



Nambour Orchid News.

April 2020

Taiwan International Orchid Show

We went to see the TIOS site as they had not started to dismantle it. The graduated coloured lighting made it very difficult to get clean photos, but it may give some idea of how big the site is. There were thousands of Phalaenopsis plants of all colours with a spattering of some Dens, and Oncidinae and a few other genera on display. They were still a number of days short of completion of all the displays before the postponement was announced.

After arriving home on the 19th March 2020 I am now doing 14 days isolation. **Lynn B.**



Secretary news April:

Well we are all in challenging times at the moment, no excuses for not doing all the jobs that have been waiting at home for your attention. Hope you are all staying safe and well in these challenging times.

Our hope is that we can still bring you the newsletter each month to keep in touch. Members without email will have their newsletter posted. To be able to make this happen we need your input of articles and photos, no input no newsletter. Send them to Richard rhand39@gmail.com or to Alison nambourorchids@gmail.com and they will get printed. If we are lucky enough to get more than we need for one newsletter Richard will hold it over to the next issue so don't panic if you don't see your article this month

A big thank you to all the members who have contributed so far. Keep your photos and articles coming. This is a great flowering time of the year so there should be plenty to share. **Note!!!** the photo competition in the President's report get your entries in.

You will notice the shows calendar has disappeared for now from the back page. It will be reinstated when we get to the other side of Covid -19.

Members who have not paid their 2020 subscriptions can do so via Direct Deposit. There are still quite a few who are not financial at this stage. Bank details will remain on the newsletter.

Meeting All meetings have been cancelled Cultural & species up to and including June. After June we will look at each month as it comes along. We have decided to hold our committee meetings by email so you will still get your monthly minutes & know what is happening in your club.

President's Report

Although it has been necessary to curtail the activities of the club for some time, we will bring you a Nambour Orchid Society Newsletter each month while we are under restrictions. School leavers sometimes take a Gap Year before continuing with further studies. Perhaps we can apply this too and use the time to bring all those UFO's out of mothballs, read up about orchids on line or in the books and magazines that lurk in our bookshelves. What a great time to lavish attention on our orchids and other plants.

Of course, we will need lots of photos of your flowering orchids to grace the pages, so please email them to Richard if you are able. Autumn is one of the main flowering times for orchids and as there won't be any shows and no benching due to our monthly meetings being suspended for a while, it will be the next best thing to see your flowers in print. At the end of each year, prizes are awarded for the best Judges choice, Novice and Australian native orchid. These prizes are calculated on the points allocated from our monthly benching. As this will be affected by the closure of meetings and to encourage you to send in photos, I would like to promote a prize for the **Best Photo** of the year, starting from the May issue. It will be the quality of the photo that will be assessed and not just the attributes of the orchid.

We also welcome articles on any topic related to growing orchids, from the "newbie" to the experienced grower and here is the opportunity to use the grey cells as well as time that you may have to spare.

I hope you all stay well and manage to cope with the radical changes in society at present.

Can't go without the usual quote from the pen of Roger Rankin**"In reading, we learn all the answers; in growing, we discover all the questions"** Gina

Pesticides in the orchid house

Orchid growers should aim to 'manage pests' encountered in the orchid house rather than trying to eradicate them by sole reliance on chemical pesticides.

Pesticides are one of several management tools which may be utilized when growing orchids and should be integrated into the management program along with non-chemical methods.

Insecticides used to manage or control insect populations may be either contact, systemic or fumigant insecticides. Changing technologies has resulted in insecticides acting in more than one way.

Knowing something about the biology and ecology of pests helps to determine which **stage of an insect's lifecycle a pesticide is likely to be most effective.**

Eggs

Ovicides are insecticide preparations which kill the egg stage of insects, mites and nematodes

Larvae

Larvicides specifically targets the larval stage of an insect. Larvicides may be contact poisons, stomach poisons, growth regulators or biological control agents

Pupae

Pupicides Preparations often from organic sources specifically targeting insect pupae

Adults

Adulticides are a type of insecticide used to kill adult insects rather than their larvae.

The mode of action of a pesticide means it may act through contact with the insect, disease or weed (called targets) either directly, as a result of residual activity or being translocated through the plant. Some pesticides have more than one mode of action making a knowledge of the pesticide as important as an accurate description of the target.

Some suggested sources of technical advice – choosing a product, application rates and safe usage.

- www.sgaonline.org.au/sga-garden-product-guide-safe-for-you-n-nature
- www.yates.com.au/plants/problem-solver/pests (many coloured photographs to help with identification of insect pests)
- www.nufarm.com.au/techguides/horticulture
- Orchid societies, orchid nurseries technical notes, ornamental horticulture product retailers.

Other information sources: **Practical Guide to Australian Orchid growing** -Wayne Turville;

Orchid Growing in Queensland -A basic Guide Bundaberg Orchid Society;

Basic Guide to Orchid Growing in the Sunshine State – Ross Maidment;

Introducing Cattleyas Noni Mammatt; **Beginning with Orchids** –

A simple guide for growers Beryl Robertson Woombye Qld.

What Garden Pest or Disease Is That -Judy McMaugh, first published in 1985 remains an excellent reference source. **Steve S.**

Dendrobium Hibiki

Dendrobium Hibiki is a primary hybrid between 2 New Guinea species and was registered in 2009. The parents are *Dendrobium bracteosum* and *Dendrobium laevifolium*. No information is given on what colour of flower for each species was used. Both species can be quite variable in colour. I have not seen a photograph of *Dendrobium Hibiki* that is different in colour to those of the flowers on this plant.

Dendrobium bracteosum heralds from the warm lowlands of the north coast of New Guinea. It prefers high humidity and strong light conditions. The flowers are very long lasting and can last for up to 6 months. Another advantage of this species is that it can be constantly in flower. The pseudobulbs grow to around 30cm long.

Dendrobium laevifolium occurs in the east of New Guinea through the islands to Vanuatu. It brings to the cross fewer but larger flowers and a preference for intermediate to cooler temperature growing conditions. It also decreases the size of the resulting cross as *Dendrobium laevifolium* is considered a miniature. This species requires a drier period over winter and flowers in the summer.

The *Dendrobium Hibiki* I have was purchased 14 months ago as a seedling. I have not repotted it

from the original mix, being a layer of coarse perlite on the bottom with a layer of sphagnum moss on top. It's ability to weather cooler temperatures is demonstrated by it's growing through last winter in a bushhouse that experienced lows of 1 degree, has 50% shade cloth cover and no protection from rain – though I don't think I had any rain through winter last year!!! It sits against the western side of the bushhouse and receives the afternoon sun.



This is it's first major flowering and it flowers on leafless pseudobulbs. It has a good flower count per spike due to *Dendrobium bracteosum* and the flowers appear to last about 2-3 months though this plant has travelled some 1100km in the past month. So in any event the flowers do hold up well. As the plant matures I expect it will open out more. The pseudobulbs I expect to lengthen to 15cm, the plant will not be so bunched and crowded and the flowers will present better.

Currently there is only one registered cross using *Dendrobium Hibiki*. This is *Dendrobium Sakurako* which is *Dendrobium Hibiki* x *bracteosum*. It was registered in 2018. **Don.**

Why do I grow *Bulbophyllum* species?

There is no really short answer to this apparent problem. Maybe it's just me! Some of you no doubt would gleefully agree with the diagnosis that might indicate insanity! So here is my story.

The facts are these: the genus *Bulbophyllum* is the orchid genus with the largest number of species known to science on this planet with more than 1500 recognised entities. The morphological diversity is huge and presents a myriad of problems in identification and recognition for plant scientists.

It is also the most diverse geographically, and is found in all tropical areas on earth.

So the purpose of this article is to infect you with some of the passion that I have acquired. It is illustrated with images from my own collection and these are copyright.

Cultivation

The species that I will describe in the following paragraphs have all been grown in my collection at Buderim in an open shade-house (70% black shade cloth). All are easy to grow and are readily purchased. The growing medium is a mix of pine bark, 9-12mm and very coarse perlite. Shallow plastic saucers are the preferred growing containers at least when the plant reaches a manageable size. Some plants do well on ironbark mounts, especially those that like to 'ramble.' Watering is at least twice weekly in warmer times and at least weekly when cooler. Remember, do not let your bulbophyllums dry out. They enjoy lots of moisture and high humidity! A year or so ago I experimented by growing some containers in a shallow metal tray with water about 7 mm deep, and I have been amazed at the growth and condition of the plants. I fertilize each week at a rate of 1gm per litre using Peters CalMag Grower

In the following notes, the size of the plant may be listed as small, medium, or miniature. This is purely an indication and most of the species described here will probably, in time, outgrow a pot size of about 200 mm diameter. If this happens simply give the plant a modest trim!



B. lepidum

This species is found in India, Myanmar, Laos, Thailand, peninsular Malaysia, Cambodia, Vietnam and Indonesia in semi-deciduous and evergreen forests on mossy rocks and tree bases at elevations of 300 to 1100 m as a miniature sized, hot to cool growing epiphyte. It is common in cultivation and is often seen in shows and on the benches at meetings. Flowers about 2.5 cm long, 5mm wide. Up to 8 flowers on the inflorescence.

B. roxburghii

Found in Assam India, Sikkim and the eastern Himalayas in tropical valleys at elevations around 300 m as a medium sized, hot growing epiphytic species. Up to 12 flowers are produced in an umbel. Flower size is about 12mm long.





B. frostii

Found in South Vietnam, Thailand and peninsula Malaysia in evergreen lowland forests at elevations around 1450 to 1500 m as a mini-miniature sized, cool growing epiphyte. A delightful species with flowers that lie close to the near prostrate foliage. Flower size about 3 cm long, fragrant.



B. corolliferum

Found in Thailand, Malaysia, Sumatra, Borneo, and Singapore in the lowlands on mangroves as a miniature to small sized, hot growing epiphyte. Flowers 2cm long, 11-12 on the inflorescence.



B. longissimum

Found in Thailand, Myanmar, Borneo and Malaysia at lower elevations as a small sized, hot to warm growing epiphyte. This species is noteworthy for its exceptionally long lateral sepals that are up to 23 cm long. The number of flowers in the umbel is from 3 to 7



B. longiflorum

A widely distributed species found in Africa, Madagascar, Mascarenes, Seychelles and on into Bhutan, Malaysia, Queensland Australia, New Guinea, New Caledonia, Fiji and the Society and Austral Islands, in rainforests and hill forests at elevations from sea-level to 1700 m. It is a small sized, hot to warm growing epiphyte. In Queensland, this species is found in the Iron Range and McIlwraith Range. Up to 8 flowers on the inflorescence. Flowers up to 3.5 cm long.



B. melanoglossum

Found in central and southern Fujian, Hainan and Taiwan in forests on tree trunks at elevations of 400 to 1800 m as a small sized, hot to cool growing epiphyte. Up to 12 flower in the inflorescence. Flower size about 2 cm long.



B. mastersianum

Found in the Moluccas and Borneo in hill forests at elevations around 500 m as a small sized, hot to warm growing epiphyte. Flower size about 4 cm. Up to 10 flowers in the umbel.



B. rothchildianum

Found in southern Yunnan Province of China, north-eastern India, Assam and Myanmar as a small sized hot to cool growing epiphyte. Often grown to a large specimen plant with many individual flowers. Flower size up to 125mm long. 25mm wide and with 6-8 flowers in the raceme.



B. cercanthum

Found in Borneo in high forests at elevations of 200 to 800 m as a small sized, hot to warm growing epiphyte. The umbel carries 6-12 flowers that are about 3.5 cm long.

Wayne K.

Culture Corner for April 2020

Orchid Culture notes for Autumn

1. **Everyday**, I look over my plants in the shade houses and in the garden and collect any dead or yellowing foliage and this gives me an opportunity to look for any pests and diseases.

Also keep the floor in your shade house and under benches clean.

2. **Watering**. Because the weather has been quite damp lately I haven't needed to water that much except for those under cover. Only twice a week has been ample in covered areas.

3. **Fertiliser**. I have just reduced down to once a week with Peters CalMag Finisher. Always remember to fertilise just after watering, 10 minutes is my guide. NEVER fertilise a dry plant.

4. **Pest and Diseases**. I am very lucky that I don't get too many problems. There are still some Dendrobium Beetles around, so watch out for them on new growths. Boisduval scale is a problem also. Watch for this on big plants of *Dendrobium speciosum* and other plants tucked away or plants that have been missing T.L.C for some time.

I generally like to do a spray every 6 months (which I have just done) to make sure that a pest doesn't get missed.

NEVER spray in the heat of the day and always read directions and wear the right protective clothing. If it says 1 ml /l stick with it, don't think by doubling the amount it will work better.

5. **Every March** I give my *Dendrobium speciosum* a good dose of dolomite. A handful around big plants, 15cm pots a heaped teaspoon. It sweetens the mix and it works for me really well.

If anyone needs more information please contact me on 0408970335. Good Growing , **David** .



David & Lorraine's *Den. speciosum*

Awarded ACM/AOC in September 2019

Pronunciation

It had been my intention to introduce a short segment on pronunciation to the Culture Corner meetings, provided, of course, that we have time left after dealing with all of the problems raised by members. Many struggle with the names of genera and species which are always in Latin.

My aim initially, is to cover the major groups of **genera** month by month, beginning with the Sub-tribe Laeliinae, also known as the Cattleya alliance. In fact, "Cattleya" is the most frequently mispronounced word in the orchid world. Listed below are pronunciations for the more common genera and intergeneric nothogenus names. I have also listed abbreviations and, in the case of intergenerics, the abbreviations for the composite genera.

* When there are 4 or more genera involved in an intergeneric hybrid, the nothogenus is normally named after a person instead of the more usual combination of genus names.

All of these end in "ara" and are pronounced as the person's name followed by (ARE-ah).

Charlie.

Pronunciation of the more common genera and nothogenera in Laeliinae

Genus Name	Abbreviation	Pronunciation	
Brassavola	B.	(bra-SAH-vol-ah)	
Broughtonia	Bro.	(brow-TON-ee-ah)	
Cattleya	C.	(KAT-lee-ah) [not (CATTLE-ay-ah) as many pronounce it]	
Cuitlauzina	Cu.	(kweet-law-ZEE-nah)	
Encyclia	E.	(en-SIK-lee-ah)	
Epidendrum	Epi.	(eh-pee-DEN-drum)	
Guarianthe	Gur.	(gwar-ee-AN-thee)	
Laelia	L.	(LAY-lee-ah)	
Myrmecophila	Mcp.	(mir-meh-KOFF-ih-lah)	
Prosthechea	Phs.	(pros-THECK-ee-ah)	
Rhyncholaelia	RI.	(rink-oh-LAY-lee-ah)	
Brassocatanthe	Bct.	(brass-oh-kat-AN-thee)	[= B .x C. x Gur.]
Brassocattleya	Bc.	(brass-oh-KAT-lee-ah)	[= B. x C.]
Cahuzacara*	Chz.	(ka-huz-ac-ARE-ah)	[= B. x C. x Gur. x RI.]
Cattleychea	Ctyh.	(KAT-lee-CHEE-ah)	[= C. x Phs.]
Cattleytonia	Ctna.	(KAT-lee-TONE-ee-ah)	[= C. x Bro.]
Cattlianthe	Ctt.	(kat-lee-AN-thee)	[= C. x Gur.]
Catyclia	Cty.	(kat-ik-lee-ah)	[= C. x E.]
Enanthleya	Eny.	(en-ANTH-lee-ah)	[= E. x Gur. X C.]
Epicatyleya	Epc.	(epi- KAT-lee-ah)	[= Epi. x C.]
Jackfowlieara*	Jkf.	(jack-fow-lee-ARE-ah)	[= C. x Cau. X Gur. x L. x RI.]
Guaricattonia	Gct	(gwar-ee-kat-TON-ee-ah)	[= Gur. x C. x Bro.]
Laeliocatanthe	Lcn.	(lay-lee-oh-kat-AN-thee)	[= L. x C. x Gur.]
Laeliocattleya	Lc.	(lay-lee-oh-KAT-lee-ah)	[= L. x C.]
Rhyncatclia	Rcc.	(rin-kat-CLEE-ah)	[= RI. x C. x E.]
Rhyncatlaelia	Ryc.	(rin-kat-LAY-lee-ah)	[= RI. x C. x L.]
Rhyncattleanthe	Rth.	(rin-KAT-lee-AN-thee)	[= RI. x C. x Gur.]
Rhyncholaeliocattleya	Rlc.	(rink-oh-lay-lee-oh-KAT-lee-ah)	[= RI. x C.]
Rhynchobrassoleya	Rby.	(rin-koe-brass-oh-LEE-ah)	[= RI. x B. x L.]
Rhyntonleya	Rly.	(rin-ton-LEE-ah)	[= RI. x Bro. C.]
Volkertara*	Vkt.	(fol-kert-ARE-ah)	[= Bro. x C. x Gur. x RI.]

Members Photographs



Nambour Orchid Society



Nambour Orchid society meets on the 4th Saturday each Nambour Uniting Church Hall, Coronation Ave., Nambour

Business meeting commences at 12.45pm prior to the cultural meeting.

Cultural meeting Follows the business meeting at 2pm.

All members and visitors are welcome to both Business and Cultural meetings.

Plants are to be tabled for judging by 1.30pm .

Charlie's Cultural corner from 1.15pm to 1.45pm each meeting day.

The Species Appreciation Group is held monthly from February to November at member's homes .

Contact the Secretary for details. at nambourorchids@gmail.com

All **STOCQ** members welcome. Bring your species plants, a chair, a cup and a plate to share for afternoon tea

Patron	Rob Wright		
President	Gina McMonagle	07 5439 6353	
Vice President	G Robertson	07 5442 1288	
Secretary	Alison Parkes	07 5441 7201	nambourorchids@gmail.com
Treasurer	Jean Harris	07 5445 3307	
Editor	Richard Hand	07 5442 2879	rhand39@gmail.com

All correspondence to the Society should be addressed to nambourorchids@gmail.com

Newsletter: Articles for inclusion in the Newsletter should be sent to the editor at rhand39@gmail.com.

Digital copies of all photographs appearing in Newsletter are available to all members free of charge

FOR SALE: NOS. members may use space in the Newsletter to sell Orchid related items free of charge.

All adds, articles and no later than 2 weeks prior to the monthly meeting

Members can sell Orchids or foliage plants at our meetings. Only plants that we would use in show displays are permitted. **Please remember to add your gold coin donation to the honesty box.**

**Direct deposits for Shirts, name Badges and Membership are encouraged to the Club Bank Account.
Commonwealth Bank BSB 064424 A/c No 00909232.**

Add your name as a reference so our Treasurer knows who the money is from.

Club shirts are available , cost to members, \$25 for shirt with logo + \$5.50 if you require a pocket

Name badges, cost is \$7.00 for new members after attending 3 meetings, or \$10.95 for a replacement

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Supporters of Cittamani Hospice Services

Cittamani Hospice Services are in Palmwoods and provide end of life palliative care for people in need in their own homes.

They also provide essential equipment free of charge for patients use in their own home.