Here is your chance to get inside info from two of our best growers. It is a quite variable species. The Lindfield Community Centre, corner of Bradfield Rd and Moore Avenue, West Lindfield. The bulletin and its content are protected by copyright and no part of them may be reproduced or re-used without the permission of the author. The opinions and recommendations published in this bulletin are those of the authors of the various items. The Ku-Ring-Gai Orchid Society Inc disclaims responsibility for any losses or damages that may be attributed to the use or misuse of any material or any opinion published in this bulletin. The bulletin and its content are protected by copyright and no part of them may be reproduced or re-used without the permission of the author.

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Next Meeting : Monday, 20th August, 2018
Venue : The Lindfield Community Centre, corner of Bradfield Rd and Moore Avenue, West Lindfield.

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Thanks to all club members who have contributed pictures for this bulletin. Any picture not credited is the property of the photographer.

Best of the Evening Species – Dendrobium miyakei (goldschmidtianum) - grown by Jim Brydie

The correct name for this one should be goldschmidtianum, but since miyakei is shorter, I bought it as miyakei, and I am basically lazy, I have never changed the label.

The species is found as an epiphyte in jungles in southern Taiwan and the northern Philippines at elevations between 200m and 1000m. These lower elevations would imply that this should be a warm grower in Sydney but although my experience with it is limited, other growers tell me that it tolerates slightly harsher conditions quite well. It is a quite variable species. The flowers can range from pale pink to deep mauve/purple, but in all cases the flowers have distinct stripes. Mine is amongst the lighter pink forms and understanding is a must. Here is your chance to get inside info from two of our best growers. Don’t miss it.

The main meeting commences at 8pm. After the general meeting, the judging, and the tea break, our guest speaker will be another real treat. Species specialist Craig Scott-Harden will present “Bulbophylums, What Next”. Craig grows a huge range of orchids covering just about everything you could imagine, but he has always had a special love for Bulbophylums and knows the genus exceptionally well. I am sure we will get to see some really beautiful orchids in his presentation, but also to get a better understanding of this wide ranging genus. Make sure you don’t miss this one. Speakers of Craig’s standing are hard to come by.

Our supper volunteers for August are Jenny Richardson and Nancy Yao. Thank you girls, much appreciated.

The floor then is opened to questions for Craig and growers tell me that he starts from about 7.10, the Culture Class starts at 7.15pm with the D’Oliers speaking on growing rupicolous Laelias. These are a delightful, smaller growing orchid, and very attractively flowered, but growing with knowledge and understanding is a must. Here is your chance to get inside info from two of our best growers. Don’t miss it.

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The canes can be up to 90cm long but are often shorter. They commence growth upright but as they grow, the weight pulls them out and down. A multi caned plant can be an attractive sight with canes spreading in all directions, but it also fills a fair amount of growing space. Many growers keep it staked upright until the buds begin to develop, then release them to spread and display the flowers more naturally. It flowers on two year old deciduous canes but can also flower on older, bare canes so don’t cut them off.

Goldschmidtianum is in Dendrobium section pedilionum which includes many very attractive orchids. Two other commonly grown species in this group are D. bullenianum (syn topaziacum), and pseudoglomeratum. All three are available and well worth a space in your collection. Pedilionum types generally have clusters of small flowers with a tubular base flaring into an open flower face like a trumpet. Bullenianum is a deep orange with red stripes, and pseudoglomeratum is pink with a narrow orange lip. The latter might sound like strange combination, but believe me, it is a stunner.

Congratulations Jim – oh wait, that’s me, I can’t congratulate myself. I like it, but it wasn’t that good anyway.

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Society News  (if anyone has a news item, please phone Jim on 9476 3383, or email at jimbrydie@bigpond.com)

1. Social Dinner – What a great night that was. 31 members attended and Angie did an amazing job organising a varied and sumptuous dinner for us. Before the dinner, some of the committee considered making attendees do a switch of seats and tables half way through to get people to mix more, but once it started everyone seemed to be enjoying themselves where they were so it was let pass.

If you missed out this time, make a note in your mental calendar to book yourself in for the next dinner.

2. The Library – From August we are going to set up the Society’s library on the tables at the front of the hall. It may take some experimentation with how we might operate from there, but it will certainly put our wonderful library of orchid material where it will be much more accessible. Why not check it out while looking at the flowers. Our librarian Chris Wilson can guide you to specific books or magazines that might be just what you are looking for.


   NB: We are one of the clubs that run this fair and we also put on one of the displays in the display hall. – This is your show – We need your Support and your Help

   Get your plants ready, get entered, and make sure you get there. Set up day is Thurs. 16th, 9am

   We need both your flowers and your foliage and we need them there by 9am

   If you can’t get your plants to the show, we have some capacity to transport them for you but if you can get them there yourself we would appreciate it. If you do need help to get your plants there, please phone Trevor Onslow on 9477 3516, or Kevin Crocker on 9484 7072, as early as possible to see what arrangements can be made.

Pre show set up help: we need some extra workers to help set up the halls on Wed. from 10.30am. Bring a sandwich for lunch but there will be tea and coffee available. If you can help, just show up at the halls at the grounds on Wed.

   Fair location - ST IVES SHOWGROUND, MONA VALE ROAD, ST IVES

   Public show hours -- Friday 17th August, 9-4pm, - Saturday 18th August, 9-4pm, - Sunday 19th August, 9-3pm

   Show Details for participants - Members please read carefully.

   (a) If you are displaying orchids, no matter how they are getting there, we need you to fill in a “nomination form” (supplied separately with this bulletin again). It is a simple sheet to record your name and the names of your orchids, to ensure that we know who owns which plants when they are judged. If you happen to win a prize, it also makes sure we know who to give the money and/or the prize cards or ribbons to.

   (b) You also need to mark each pot clearly with your name or initials so that it comes back to you. Most of us use small white removable labels available from office supply stores, but a piece of masking tape is also good. Put it on the back, away from where the flowers face, and write your name or initials boldly and clearly. The pull down process on Sunday can be a mad-house, so labelled pots are a must to help us quickly sort which plants belong to whom.

   (c) Grooming your plants - Finally, to show off your plants to their best, please trim off dead or badly damaged leaves, and stake the flowers so that they stand up properly and face the viewer as best you can.

   (d) Selling Plants - If you want to sell plants, each plant must be clean, disease free, and established, and have a yellow sales tag marked clearly with the selling price, your name or initials, and KOS to identify which society you belong to. Take your sales plants to the combined societies sales table during the show. 15% commission applies. AND PLEASE NOTE: sales plants will not be accepted for the stall before Friday. The sales stall and the area used for storage of excess sales plants is otherwise deployed right up until then and there is nowhere to hold sales plants.

   St Ives Fair Volunteer Rosters (showing Kuringai Orchid Society volunteers only).

   All helpers go to the entry ticket table at the front door of Vendors Hall (to check in, get a pass, and be assigned)
5. Last Months Supper – I am advised that there was a particularly good supper last month, and especially some delicious Asian food donated by Lina Huang. A Big thank you to everyone who made contributions. The supper break is a great opportunity to talk to other members, seek information, and make connections. It is a hugely important part of our society’s meetings. I can’t believe I missed it last month while I was stuck out the front setting up the projector and screen. That will teach me to make a late start getting things ready – I will make sure it doesn’t happen again. 
PS: while I am on the subject of suppers, Janine Angove made some absolutely scrumptious Coconut Macaroons a couple of months back, and for those who have been asking, the recipe is provided on page 7.

6. Facebook – The society now has a facebook page. Why not check it out. It is a new creation for us and we will build on it and grow connections to sites like our website with its back copies of our bulletin and many orchid culture articles etc. However, we are officially off and running. Try googling Facebook Ku-Ring-Gai-Orchid-Society

7. Bark Order – We have commenced to assemble an order list. Our supplier does provide most of their bark types in half size bags as well as full size so we can order mixes of full size and half size bags so long as our overall tally comes to the equivalent of 40 full size bags (a full pallet load). If you need bark, contact Ann Byron on 9449 6860.

Best of the Evening Hybrid – Masdevallia Midas Touch - grown by Jim Brydie

Eight clones of Midas Touch have received awards ranging from HCC to FCC. Mine has never been award judged but I did trade a piece to Ray Olston some time ago and he received an AM for a clone he called “JB” in 2012 so I wonder if his “JB” was this piece? Midas Touch was registered in 2003 as Masd Copper Queen x Falcata. The species in its breeding background are : veitchiana 37.5% (contributing the bright orange colour and some of the size), macrura 25% (size, heavy texture, and the spotty stripes), coccinea 25%, and triangularis 12.5%, both of which probably help improve the shape, especially the width of the flower across the lower sepals.

I am still learning how to grow Masdevallias and I am finding out more and more as I go along. It is hard to provide general culture advice on the whole group, because different species come from quite different habitats, but to those who would like to try one, I suggest that you start with one of the many larger flowered orange and red types. Their breeding almost always strongly features the species M. veitchiana, a really hardy Peruvian species from the steep valleys of the Andes around Cuzco and Machu Pichu. It has large orange flowers that often feature stunning red patches, and occurs at the reasonably high elevations of 2000-2700m. It grows high on the mountain slopes, mostly in humus filled gaps between rocks and among grasses. Often where it may receive full sun at certain times of the day but there are always exceptions of course, and I have seen some plants growing in much shadier conditions.

What I take from these habitats is that : because of its elevations, veitchiana tolerates quite low temperatures; it obviously prefers brighter light conditions as I have seen it growing and flowering among grasses and in full sun on the high slopes of Huayna Pichu [pronounced Wayna Pichu]. This is the left ridge of the crags that you see as a backdrop in pictures of Machu Pichu. Veitchiana also has a tall flower stem, perhaps because it needs it to poke its flowers up higher that the grasses in which it grows. All these 3 factors contribute very positively toward making tough, attractive, and fairly easily grown hybrids. The hybrids are usually good size orange and red tone flowers on a tall flower stem which shows the flowers off well but also does need staking. They flower reliably every year if the orchid is growing satisfactorily, and they can be grown in a wide range of mediums. I tend to use peat and perlite mixes or a mix of various bark sizes with some added perlite. I grow them at the bright, north end of my shadehouse under 50% shadecloth, and I make sure they never completely dry out in those tough summer months.

Because of the diversity, culture rules are difficult but based on my own experience I offer the following : 
- Masdevallia have no pseudobulbs to rely on in drought or hard times so watch that they don’t get too stressed intolertant of being left in decaying, wet potting material.
- the commonly available hybrids, and the species we generally see at our meetings, are not the types from dark damp corners of the rainforest, or from deeply shaded understory. They need good light and good air movement to thrive.
- They are particularly sensitive to our summer days of high temperature/low humidity. During these times, put them under some extra shade, and perhaps even put them closer to the floor where it is cooler and more humid.
- Don’t let them dry out but don’t drown them either. Autumn and winter is when they start to really get going.

Masdevallias are really rewarding once you get them going. Why don’t you try one and see how you go.

Forward Kuringai OS Dates (for details of other shows in Sydney, see www.orchidsocietynsw.com.au/Shows2018.htm )
Fri 17 to Sun 19 Aug - St Ives Orchid Fair - St Ives Showground – “the Biggest one of all”
Thur 27- Sun 30 Sept - the combined Berowra and Kuringai Orchid society’s show at Hornsby Westfield.

3
Best of the Evening Novice – Oncidium Twinkle - grown by Doreen Clarke

“Twinkle” must be one of the most delightful miniature orchids of all time but it took a ridiculous amount of time before orchid growers discovered it. It was registered way back in 1958 by pioneer hybridist W.W.G Moir from Hawaii, and is the hybrid between the two species – Oncidium chierophorum, and ornithorhynchum (now known as Onc. sotoanum). I can’t understand why Twinkle was never around when I first began growing orchids. It is a delightful free flowering miniature with flowers about 10 to 12mm across. Most of the varieties we first saw were in yellow tones, but it does also come in various shades of red to pink and even white.

I can’t pinpoint when it became commercialised as a popular orchid, but I don’t recall it being around before the turn of the last Century, and of the 32 awards listed in Orchidwiz, the first is dated 2002, which is probably about when it was remade and rediscovered. That such a little gem was sitting around unrecognised all that time - mind boggling.

Of the two parents, Oncidium chierophorum is the perfect little dwarf Oncidium that defines the form of Twinkle. Chierophorum (pictured at the right). It comes from Nicaragua in Central America, all the way down to Colombia at the top of South America. It is an epiphyte found at elevations between 500 - 2000m. Earlier records said the range was 1000-2600m which always seemed a touch suspicious to me because my experience with it showed it to be a warmish grower. The plants, are a bit over 15cm tall, and the gorgeous 15mm all yellow flowers, are on an upright to arching inflorescence that can reportedly get to 30cm long but I have never seen one longer than about 20cm.  

Onc. ornithorhynchum (syn O. sotoanum) is also a small species but slightly larger than chierophorum. Its pretty little pink flowers are about 2cm across and it is somewhat easier to grow than chierophorum, a characteristic it has obviously passed on to Twinkle, along with the genes for pink in the flowers. It is an epiphyte that comes from northern Central America, at elevations up to 1500m and it tolerates cooler temperatures than chierophorum. I grow it without heat in a covered shadhouse. The picture above is not the most attractive representation of the species but I wanted to avoid pictures that display its potential in favour of what a more average plant looks like. One other factor that sometimes makes growers avoid this species is that its flowers have a fairly pungent and unpopular perfume.

I don’t think Twinkle has any particular perfume so (luckily perhaps) sotoanum seems to have kept that one to itself. Twinkle takes more after chierophorum for size and makes a lovely, small, densely flowered specimen. In my own growing circumstances, it seems to find my unheated growing area a fraction too cold in winter, so I have to grow it warm, but if you live in an area with something like 4 or 5°C minimum, you should have no trouble growing it in the shadhouse. With its great colour range of yellow, white, red and pink, and all shades between, you could make a whole collection out of these lovely little charmers. A very pretty little orchid indeed.

Congratulations on another Best of the Evening Doreen.

Starting out with Orchids part 2 - Infrastructure by Jim Brydie

I am starting here with the assumption that the reader is a grower who is ready to progress from a few orchids scattered around the home or in the garden, to having a wider collection capable of including an orchid or two in flower every month throughout the year. To accommodate a collection of say 100 plants, you will most definitely require a dedicated growing house, whether you call it a shadhouse, a glasshouse, a greenhouse, is immaterial.

A growing house dedicated to growing plants enables you to provide a range of habitats based on a stable set of basics. The right average of light and shade; air movement, protection from / or ability to control, a range of bugs and pests; and a concentrated location of the plants for ease of management for watering, fertilising, potting, and inspection. Convinced? Good. So now that you are ready, lets look at your options.

Decision 1 - Glasshouse or Shadhouse. -- By now you will have read widely about many orchid topics and are aware that some orchids are regards as “warm” growers and some as “cold” or “cool”. For growers in Sydney, “warm” means a “glasshouse” (including any enclosed growing house not necessarily made with glass) that can be shut up at night and artificially heated. Heating such a structure isn’t mandatory of course but frankly, if you don’t intend to heat, you shouldn’t be buying a “glasshouse”.

A glasshouse is considerably more expensive as a structure to buy and to build, it is heavier (particularly a glass glasshouse) and may need a decent foundation build beneath it. A glasshouse can also get VERY hot in summer even
if you can open vents and doors at each end. Finally, a glasshouse requires considerably more experience and expertise to manage growing within it.

Some growers at this stage might think that they may eventually expand their interests to include warm growing orchids, and may think that by starting with a glasshouse they might be covering future bases, PLEASE DON”T. Even if you do eventually wish to expand to having a glasshouse, you will always need a separate “shadehouse” as well. You should start with the shadehouse. Learn to grow in that semi controlled environment first, and wait at least 5 years before you let yourself be tempted by a warm house again. **Answer - a no brainer. Shadehouse wins**

**Decision 2 – Build or Buy** – What I mean by “build” here, doesn’t mean bolting together a pre-constructed kit form structure – I include that in the buy category. “Build” in my language means home made, self constructed, and often shaped to specifically fit in some available space in an existing backyard or garden. “Buy” means all other forms.

Kit form pre-constructed structures are usually delivered in boxes with a set of plans and a few specific tools needed to join bits together. Don’t be frightened by this concept because these are usually relatively light weight frames where the bits are very easy to join together. They are often supplied with a pre-sown shadecloth cover that slips over the top of the frame and is fastened down with nylon zip tie straps or similar. Easy Peasy.

So, to build or buy? Well each has its advantages. If you or a friend have some basic building skills that can be applied, a “build your own to your own spec” may be a good proposition. You can build it to whatever shape or style fits a spot you have in mind – rectangular, square, wide, or long and narrow. A kit form house is probably quicker but slightly more expensive, and there is a limited range of sizes, shapes, and styles.

However, if I may provide some advice based on my own past failures. Whatever you choose, you should make it twice the size you think you need, and significantly taller than you think you need. You will grow more than just orchids in your little Eden, and many more orchids than you think. Don’t go completely over the top on size, but bigger is better and “tall” means that the hot, sun baked roof is further away from the growing benches on which most of your plants will live. Especially if at some stage you decide to rain proof your collection by covering the house with plastic or another solid roofing material. Taller means cooler, more moist air around your plants, which for most means better growing conditions. In addition, taller offers the opportunity to string tight wire lines below the roof structure to offer the chance to suspend more light loving plants (like Vandals) above the others. Growers often use barbed wire for these long supporting wires because its twined strands are very strong, and the bars (spaced about 20-30cm apart) help keep hanging plants spaced apart. Watch your fingers though.

**So, buy or build? Answer = either.** Consider both, and weigh up which better fits your circumstances and budget.

**Examples of the options** – First, lets look at kit form sets. Try using your computer to google “kit form shade house in Australia”. I recommend that you favour locally made and distributed products because they are available to contact for help to install it or to perhaps source replacement parts etc. There are a number of brands available. I do not know any of them personally but I do know that the “Spring” brand sold by CMAC has been around for a very long time. The Fernland range says it is made from galvanised steel weldmesh which seems a solid methodology. Prices seem to range from about $1000 for something like a 1.8m x 2.4m. Some kits come with a basic set of shelves some may not, but there are usually options to purchase various alternate benching arrangements. Take your time and consider the best way to utilise all the growing space so that air, light and access space are best allocated.

**Build Options** – This can include all sorts of purpose built places to grow plants. It may be an adaption of a verandah attached to a house. It may be some kind of pergola (implying a structure with no sides), it may be a lean-to built up against a fence, it can also be a fully self contained structure with walls, roof, doors, and windows. If you are going to try and grow orchids, I think you need a structure that can be fully sealed from floor to walls to roof to keep out the bugs. Sydney is unfortunately home to an amazing array of creepy crawlies that just love eating orchids and as much as you diligently spray insecticides you can’t stop a nocturnal feeding brown grassshopper (or is it a locust?) from chewing right through the middle of your new Oncidium or Cymbidium spike, or having, in just one afternoon, Dendrobium beetles destroy all the new leaves and flowers on just about any orchid. The best solution is prevention. Seal the walls to the ground base and to the roofline, and screen the doors, windows and vents.

Self built has always been my own preferred option. Money was an issue, and as I have always been mechanically minded and big headed, I fancied that I could do it better and cheaper (the confidence of youth). Please note, a shade house is a lightweight structure and not meant to carry any serious weight or stress, so in many cases you may not need engineering or architectural approval, but you should check with your local authority before you start.

**HOWEVER** if you do build a structure yourself, never forget that your shadehouse is made to hold up shade cloth and perhaps a few plants. It is **not strong enough** to support someone walking on its roof, or in some cases, **even a heavy ladder plus your body on it, leaning against its sides. BE CAREFUL.**

In my own case, I home built my first shadehouse to fit a sloping corner of my backyard. To give it a sort of rustic
look, I used old 2.4m length hardwood railway sleepers for the uprights and set them into holes in the ground. I used 25mm diameter galvanised waterpipe for the connecting frames. It didn’t occur to me when I was building, that the height of the sleepers became only about 1.8m after they were set in the ground, so my shadehouse was rather low. I did tell you that I was an expert builder didn’t I? After about 5 years of regularly banging my head on low pipes when I forgot to duck, I decided to compound the issue by converting the shadecloth roof to polycarbonate sheeting to control water when it rained. So, off with the shade cloth top and on with the poly. Again however, I failed to realise that in summer there is at least a 30cm very hot zone directly under polycarbonate roofing. I think I got scalp sunburn a few times from working in there in summer. But just the same, I grew lots of orchids and ferns and all sorts of other plants very successfully in there. Despite its limitations it worked quite well. Years later, by the time my orchid hobby expanded further and I wanted something more sophisticated, I had realised I wasn’t a builder. I paid a builder friend to build the uprights, the main side frames, and the roof, of my current, much bigger shadehouse (pictured below), and I did the finishing. It was built to support a solid roof and shade cover, it was substantial, and quite large, so I went through council approval. It is probably taller than it needs to be but it is just what I wanted.

The kit form option is probably the quickest and easiest way to get started. It is perhaps a little more expensive, and the sizes and shapes are slightly limited, but they are all soundly designed and stable. If you go for the kit form, or even for a build it yourself for that matter, then before you install it you should prepare the spot on which you intend to place it. You don’t need to prepare a concrete foundation for it, but you shouldn’t just sit it on soil or grass either. The issues are; that the base needs to be level, no weeds, no pest access (insects, slugs, snails), floor water disperses easily, and preferably that some floor moisture is retained for gradual evaporation, helping to maintain humidity. One method frequently used to create the base is to remove the existing grass or surface soil (7-10cm?) and replace it with what is called fly ash or an equivalent like road base. Fly ash is the residual material from burning coal as a fuel in power stations, road base is the fine residual from crushing granite for gravel. The fly ash should be packed down in the bed by tamping and raking to get it level. Water goes straight through to the ground below and soaks into the soil. It is also a good idea to then cover the surface over with weed mat to help manage weeds in the surface layer.

If you wish to add height, you might consider sitting your ‘house’ on a concrete block base. It adds complexity, (eg to doorways), and cost, and you will need to bolt the shade house down to the wall, but the extra height is very useful.

**Shadecloth** – 50% is the standard. It reflects away 50% of the light that falls on it, allowing the rest to pass through, and this suits the vast majority of orchids. However, if Cymbidiums are your chosen orchid, they prefer a little more light and 30% shadecloth is a better choice. Similarly, if your backyard is shaded by nearby large trees or a building, perhaps go for 30%. Don’t forget that there is more light available in summer than winter so don’t overdo the shade. You can always add an extra layer of shade in summer if needed, but if for example you choose 90% shadecloth, you can’t reduce the shade when you want, other than to take it off altogether.

Shadecloth can be purchased by the metre in various widths, but some suppliers also offer a tailoring service and will sew pieces into a shaped one piece covering to your specifications for a reasonable fee. I have used such a service many times. Green cloth is the most popular. I once tried fawn but I warn that pale colours look terrible when they begin to show surface algae.

**Benches and benching arrangement** – Space inside is a premium. The aim is to maximise bench area and minimise access space while maintaining practicality. Layouts where an access aisle services benches on either side are the most efficient use of space. Broad flat benches can get very crowded and taller plants end up overshadowing, or even covering, plants around them. An alternative is to consider tiered benches, which can help with the effective sharing of light and space. Consider the dimensions inside the area and try to design a bench/aisle layout that gives you the best of both factors.

Benches of all kinds can be purchased premade from kit form suppliers or you can buy sheets of weldmesh and make your own. Weldmesh is cut with boltcutters. Galvanised pipe is effective for uprights and rails, and a neat little device called a downee clamp can be used to join the pipes together. all those components can be purchased at Bunnings.

And that is the end for this month. Much more to come, but don’t forget to check out the articles on our website.
Coconut Macaroons  (courtesy of Janine Angove)

Ingredients:
- 3 egg whites, at room temperature
- 1 cup caster sugar (or a little less)
- 1/2 teaspoon vanilla extract
- 2 cups desiccated coconut

Step 1. Preheat oven to 180°C (165°C for fan forced).
Step 2. Place the egg whites in a bowl and use an electric mixer to beat until soft peaks form
Step 3. Add the sugar, 1/2 a cup at a time, beating continually, until the mixture becomes stiff and glossy.
Step 4. Add vanilla extract and fold through with a spatula.
Step 5. Add the coconut, 1/2 a cup at a time, and gently fold through with a spatula until evenly distributed, being careful not to overwork the mixture.
Step 6. Place heaped teaspoons of the mixture onto a baking tray lined with baking paper. (Tablespoons for bigger ones)
Step 7. Bake in the oven for 15-18 minutes, or until the macaroons are lightly browned. Wait 5 minutes for macaroons to harden slightly then remove from the baking paper and cool on wire racks before serving.
Step 8. Optional: drizzle melted dark chocolate over tops.

Chris Wilson’s Orchid Crossword

TIP: if you google “RHS orchid hybrid” it will point you to the International Orchid Register which allows you to search hybrid names using parentage information. (Note: you must spell exactly)

CLUES (the number after the clue is the number of letters in the answer)
Across
2. Genus of South American Oncidiinae known as Pansy orchids (12)
5. Popular large flower hybrid Brassia verrucosa x gireoudiana (3)
8. Species of Oncidium (was Cochlioda) used to make red hybrids (10)
10. Helmet like structure, part of Pterostylis flower (5)
11. 1st word of common name, tall, common garden Epidendrum (4)
12. Famous miniature softcane Dendrobium hybrid of moniliforme (3)
13. 1st of three words, common name for Elythranthera brunonis (6)
14. 2nd word of common name, tall, common garden Epidendrum (4)
16. A genetically identical copy of an orchid. (5)
17. Colour implied by the name “coerulea” (4)
18. Scourge of all orchid growers necessitating good hygiene (5)
19. From Hawaiian for baby, name for an aerial growth (5)

Down
1. American genus of slipper orchids (13)
2. American genus which includes the species tenuifolia, noted for the coconut perfume of its flowers (10)
3. Famous Cattleya hybrid (used to be Sophrolaelia) from the cross of coccinea x pumila (7)
4. Word for the whole of a flowering stem. Including the stem, any flower branches, and the flowers and their stems (13)
6. See 13 across. 2nd word of common name for that orchid. (6)
7. Unbranched flower stem having flowers on short stems (pedicels), eg like a Gladiolus flower spike. (6)
9. Species of Paphiopedilum from southern China and northern Vietnam. (10)
15. Plant containers (4)
16. Useful material for mounting orchids, obtained from the tree Quercus suber (4)
17. Part of a pine tree used in potting mediums. (4)