

THE SPECIES ORCHID SOCIETY OF WA (INC.)

[http://members.iinet.net.au/~emntee/species Newsletter.htm](http://members.iinet.net.au/~emntee/species%20Newsletter.htm)



Vol 32 No 11
April 2021



Anne O'Callaghan Award, March 2021
Aerangis articulata
Peter

NEWSLETTER

NEXT MEETING Tuesday 13 April

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MINUTES OF THE GENERAL MEETING

19 March 2021 7.45pm

Present: 30 members as per register.

Apologies: 6 as per register.

Visitors: Jenni ,

New members: Nil

Minutes: Acceptance of minutes from December meeting moved Arnold, seconded Graham. Carried

Business Arising: Nil

Financial Report: Treasurer's report was presented by Treasurer Adrian. Account balance \$8,970.52. Acceptance moved Ian, seconded Jane. Carried

Correspondence:

Inwards:

- E-mails - South Eastern Orchid Society – ISODW 2021 invitation, Wanneroo/ Joondalup invitation to participate in Northern Orchid and Garden Fair
- E-mail – Orchids WA postponed meeting agenda
- E-mail - City of Canning change of hall booking from 7th to 14th December 2021

Outwards:

- E-mail - City of Canning re COVID-19 contact register sheet January GM
- E-mail - Ezi-Gro orchids confirming flask order from Taiwan

Acceptance of correspondence report moved Ray, seconded Charly. Carried

General Business:

- Peter reminded members that annual membership payment now due and that there are committee positions vacant. Members encouraged to give some

thought to standing for committee.

- Peter advised members of the SEOS invitation to participate in 2021 ISODW. The venue is Kelmscott Hall, 60 River Road Kelmscott WA 6111. Set up and judging Friday 6th August 2021, open to public Saturday 7th and Sunday 8th August 2021.
- He also advised that the Spring Orchid Fair is to be staged at Aranmore College, Leederville. This event will be open to public Saturday and Sunday 21-22 August 2021. Possible set up on Friday 20 August.
- He advised of invitation from WJOS and NDOS to participate in the Northern Orchid and Garden Fair at John Septimus Roe College, Mirrabooka. 3-4 July and 9-10 October 2021.
- Show of hands indicated that members wished to participate in these events, accepting requirement to support displays and assist during events.
- Ken advised that Kevin Butler, Ezi-Gro Orchids has allowed the society to take part in a flask import from Ching Hua Orchids Taiwan. We have ordered 2 flasks of:
 - * *Brassavola cucullata* 'Ching Hua' x self
 - * *Dendrobium anosmum* var. *huttonii* coerulea
 - * *Dendrobium cucumerinum*
 - * *Guarianthe aurantiaca* Mishima Spot sib
 - * *Guarianthe bowringiana* coerulea x self

Your committee discussed participation

- * *Jumellea confusa*
- * *Oerstedella wallisii*
- * *Oncidium stacyi*
- * *Trichocentrum splendidum aureum*

Flask cost is A\$1,000 plus estimated \$250 towards import costs.

Purchase of flasks is being undertaken to provide future monthly plants as it is becoming impossible to source 20-25 seedlings in Australia for club monthly plants. Members will be asked to help us grow these plants once they have been deflasked. Committee has also approved proposed purchase of further 20 raffle plants from NSW for \$500 plus \$150 permit, postage and inspection fees

- Life member, Noel advised that he was no longer able look after his orchids and wishes to sell his collection. We have purchased 75 species orchids for raffle prizes. We may need assistance to help grow some orchids until we need them.
- Committee recommends that Tom & Pat be awarded honorary membership in recognition of their many years of support for the Society; Pat as our auditor and Tom as our auctioneer. Decision was applauded by members.

Anne O'Callaghan Cultural Award:

Awarded to Peter for *Aerangis articulata*.

Raffle: Lynne, Chris, Graham, Arnold

Badge Prize: Bruce

- President:** Peter
- Vice President:** Adrian
- Secretary:** Ken Jones
210 Hermitage Drive, The Vines
6069. Phone: 9296 1765
e-mail: kcjones@tpg.com.au
- Treasurer:** Paul
- Editor:** Ken Jones

Committee:

- Graham Charly
- Chris Tony
- Maxine Mavis

Life Members

- Graham & Margaret
- Barry (dec'd)
- Gordon
- Maxine
- Ken & Chris
- Joan (dec'd) & Ted (dec'd)
- Trevor (dec'd)
- Neville (dec'd)
- Noel & Eva
- Tony & Mavis
- Barry (dec'd)

Quiet Achievers

- 2013 Ian
- 2014 Chris
- 2015 Margaret
- 2016 Tom & Pat
- 2017 Charly & Gerda
- 2018 Paul
- 2020 Adrian & Dee

NOTICEBOARD

FORTH- COMING EVENTS

Home visits:

At 10 am on the Sunday after the fourth Thursday of each month. Please bring chairs and food to share.

- * 2 May 2021 Peter, Armadale
- * 30 May 2021 John, Bicton.

MARKETPLACE - FOR SALE/WANTED

Harry would like to purchase the following.

Brassavola cucculata

Dendrobium torresae

If you have spare plants/divisions for sale, please contact Harry on 0412 403 696 or by e-mail to harry.ashton@live.com.au

NOTES FROM YOUR COMMITTEE

- At the April General Meeting, three large specimen orchids from Chris *Angraecum eburneum* var. *giryamae* (in spike),
- *Eulophia petersii* and *Cattleya purpurata* roxo-violeta will be auctioned. As advised last meeting, we have agreed to purchase Chris' collection to be divided, repotted and used for raffles.
- We have 10 each of two *Dendrobium* species as monthly plants for April. They will be numbered and you will be able to buy the species that carries the number you select. If there are unsold plants at the end, you will be able to purchase a second plant.
- The next general meeting of Orchids Western Australia Inc. will be held on 18 April. Matters on the agenda include:
 - ◇ Proposal to stage an international orchid event to be staged in Perth in late August 2023;
 - ◇ The level of financial support for ISODW to be staged by SEOS in early August 2021;
- The Society's Annual General Meeting will be held in conjunction with the May general meeting. We currently have vacant committee positions - if you are interested in joining the management committee, please speak to one of the current committee members. It is important for the well-being and growth of our society that we have renewal in both our general and committee membership.

MONTHLY PLANT

Dendrobium aduncum *Dendrobium clavator*

Country of origin: South East Asia

Cost: \$5.00



Dendrobium aduncum Photo source: <http://www.orchidspecies.com/denaduncum.htm>



Dendrobium clavator Photo source: <https://www.aos.org/sitf-blog/dendrobium-clavator.asp>

This month's plants (10 of each) were donated by our Qld member Eric Beltrame

Dendrobium aduncum Lindl. 1842 Section *Breviflores* comes from mainland and island South East Asia where it is epiphytic in subtropical forests and broadleaf, evergreen lowland forests and primary montane forests near rivers at 300-1,300m as a medium sized, hot to cool growing species.

Dendrobium clavator Ridl. 1896 Section *Crumenata* is a terete-leaved species from wet lowland forest in peninsular Malaysia as a small sized, hot to warm growing epiphyte. Over time, this species forms large dense clumps.

Both species can be grown in pot culture, or if you can maintain high humidity through the hot dry summer, on slab

mounts as this more closely replicates their natural environment, and better accommodates the growth and flowering habit. Both species require a drier rest period in winter where the plants are allowed to dry out between waterings.

Unfortunately, many *Dendrobium* species seem attractive to two-spotted mite (aka red spider mite), and mealy bug, so care should be taken to ensure that the plants are grown where there is good air movement, and that remediation is initiated promptly if the tell-tale signs of 'silvering' on the leaf underside is visible as red-spotted mite reproduces very rapidly. Wettable sulphur will control the adults, but for heavier infestation that includes eggs and nymphs, a miticide such as Stealth®, Acramite®, Floramite® or Vertimec® is required to control this destructive pest.

WOC 2024 Perth Update

Bruce Larson was invited to update members on Perth's WOC for 2024. Bruce advised that the Taiwan WOC scheduled for March 2020 was postponed until 2021, and has now been planned as a virtual event for late April 2021. A short e-mail advice from the WOC Trust President, Liz Johnson confirmed that Taiwan will host the next WOC in 2024, and applications will be invited to host the event in 2027.

All references to Perth's successful bid to host the WOC for 2023 have been removed from the WOC Trust website. This action has occurred without any prior consultation with the Perth WOC Organising Committee despite our efforts to communicate with the Trust. In our view, this behaviour demonstrates the Trustee's lack of professionalism, absence of transparency and integrity and maintains the Trust's position of early 2020 when the President communicated with us strongly suggesting that Perth withdraw its hosting application.

At that time we responded that we would not do so, and sought an explanation for the Trust's decision, and information on the process to enable us to appeal this unreasonable request. We have not received any response from the President or the other Trustees to this request.

A draft response has been prepared to be sent to the Trust about their unjust decision to strip WA of the hosting rights that we legitimately won in 2017, and questioning their lack of business acumen. This response will be widely distributed to Australian and international orchid organisations to ensure that the facts are known

It is therefore planned to stage a major national orchid event in 2023 with an international flavour to provide an opportunity for state, national and international orchid enthusiasts to gather in WA and be exposed to our unique orchid flora and generous and friendly hospitality.

Fresh air movement is essential for healthy plant growth

(reprinted from an article written for the Paphiopedilum Study Group)

Introduction

We all know that successful orchid culture requires many ingredients. While discussions often centre on light, humidity, heating/cooling of orchids, nutrition and media, one of the most important factors to which we need to pay attention to for plant health, flowering and general wellbeing is air movement. Air movement includes the movement of a constant supply of fresh air to both the plant leaves, and to a lesser extent, to the roots

through open and well drained media.

As with all of our discussion topics, this this topic will inevitably involve some “do as I say, not as I do” moments for all of us. One of the most significant challenges is that we all try to keep too many orchids from too many different genera in our limited glasshouse or shadehouse space. This inevitably means that the plants are too close together, often with leaves touching one another. What this does is allow insect pests and fungal, bacterial and viral pathogens to transfer from plant to plant, while restricting the free flow of fresh air that the orchids need. Simply providing more space between plants is probably the most significant thing that we can do to improve the wellbeing of our orchid collection, but is often difficult given other constraints. Trevor Burnett grows his plants in 8 pot trays used by commercial nurseries that ensure that there is an air gap between individual plants. All that is then required is to provide the required air movement.

What do we mean by fresh air and why does it matter?

The words “fresh air” in the context of a discussion about air movement are critical. When we think back to the times when orchids were collected from the new world in the 18th and 19th centuries and transported back to Europe, most were condemned to a slow death in crudely heated glasshouses designed to replicate what were then believed to be the hot, wet tropical conditions of their natural habitat. Given what we now know, even the very best growers of those times got it wrong. The fact that any orchids survived this treatment is testament to the resilience of this group of flowering plants. During the cold winter months in Europe, glasshouses were closed up, heated with wood stoves and the ingress of fresh, but cold air excluded in order to retain heat. History reveals that many, many thousands of plants perished as a result. The key message for us is that fresh, moving air is essential for orchid health throughout the year.

In the 21st century, we have made great advances in replicating our orchids’ natural environment. As hobbyist growers, the cost of sophisticated technology is often prohibitive, but automated humidification, air quality management, air movement, temperature, nutrient, water and light intensity and duration are all available to growers who have the money to invest. While systems manufactured in China are reasonably priced, it should be noted that they appear to lack reliability when compared with similar but considerably more expensive products sourced locally or from Europe or the USA.

The challenge for all of us therefore is how to get the best result for the least expenditure, make the best use of available space and aspect/location constraints, and to grow our plants well. Paying attention to these aspects of orchid culture will help us design and construct growing areas that provide environments in which our plants can thrive.

Ian

Bulbophyllum emiliorum

Ken & Chris

Anacheilium radiata

Cattleya elongata

Dendrobium spp aff *crocatum*

Dendrochilum latifolium var. *macranthum*

Dendrochilum spp

Laelia fourneiri

Macroclinium bicolor

Phalaenopsis fasciata

Adrian & Dee

Cadetia taylori

Dendrobium rigida

Coelogyne tomentosa

Maxillaria meleagris

Maxillaria variabilis

Stanhopea inodora

Peter

Aerangis articulata

Aeranthes grandiflora

Brassavola nodosa Dawsonii

Cattleya intermedia Alba

Dendrochilum latifolium var. *macranthum*

Dendrochilum uncatum

Gongora pleiochroma

Tony & Mavis

Phalaenopsis deliciosa

Phalaenopsis deliciosa var. *hookeriana*

Phalaenopsis pulchra

MEMBER PLANTS DISPLAYED March 2021



Laelia fourneiri
Ken & Chris



Phalaenopsis deliciosa var. *hookeriana*
Tony & Mavis



Dendrobium rigida
Adrian & Dee



Stanhopea inodora
Adrian & Dee

MEMBER PLANTS DISPLAYED March 2021



Maxillaria meleagris
Adrian & Dee



Bulbophyllum emiliorum
Ian

As a group, we meet at one-another's homes, which of itself presents opportunities to learn from others. There are almost always things we can do, and changes we can make that will help improve our orchid growing environment, although for many of us, the constraints such as lack of room to expand our glasshouse or shadehouse, or overhanging trees are actual barriers.

Where do our orchids live naturally?

So how does this topic about air movement specifically apply to some of the orchids that members of the Paphiopedilum Study Group might wish to grow? These genera are by and large, tropical or subtropical evergreen terrestrials, lithophytes or epiphytes. We principally grow them in pots in an open bark or similar media, in hothouses or shadehouses following hydroponic principles for their culture.

As Tony Budrovich demonstrated in his discussion paper on Callicolous orchids, the way that we grow them is not how they live in their natural habitat! Those of us that have been fortunate enough to see Paphiopedilum species growing in the wild will have noticed several things. One of the most important is the constant air movement that exists in primary and secondary tropical forests. This has both a cooling effect on us, and on the plants growing there. Often, the species in these genera are found growing on cliffs where they receive constant, moving fresh air or in well-drained leaf litter over limestone or occasionally on trees as an epiphyte. Even in hot, steamy, lowland tropical and sub-tropical rainforests where these orchids are found, plant leaves, whether in the canopy, lower story or orchids, ferns and other flowering plants are constantly moving, both day and night. This air movement serves many useful purposes including keeping air temperature uniform by eliminating hot or cold areas.

Can we replicate our orchids' natural environment?

Space limitations faced by orchid growers living in suburbia dictate that we generally grow our orchids in small, rather confined growing spaces, and most often, as part of a mixed collection. Glasshouse/shadehouse design and layout is always subject to cost and space constraints. However, good planning, glasshouse/shadehouse siting that maximises light and radiant heat during winter can help overcome these barriers.

In the southern hemisphere, we want to maximise sunlight in winter, and for this reason, the optimum design is to have the longest dimension facing north, and unobstructed by trees or other buildings that reduce the photoperiod or day-length. The sun provides full-spectrum light and radiant heat which in winter (when the sun's path has tracked to the north) is essential for plant health. Similarly, in the southern hemisphere, the least useful light comes from the south, and accordingly transparent material can be replaced with

non-translucent, insulating material (that could be a fence or house wall) without detrimental effect. Additional summer shading can be removed during winter. Generally, as we have now discovered, *Paphiopedilum* orchids require more shading in summer to reduce light intensity than most of the other genera we grow.

So, it is clear that a well-designed and sited shadehouse can help overcome air movement issues by encouraging airflow through the shadecloth, particularly from the south west and west, while it might be desirable to limit airflow from the east as this is the source of hot summer winds. Our hothouses do not afford us this luxury unless the impervious wall material is totally removable for summer. That said, during winter, we want to capture and retain as much heat as possible. Therefore, growing orchids in an impervious-walled hothouse means that we need to find ways to replicate the movement of fresh air that they would have enjoyed in their natural habitat.

In their natural habitat, the survival of orchids and many flowering plants is very dependent on continual, gentle breezes through the leafy canopy and lower stories of the rain forest. This air movement helps evaporate stagnant water trapped in leaf axils from periods of rain that would otherwise allow fungal and bacterial pathogens to breed. In the absence of fresh circulating air, orchids will die from these pathogens and will also suffer from a lack of readily available carbon dioxide that is circulated by the air movement. Effective ventilation also helps orchids tolerate intense light without leaf burn. While we seldom think about it, the distribution of carbon dioxide from plant respiration is an important factor to remember in this complex set of environmental factors, making air movement at night just as important as air movement during the day.

Moving air helps maintain leaf temperatures at desirable levels. Some plants, including orchids close the stomates on their leaves that allow transpiration of air and water from their leaves during the day, and leaves can overheat and be damaged without adequate air movement to cool them. Consistent and even air movement avoids stratification of cool moist air below the growing area and warm dry air above, where “dead spots” are minimised and damp stagnant areas, the breeding place for disease, are eliminated. In Western Australia where much of our summer is hot and dry with low relative humidity, too much air movement can reduce humidity and retard growth as the orchids are unable to take up enough moisture to offset that lost through the leaves resulting in desiccation and destruction of leaf tissue. In these instances, the supply of additional humidity is essential

The challenge for us then is to replicate, insofar as it is possible, the natural habitat of orchids in our often cramped glasshouses. A graphic demonstration of the way that

nature works occurred during the very hot days in January 2016 where some epiphytic orchids we have growing on trees in our garden were relatively unaffected by the heat with only minimal leaf burn. One of these orchids, *Cattleya aurantiaca* was in flower at the time. By comparison, several *Stanhopea* species hanging just under the roof of our shadehouse (under Solaweave) though being watered every day and misted up to 8 times a day were severely affected with the leaves badly burnt. Comparing the temperature and humidity in the leaf canopy of the trees in our garden to which orchids are attached showed a significant difference from the ambient temperature and humidity. I attribute this to the trees modifying the temperature and humidity in their immediate environment through transpiration, combined with natural air movement in the immediate vicinity.

The most obvious solution is fans; overhead, fixed or oscillating. Remember though that more air movement is not always better – hurricane-force winds are not beneficial air movement. The desired standard is gentle but consistent. As a simple rule of thumb, if the leaves of a hard-leaved orchid such as a *Cattleya* are moving about, you probably have more air movement than you need. The intensity of required air movement is directly related to humidity – the higher the humidity, the stronger the air movement needs to be (especially in winter where the ambient humidity makes it more difficult to evaporate any moisture on plants leaves before nightfall). Conversely, where natural humidity is low, any artificially generated air movement will serve to reduce humidity and lower the humidity around the plants. As previously explained, this can prevent roots being able take up enough moisture to balance that which is lost through transpiration potentially leading to plant mortality.

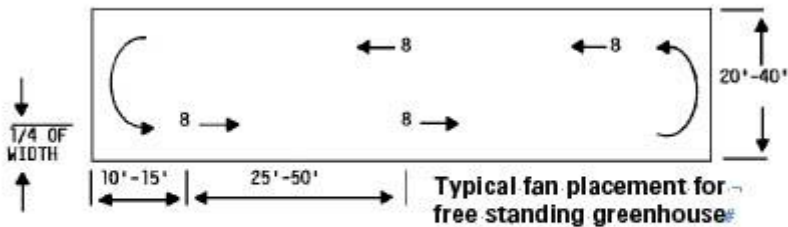
Oscillating fans such as those available from hardware stores at very reasonable prices are adequate, but need to be protected from moisture. While these cheap fans do not last long (perhaps 12-18 months before the oscillating mechanism fails), the cost is low and they are not overly expensive to operate, but their efficiency diminishes quite rapidly with the way in which we operate them. They need to be on 24 hours a day, seven days a week, i.e. day and night, all year round. It is worth paying more and buying fans with a higher output as they will do a better job of distributing fresh air to all points in the growing area.

Overhead (ceiling) fans are effective in moving large volumes of air, but can leave 'dead' areas that do not get as much air movement, or areas with excessive air movement that dry out the plants immediately below the fan, but leave others beyond this zone without enough fresh air. Generally, ceiling fans need to be operated at lower speeds to avoid

these problems. Fixed direction fans, unless moving air through a distribution mechanism such as a poly sock can tend to dry out the plants in their direct path unless sited over or under the plants. We have a plate fan and poly sock in our glasshouse that provides reasonable air movement throughout the glasshouse, and the air is sourced from outside so is always fresh. However, fans designed for constant operation are expensive to purchase and replace.

Horizontal air movement is different and more beneficial than air movement provided by overhead fans that tends to be downwards and circular. Horizontal air movement is parallel to the ground driven by a series of fans that combine to move all the air in the closed space around in a coherent pattern. It is efficient as once the air is moving, it only requires a few well-placed small fans to overcome turbulence and friction to keep the air moving. Advantages are reported to be better air mixing, elimination of hot/cold spots and disease control. However, my research indicates that this technology seems better suited to large greenhouses, for example 30m x10m rather than the small hothouses in which we grow our orchids as it is recommended that the fans are switched off when vents are open.

Calculating HAF Fan Requirements#

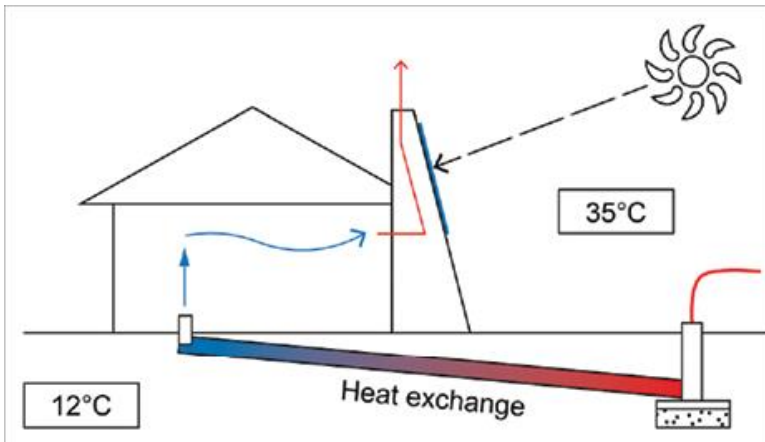


Fan selection is based upon 2.5 to 3 cu ft/minute (CFM) of greenhouse floor area. Example: length x width x 2.5 or 3 = total CFM required. Next divide the total CFM required, by the CFM performance. This equals the approximate number of fans required.#

Source: <https://www.hummert.com/product-details/31726/schaefer-horizontal-air-flow-fan-haf>

Fresh air can be introduced to the hothouse through ground level vents, making use of natural convection by allowing the air inside the glasshouse to heat up and exit via vents at the highest point of the glasshouse. While this can be detrimental to maintaining the high humidity that we want to preserve in summer, the constant supply of fresh air should be the principal objective and we can address humidity concerns by other means. There may also be some benefit in running piping underground to introduce fresh air as in our

extreme summer heat, if the piping is buried well below the surface of the soil, some significant cooling can be achieved as shown in the following diagram.



Source: http://www.yourhome.gov.au/sites/prod.yourhome.gov.au/files/images/PD-PC-SolarChimneyDiagram-01_fmt.png

Installation of a wet wall at one end of the hothouse and a large exhaust fan at the other end provides cooling, humidity and fresh air movement. A wet wall uses evaporation to cool and humidify air being sucked into the hothouse. These systems are often used in large scale commercial hothouses (see <http://www.argosee.com.au/products/ventilation-cooling-heating/649/>), but require all vents to be closed to operate effectively. Kevin Butler uses these wet-wall systems to cool and humidify his glasshouse spaces at Ezi Gro Orchids.

Another option is to run an exhaust fan, again close to ground level so that it blows fresh air into the glasshouse and another in the roof that exhausts the hot air (for maximum result, use exhaust fans that do not have to overcome louvres on the air entry/exit side of the fan as these can result in up to 20% reduction in efficiency). While these fans are not always economical to run, they are now available powered by photovoltaic cells, that will not be affected by power failures. My research indicates that these systems are relatively inexpensive (less than \$100 on e-Bay) but I did not find much information about their efficiency and volume of air discharged. Wind-powered extractor fans (whirly birds) are also readily available from hardware stores and while requiring some wind movement to be effective, are obviously unaffected by power failures .

to be continued in May

ABOUT US

Monthly Meetings

Monthly meetings held on the second Tuesday of each month at Wilson Community Hall, Braibrise St, Wilson commencing 7.45 pm. Usually, the short formal meeting is followed by plant descriptions given by members. Supper follows to allow member's time to socialise and discuss orchids. All visitors are very welcome

Membership Fees

Family \$30 pa. For first year only, new family members will need to purchase two name badges. Badges come in two versions - pin fastening \$11.50 or magnet fastening \$13.50 [*Please indicate preference*]

Single \$20.00 pa. For first year only, new members will need to purchase a name badge. Badges come in two versions - pin fastening \$11.50 or magnet fastening \$13.50. [*Please indicate preference*]

New members who don't live in Perth will not require name badges, therefore membership cost will be at the renewal fee only

Monthly Home Visit

On the weekend following the fourth Thursday of each month (generally on the Sunday morning), a home visit is held at a member's home. This gives members an opportunity to enjoy the fellowship that our mutual interest provides, and to see how others go about growing their orchids.

Monthly Plant Display

Given that the prime objective of the Society is to promote the cultivation of species orchids, only species or natural hybrids are acceptable for display. Since we all may be uncertain about the identification of a plant from time to time, we encourage

members to bring plants along about which they are unsure since someone may be able to identify them. There is no competition nor restriction on flower count, quality or length of ownership. We want members to be able to see species plants in flower. So even if your flowers are a bit past their best, bring them in as others may not have seen that species in flower.

Plant Sales

The Society provides an opportunity table for members to sell surplus plants and equipment, and for the Society to sell product from time to time.

Plant Purchases

The Society endeavours to obtain a different species seedling for sale at each meeting, usually costing between \$6.00 and \$15.00. The Society makes a small profit on these sales which is invested in benefits to members. As it is always difficult to get new or different species, should members have 20 or more plants of one species which they feel might be suitable as a monthly plant, please contact a Committee member.

Raffle

The Society conducts a raffle each meeting and at home visits as a means of generating funds. If you have spare species orchids that you wish to sell to the Society for raffles, please advise a committee member.

Management

In accordance with the Rules, the Annual General meeting is held in May each year at which time the office-bearers and committee are elected. The majority of Committee members serve two year terms.

If unclaimed, return to
The Editor
204 Park Street, Henley Brook WA 6055

Next meeting Tuesday 13 April