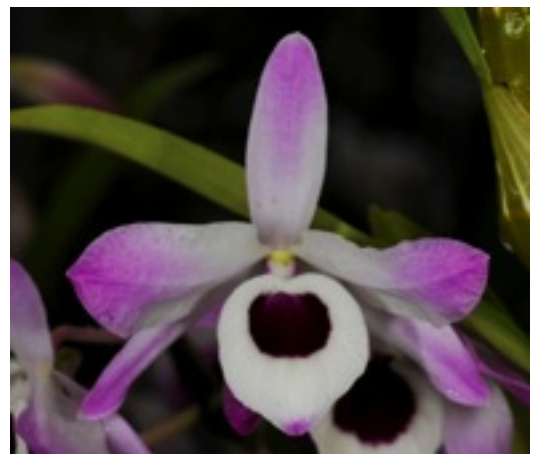
Vandopsis gigantea



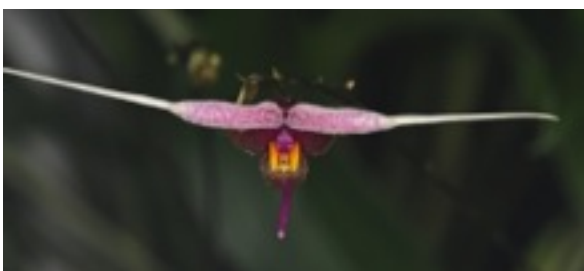
Schoenorchis juncifolia



Dendrobium fimbriatum occulatum



Dendrobium lituiflorum



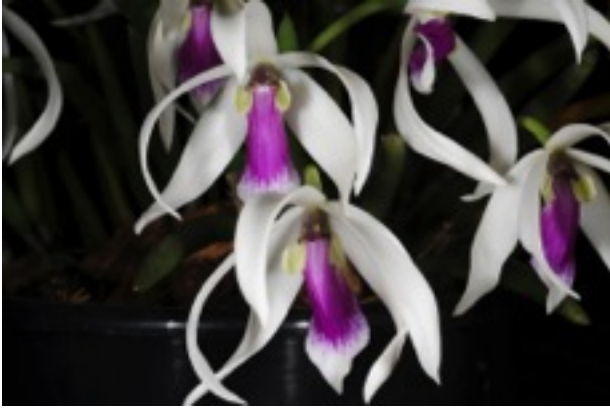
Scaphosepalum swertifolium



Coelogyne marmorata



Vanda javierae



Leptotes bicolor



Coelogyne pandurata



Guarianthe skinneri alba



Dendrobium amethystoglossa



Guarianthe skinneri



Phalaenopsis philippinensis



Phalaenopsis mariae



Epidendrum stamfordianum alba



Coelogyne lawrenceana

The following notes relate to **name changes in the *Cattleya* alliance species**. The consequences are that many of the hybrid names must also be changed. At the end of this article I have listed for you some of the more significant changes in the hybrid names. An excellent source for this information is also to be found at: <http://staugorchidsociety.org/PDF/ChangesinOrchidNomenclature-CattleyasbySueBottom.pdf> Much of this article is derived from this source.

Central American *Cattleya* species have been split into *Guarianthe*. The taxonomists pulled the Central American bifoliate species out of *Cattleya* in 2003 and created the new genus *Guarianthe* to accommodate them. Dressler and Higgins felt this group was out of place in *Cattleya*, partly on the basis of DNA analysis, and proposed the new generic name based on 'Guaria', a Costa Rican word for orchid, and the Greek term for flower, 'anthe'.



Guarianthe deckeri



Guarianthe aurantiaca

Cattleya species moved into the genus *Guarianthe* include: *G. aurantiaca*, *G. bowringiana*, *G. deckeri*, *G. patinii*, and *G. skinneri*.



Rhyncholaelia digbyana



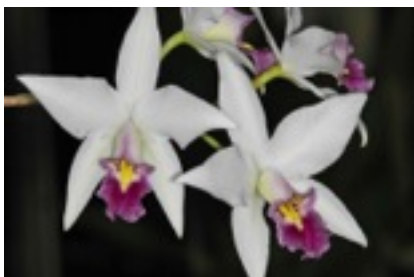
Rhyncholaelia glauca

Some *Brassavola* species have been split off into *Rhyncholaelia*. The taxonomists pulled two species out of *Brassavola* and created the new genus *Rhyncholaelia* to accommodate them. Though this change was made prior to the turn of the century, many growers still refer to them as *Brassavola*. The fimbriate lip of *R. digbyana* is very popular with hybridizers and has been incorporated into many hybrids such that the 'B' in the majority of the old *Brassocattleya* and *Brassolaeliocattleya* hybrids is from this species.

Brassavola species moved into the genus *Rhyncholaelia*, are *R. digbyana*, and *R. glauca*.

The taxonomists moved the rest of the Brazilian *Laelia* species into *Cattleya*, including the colourful Brazilian rupicolous *Laelia* species. Only *Laelia* species from Mexico and Central America are now still considered to be in the genus *Laelia*. These include *L. anceps*, *L. albida*, *autumnalis*, *L. gouldiana*, *L. rubescens*, and *L. speciosa*.

Other Brazilian *Laelias* have been moved into the Genus *Cattleya*. These are supposedly more closely related to the Mexican *laelias*, such as *L. anceps*, based on DNA sequencing. These include: *C. alaorii*, *C. jongheana*, *C. perrinii*, *C. pumila*, *C. sincorana*, *C. bradei*, *C. briegeri*, *C. cinnabarina*, *C. harpophylla*, and *C. longipes*



Laelia anceps

The genus *Schomburgkia* is no longer used. The species are split into *Myrmecophila* and *Laelia*. The hollow pseudobulb *Schomburgkia* were moved into *Myrmecophila*. The genus name *Schomburgkia*, which meant ant lover and referred to the symbiotic relationship

these plants had with ants living within the hollow pseudobulbs, is no longer applicable.

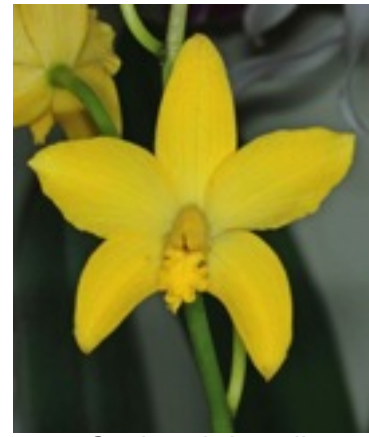
This also eliminated the inter-generic *Schombocattleya* (*Smbc.*), etc.



Cattleya sincorana



Cattleya alaorii



Cattleya briegeerii

Some of the *Schomburgkia* that were moved into the genus *Myrmecophila* include: *M. albopurpurea*, *M. brysiانا*, *M. exaltata*, *M. thomsoniana*, and *M. tibicinis*,



Laelia superbiens



Myrmecophila thomsoniana

Some of the *Schomburgkia* species that were moved into the genus *Laelia* include: *L. lyonsii* *L. rosea* *L. splendida* *L. superbiens* and *L. undulata*.

The taxonomists moved all the *Sophronitis* species into the *Cattleya*. These mostly cool growing orchids have been used to impart their intense red coloration to their progeny. Combining *Sophronitis* with *Cattleya* did not result in any new inter-generic names rather it eliminated the need for many inter-generic names like *Soprocattleya* (*Sc.*), *Soprolaelia* (*Sl.*), *Soprolaeliocattleya* (*Slc.*) and *Potinara* (*Pot.*). Some notable renamed *Sophronitis* species include: *C. brevipedunculata*, *C. cernua*, *C. coccinea*, and *C. wittigiana*.



Cattleya coccinea

The reclassifications of the various genera align the orchid groups more geographically. Laelias are found from Mexico through Central America into Northern South America. *Cattleya* is primarily a Brazilian genus with some unifoliate species extending into the northern Andes and Central America. The *Guarianthe* are found in Central America. The negative consequence of this new nomenclature is the renaming of

How to use the following tables:

Each of the coloured columns indicate the abbreviation for the following generic name. The green column is the combination you wish to make with the name shown in the "Table" title. The pink column is the name accepted by the RHS and its abbreviation and is the one you should use for your labels etc. The third blue column is the previously known name used by the RHS. The pink column is all that you need to be up to date.

Table 1. *Guarianthe* Combinations with Other Genera in the *Cattleya* Alliance

Combine <i>Guarianthe</i> with:		To create this intergeneric		Previous nomenclature	
<i>C.</i>	<i>Cattleya</i> (<i>C.</i>)	<i>Ctt.</i>	<i>Cattlianthe</i>	<i>C.</i>	<i>Cattleya</i>
<i>Cty.</i>	<i>Cattleychea</i> (<i>C. x Psh.</i>)	<i>Pgy.</i>	<i>Proguarleya</i>	<i>Epc.</i>	<i>Epicattleya</i>
<i>Ctn.</i>	<i>Cattleytonia</i> (<i>Bro. x C.</i>)	<i>Gct.</i>	<i>Guaricattonia</i>	<i>Ctna.</i>	<i>Cattleytonia</i>
<i>Cty.</i>	<i>Catyclia</i> (<i>C. x E.</i>)	<i>Eny.</i>	<i>Enanthleya</i>	<i>Epc.</i>	<i>Epicattleya</i>
<i>Cl.</i>	<i>Caulocattleya</i> (<i>C. x Cau.</i>)	<i>Gty.</i>	<i>Guarthroleya</i>	<i>Clty.</i>	<i>Caulocattleya</i>
<i>E.</i>	<i>Encyclia</i> (<i>E.</i>)	<i>Gcy.</i>	<i>Guaricyclia</i>	<i>Epc.</i>	<i>Epicattleya</i>
<i>Epc.</i>	<i>Epicattleya</i> (<i>C. x Epi.</i>)	<i>Ett.</i>	<i>Epicatanthe</i>	<i>Epc.</i>	<i>Epicattleya</i>
<i>Epi.</i>	<i>Epidendrum</i> (<i>Epi.</i>)	<i>Gdd.</i>	<i>Guaridendrum</i>	<i>Epc.</i>	<i>Epicattleya</i>
<i>L.</i>	<i>Laelia</i> (<i>L.</i>)	<i>Lnt.</i>	<i>Laelianthe</i>	<i>Lc.</i>	<i>Laeliocattleya</i>
<i>Lc.</i>	<i>Laeliocattleya</i> (<i>C. x L.</i>)	<i>Lcn.</i>	<i>Laeliocatanthe</i>	<i>Lc.</i>	<i>Laeliocattleya</i>
<i>Me.</i>	<i>Meloara</i> (<i>C. x Cau. x L.</i>)	<i>Jkf.</i>	<i>Jackfowlieara</i>	<i>Lcr.</i>	<i>Laeliocatarthron</i>
<i>My.</i>	<i>Myrmecattleya</i> (<i>C. x Mcp.</i>)	<i>Gcp.</i>	<i>Guaricatophila</i>	<i>Smb.</i>	<i>Schombocattleya</i>
<i>Ps.</i>	<i>Prosthechea</i> (<i>Psh.</i>)	<i>Grc.</i>	<i>Guarechea</i>	<i>Epc.</i>	<i>Epicattleya</i>
<i>Rc.</i>	<i>Rhynclatclia</i> (<i>C. x E.</i>)	<i>Bul.</i>	<i>Bullara</i>	<i>Epc.</i>	<i>Epicattleya</i>
<i>Ry.</i>	<i>Rhynclatlaelia</i> (<i>C. x L. x Rl.</i>)	<i>Rcg.</i>	<i>Rechingerara</i>	<i>Blc.</i>	<i>Brassolaeliocattleya</i>
<i>Rby.</i>	<i>Rhynchobrassoleya</i> (<i>B. x C. x Rl.</i>)	<i>Chz.</i>	<i>Cahuzacara</i>	<i>Bc.</i>	<i>Brassocattleya</i>
<i>Rl.</i>	<i>Rhynclaelia</i> (<i>Rl.</i>)	<i>Ryn.</i>	<i>Rhyncanthe</i>	<i>Bc.</i>	<i>Brassocattleya</i>
<i>Rlc.</i>	<i>Rhynclaeliocattleya</i> (<i>C x Rl</i>)	<i>Rth.</i>	<i>Rhyncattleanthe</i>	<i>Bc.</i>	<i>Brassocattleya</i>
<i>Rly.</i>	<i>Rhyntonleya</i> (<i>Bro. x C. x Rl.</i>)	<i>Vkt.</i>	<i>Volkertara</i>	<i>Stlma.</i>	<i>Stellamizutaara</i>

Table 2. *Guarianthe* Combinations with Other Genera in the *Cattleya*

Combine <i>Guarianthe</i> with:		To create this intergeneric		Previous nomenclature	
<i>B.</i>	<i>Brassavola</i> (<i>B.</i>)	<i>Rcv.</i>	<i>Rhynchovola</i>	<i>B.</i>	<i>Brassavola</i>
<i>Bct.</i>	<i>Brassocatanthe</i> (<i>B. x C. x Gur.</i>)	<i>Chz.</i>	<i>Cahuzacara</i>	<i>Bc.</i>	<i>Brassocattleya</i>
<i>Bc.</i>	<i>Brassocattleya</i> (<i>B. x C.</i>)	<i>Rby.</i>	<i>Rhynchobrassoleya</i>	<i>Bc.</i>	<i>Brassocattleya</i>
<i>Ctyl.</i>	<i>Catcylaelia</i> (<i>C. x E. x L.</i>)	<i>Aea.</i>	<i>Appletonara</i>	<i>Yhra.</i>	<i>Yahiroara</i>
<i>C.</i>	<i>Cattleya</i> (<i>C.</i>)	<i>Rlc.</i>	<i>Rhynclaeliocattley</i>	<i>Bc.</i>	<i>Brassocattleya</i>
<i>Ctyh</i>	<i>Cattleychea</i> (<i>C. x Psh.</i>)	<i>Pry.</i>	<i>Prosrhyncholeya</i>	<i>Vnra.</i>	<i>Vaughnara</i>
<i>Ctna</i>	<i>Cattleytonia</i> (<i>Bro. x C.</i>)	<i>Rly.</i>	<i>Rhyntonleya</i>	<i>Stlma.</i>	<i>Stellamizutaara</i>
<i>Ctt.</i>	<i>Cattlianthe</i> (<i>C. x Gur.</i>)	<i>Rth.</i>	<i>Rhyncattleanthe</i>	<i>Bc.</i>	<i>Brassocattleya</i>
<i>Cty.</i>	<i>Catyclia</i> (<i>C. x E.</i>)	<i>Rcc.</i>	<i>Rhynclatclia</i>	<i>Vnra.</i>	<i>Vaughnara</i>
<i>Clty.</i>	<i>Caulocattleya</i> (<i>C. x Cau.</i>)	<i>Rry.</i>	<i>Rhynarthroleya</i>	<i>Hook.</i>	<i>Hookerara</i>
<i>Eny.</i>	<i>Enanthleya</i> (<i>C. x E. x Gur.</i>)	<i>Bul.</i>	<i>Bullara</i>	<i>Vnra.</i>	<i>Vaughnara</i>
<i>Epc.</i>	<i>Epicattlya</i> (<i>C. x Epi.</i>)	<i>Rnd.</i>	<i>Rhycatdendrum</i>	<i>Vnra.</i>	<i>Vaughnara</i>
<i>Epi.</i>	<i>Epidendrum</i> (<i>Epi.</i>)	<i>Rdd.</i>	<i>Rhynchodendrum</i>	<i>Bepi.</i>	<i>Brassoepidendrum</i>
<i>Gur.</i>	<i>Guarianthe</i> (<i>Gur.</i>)	<i>Rhy.</i>	<i>Rhyncanthe</i>	<i>Bc.</i>	<i>Brassocattleya</i>
<i>Gct.</i>	<i>Guaricattonia</i> (<i>Bro. x C. x Gur.</i>)	<i>Vkt.</i>	<i>Volkertara</i>	<i>Stlma.</i>	<i>Stellamizutaara</i>

Table 3. *Rhyncholaelia* Combinations with Other Genera in the *Cattleya* Alliance

Combine <i>Rhyncholaelia</i> with:		To create this intergeneric		Previous nomenclature	
L.	<i>Laelia</i> (L.)	Lrn.	<i>Laelirhynchos</i>	Bl.	<i>Brassolaelia</i>
Lcn.	<i>Laeliocatanthe</i> (C. x Gur. x L.)	Rchg	<i>Rechingerara</i>	Blc.	<i>Brassolaeliocattleya</i>
Lcr.	<i>Laeliocatarthron</i> (C. x Cau. x L.)	Mel.	<i>Meloara</i>	Col.	<i>Collierara</i>
Lc.	<i>Laeliocattleya</i> (C. x L)	Ryc.	<i>Rhyncatlaelia</i>	Blc.	<i>Brassolaeliocattleya</i>
Led	<i>Ledienara</i> (C. x Cau. x Gur. x L.)	Jkf.	<i>Jackfowlieara</i>	Col.	<i>Collierara</i>
Myc	<i>Myrmecocattleya</i> (C. x Mcp.)	Rmy.	<i>Rhynchomyremeleya</i>	Recc.	<i>Recchara</i>



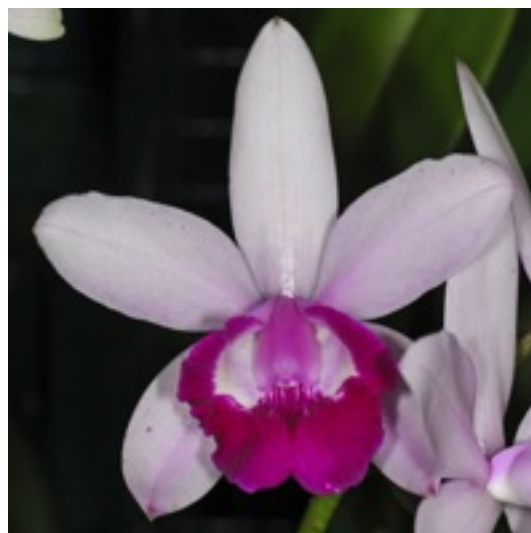
Laelia rubescens



Cattleya skinneri



Cattleya walkeriana



Cattleya intermedia



Cattleya tenebrosa

Forthcoming major events



2016 – Sub Tropical Orchid Council Queensland

Diamond Festival of Orchids, 2016

Hosted by the Nambour Orchid Society Inc.

Saturday & Sunday June 11th & 12th

Lake Kawana Community Centre

Sportsmans Parade, Bokarina.Qld

Website: www.nambourorchidsociety.com

NOS Inc Xmas Lunch

The big event of the year will be held at the Masonic Lodge, Blackall Tce., Nambour, on Sun. 7 Dec. commencing at 11.30 am. Cost will be \$5 per head for members. Every participant will receive a lucky door prize!

2015 - 1st AOC/TQOC Conference, Australia. It was agreed to combine both conferences TQOC and AOC into one major event to take place in Mackay, Qld, 16 -23 September, 2015. for more information: PO Box 776, Mackay, Qld 4740; phone 0428 198960; e-mail info@orchidsinparadise.com.au

Forthcoming date claimers

Date	Event	Location	Comments
25 Oct.	NOS cultural mtg		2 pm
31 Oct, 1 Nov	NOS species show & Trade Fair	Uniting Church hall Nambour	Set up 30 Oct
8 Nov.	NOS species group		2 pm
8 Nov.	STOCQ meeting	Catholic Church Hall, Tewantin	9 am
22 Nov.	NOS cultural mtg		2 pm
7 Dec.	NOS Xmas lunch	Masonic Lodge Blackall Tce.	11.30am

Payments to the Society can be made by several methods: by cash; by cheque; and now you can pay by Direct Funds Transfer (DFT) from your bank account via the internet.

The society's bank details are as follows:

CBA Nambour Branch, BSB 064 424, Account No. 00909232

Please make sure that you include **your name** and **payment type** (eg 'subscription', 'potting supplies' etc.) in the appropriate fields. An e-mail to the treasurer advising that payment has been made would be appreciated.