



Noosa and District Orchid and Foliage Society

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July 2015

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Meetings held on the first Saturday of the month at the TINBEERWAH HALL/ Except January.
Meeting 1pm for 1.30 start.

Date Claimers.

- 7=8 August Maroochydore Show (Benched)
- 28-29 August Nambour Spring Show set up 27th (Display)
- 5-6th Sept Childers Show.
- 18-19 Sept Noosa Spring Show (Benched) Set Up 17th

Happy Birthday to Members Margaret Johnston, Desiree Phillips, Brenda Robinson, Noel Willis,

Another Two Types Of Dendrobium following June Newsletter

Latouria Type



Den. alexandrae

Antelope Type (Spatulata)



Den. antennatum

Latouria dendrobiums are prolific flowering plants. They come in a variety of colors with long lasting flowers and can have dots, stripes, and bars. Most bloom for months and are a good beginner's plant. Their original home is in the area of New Guinea, Samoa, and the Phillipines.

These dendrobiums grow in a wide range of conditions and will tolerate warm, cool, wet and/or dry conditions. They will thrive from sea level up to at least 2300 feet where we are located on the slopes of Mauna Loa, and higher. Latourias become specimen-sized plants with little effort on your part. They prefer bright, indirect or filtered sunlight. Most can be watered all year round with slightly less water in winter or when not in active growth. You will need to re-pot your plant after it finishes flowering or when the plant seems to be crowding the edges of the pot. Use a clean pot one size larger and a medium-sized orchid mix. Do not over pot.

TemperatureF)°C (68 to 80°: Dendrobiums prefer warmer household temperatures of 20 to 27F).

Light: Spatulata Dendrobium prefer the medium to high light of an east or shaded west or south window. Leaves normally a vibrant green, but will bleach if plant gets too much light or darken if not enough light is given.

Watering: Water generously, let dry between watering.

Water every 5 to 8 days during summer and every 7 to 10 days during winter. : Fertilize at ¼ – ½ strength with 28-14-14 at every watering to promote new growth.

When new growth matures, start fertilizing with 10-30-20 at half strength to promote flower

Repot , as required. A coarse free-draining potting mix.

Popular Vote Results			Some Pests & how to attack Them.
Mini Cats			<p>Aphids Suck the sap of the buds and flowers of orchids, especially cymbidiums. The young crawlers are pink in colour, the adults are dark and may be either winged or wingless. They attack the buds in the spring time. Soap sprays and garlic sprays are effective or pyrethrum based garden sprays may be used. Malathion will kill them and is relatively safe but will need to be repeated several times because eggs will continue to hatch Garlic spray may be made up as follows: Mix 10ml of paraffin oil with 85g (3 oz) of crushed garlic cloves. Leave for about three days, add 562ml (1 pt) of water and 7g of an oil based soap. Strain. When using, dilute to 1 part of mixture to 50 parts of water. This keeps well. Scale Scales are a sucking insect which attach themselves to plants where they cover themselves with a scaly secretion and become stationary. There are several forms of scale. They cause much damage, weakening the plant and distorting new leaves and shoots. Soap sprays may be an effective means of control. White oil is a successful way to destroy scale. However white oil may stunt the growth of orchids and should be used only at half strength, never spray on hot days, as heat accentuates any damage. Red Spider This pest has proved a serious menace to orchid growers once it obtains a hold in a shadehouse is a minute sucking insect. Close examination may reveal it on the undersurface of the leaves. Its presence is first shown by the appearance of white speckled blotches on the surface of the leaves. Modern insecticides will prove effective against this pest. Take care when spraying, always wear a mask when spraying, and never allow the solution to fall on your skin. Mealy Bug These sap-sucking insects look like tiny mounds of cotton wool. They gather in sheltered parts of the plant such as under the leaves or in the leaf axils or on the pseudobulbs. They breed very quickly. Because they excrete large quantities of honey dew, which attracts ants and causes a sooty mould to develop on the leaves. They may be controlled by spraying Malathion, take care that all of the mealy bugs are sprayed. Pest and disease control must be practiced on an ongoing basis. A broad spectrum of chemicals such as Diazinon, Maldison (Malathion) used on rotational basis will control most pests likely to attack cymbidiums. More specialised control includes Ficam W (for cockroaches, ants and spiders) and Mesurool (for snails and slugs). Other suggestions for control of fungal attacks are; Mancozeb, Royal, Bravo, Copper Oxychloride or the like products will provide excellent control. Again use on a rotational basis. Carefully examine the pseudobulbs for any sign of bacterial rot, which is easily identified by the strong unpleasant odour associated with rotting tissue. Treat with Physan. Periodic treatment with Fongarid will help control Phytophthora and Pythium fungi, which is most prevalent during periods of high humidity and cool weather.</p>
1 Blc. Bhinga Bay		R McMewan	
2 Slc. Rosellas Cherry Purple		N E Walker	
3 Pot. Burana Beauty		R McMewan	
Ctna.Varut Crystal Butterfly	JC	L Walters	
Catteleya Alliance			
1 Blc Mem Susan Hawkins	JC	R McMewan	
2 Laelia anceps		R McMewan	
3 -----			
Dendrobium Alliance			
1 Den. Airy Crimson	JC	N E Walker	
2 Den.Burana Stripe-Pink		R McMewan	
3 Den.Ellen		R McEwan	
Natives			
1 Den.fairfaxii	JC	D Hunter	
2 Den.shoenianum		D Hunter	
3 -----			
Phalanopsis			
1Phal.Siren Prince	JC	R McMewan	
2 -----			
3 -----			
Species			
1 Paph. insigni	JC	L Walters	
2 Medio.decoratum		N E Walker	
3 Paph. spicerianum		R McEwan	
Vanda Alliance			
1 V. Pats Delight x Vanele Robe	JC	R McEwan	
2 -----			
3-----			
Oncidium Alliance			
1 Mtssa.Royal Robe	JC	R McEwan	
2-----			
3 -----			
Others			
1 Coel. Cristata	JC	R McEwan	
2 cal. unknown		R McEwan	
3 -----			
Epidendrum			
1 Epc.Renee Marquis	JC	N E Walker	
2 Epi. Helen Yamada		L Walters	
3-----			
Novice			
1 Cal.Vestita		B Quinn	
2 Paph. Invincible		P Barry	
3 Phal. Unknown		R Brown	
Pink Profusion	JC	B Woodfine	
Bromiliade			
1 Unknown	JC	N E Walker	
2 Neo Gold Explosion		R McEwan	
3 Neo Purple Surprise		R McEwan	
Anthurium			
1 Unknown		N E Walker	
2 Unknown	JC	B Jones	
3 Congo King		R McEwan	
Foliage			
1 Aglonema Red Fire	JC	N E Walker	
2 Cal.S/P insignie		R McEwan	
3 Cal.Rotundifolia		R M cEwan	
Ferns			
1Huperzia.squarrosom	JC	N E Walker	
2-----			
3-----			

Orchid Name. Let us Try To Unravel some Mysteries ?

An orchid name can be a mysterious thing if you don't know how to read it. But fear not. It is actually quite straightforward. Let's use the following orchid name as an example and break it into understandable pieces:

Phalaenopsis schilleriana 'Pink Butterfly', AM/AOS

Doesn't it look like a foreign language? Well, it actually is. All scientific names are Latin. But don't panic, you don't need to learn Latin to understand orchid names

In this example, *Phalaenopsis* is the genus name. There are about 600 genera (plural of genus) in the orchid family. You may already be familiar with other genera –

Cymbidium, *Cattleya*, *Paphiopedilum*, *Vanda*, *Vanilla* and *Dendrobium* are all different genera.

Many genera of orchids can be interbred to create new genera. For example, when *Brassovola* and *Cattleya* are interbred, the new genus name is *Brassocattleya*. Another example is *Brassolaeliacattleya*, which are made from interbreeding three genera – *Brassovola*, *Laelia* and *Cattleya*. Not too difficult, is it? You can easily tell which genera are used to make the new genus because usually their names are just chained together.

However, if there are more than three genera, the name would get ridiculously long, so the names are not just chained together when there are four or more genera. For example, *Burrageara* is an intergeneric hybrid made from *Cochlioda*, *Miltonia*, *Odontoglossum* and *Oncidium*. Usually when the genus name ends with "ara", that means the genus is made up of four or more natural genera. But sometimes you will find that some names that end with 'ara' are only made up of three genera. Also, instead of being written as "*Burrageara*", sometimes the genus name is written as "x *Burrageara*". Having an x in the front of the genus name is actually the proper way to signify that it is an intergeneric genus.

Genus names are usually abbreviated. For example, the abbreviation of *Phalaenopsis* is *Phal.* and *Cattleya* is just *C.* You can find a [list of genus name abbreviations](#) from the Royal Horticulture Society.

Also, the genus name is supposed to be capitalized and italicized, but most of the times people don't do it properly.

Species or "Grex" – The Second Part of Orchid Name

In this example, the second part of the orchid name – *schilleriana* – is the species name. There are about 30,000 natural species in the orchid family. Species names are sometimes used in more than one genera. For example, you can find species called *floribunda* in the genera *Masdevallia*, *Eria* and *Habenaria* but they don't necessarily have anything in common at all. I guess some taxonomists are not the most creative people in the world, or they just have a special fondness towards recycling.

Here are the largest genera in terms of number of species they have:

Bulbophyllum – 2,000 species

Epidendrum – 1,500 species

Dendrobium – 1,400 species

Pleurothallis – 1,000 species

Species, by definition, are produced in nature. When an orchid is a man-made hybrid, the second part of the name is referred to as the "grex" name. Hybrid orchids comprised of the same combination of species (or hybrids) always have the same grex name. For example, the parents of *Brassocattleya* Maikai are always *Brassovola nodosa* and *Cattleya bowringiana* regardless of which one is the pod parent and which one is the seed parent. As a result, some of the orchids with the same grex name don't look exactly alike.

By looking at the name, how can you tell whether the orchid is a species name or a grex name (natural vs. man-made)? A species name is always in Latin and in lower-case, whereas a grex name is

capitalized and is never in Latin. In reality, hybrid names are mostly very obvious. For example, when an orchid is named *B/c. Hillary Clinton*, you know automatically that it's a hybrid.

Cultivar or Clonal - The Third Part of Orchid Name

Cultivar (or clonal) name only exist for orchids that are somehow superior. Therefore not all orchid names have cultivar name. Usually breeders register cultivar names if they think the specific orchid has award potential. Cultivar names can be 'inherited'; if an orchid was propagated by division, mericlone or selfing, then it gets the same cultivar name because it shares the exact same DNA with the original orchid plant.

The cultivar name is always in single quotes and is always capitalized.

Award Designation - The Fourth Part of Orchid Name

In the example above, the last part of the orchid name "AM/AOS" signifies that this cultivar is superior and earned an award. In this particular case, AM/AOS stands for Award of Merit from American Orchid Society. American Orchid Society has 10 types of awards that can be attached to an orchid name, but it also has other special awards an orchid can earn. The American Orchid Society has trained judges who will score the orchid plant based on various criteria. Orchids are then awarded if they reach certain points (out of 100-point scale). Check out their website to see the [details of awards](#). The most common ones are FCC (First Class Certificate), AM (Award of Merit) and HCC (Highly Commanded Certificate).

Conclusion

While not knowing your orchid's name wouldn't stop you from enjoying it, the orchid name can tell you a tremendous amount about the plant. It allows you to speak the same language when you talk to your fellow orchid growers. Most important of all, it gives you information on how to treat it. So next time when you purchase an orchid, pay attention to the tag and don't throw it away!

June Stocq Meeting at Nambour.

10 of our Noosa Members attended the STOCQ meeting at Nambour on the 20th June. The meeting was well attended with member societies represented from Caboolture to Mackay and Tannum Sands.

A Talk on the developments of Paphiopedilum culture was given by John Robertson and referring to their growth also in Hawaii. After lunch there were visits to a shade house and to Robertson's nursery for afternoon tea, and the odd buying of orchids.



Sam Cowie. www.leafandlimb.biz

Anyone wishing to Purchase a club shirt go to//// Red Energy Promotions
Corner 4/1 Rene St, & Eumundi Rd Noosaville, Select the Correct Size &
Colour, When sufficient orders are received, they will Embroider them.

Please remember to Return Your Library Books and sign for them.

Raffle Winners. June 4th. Philip Barry/Heather Stewart/Brian Donnelly/Jan
McCart/Ray McEwan/Heather Stewart/Jan McCart/ Margie Tymson

Secretary Lesley Beare has had a little "holiday" in Selangor Hospital Nambour and
will take a little time to fully recover. So Best Wishes, get well Lesley, your Dogs did
Miss you, and were so glad to have you home.

ORCHIDACEOUS SUPPLIES

I plan to do a bulk order for members on a regular basis. Unfortunately, due to very
high courier costs, orders will arrive when Orchidaceous are travelling south of their
home and passing by the coast. Noel Willis has very kindly offered his house as the
drop off point. Many thanks Noel and Colleen.

This means that orders may not be available at the next scheduled meeting after you place an order,
but will not be more than two away.

You have two options to order.

1. Order and pay online and use Noel's address as the delivery address (33 Pearson's Road Cooroy)
2. Send me you orders and then collect and pay at the meeting, again, subject to when we
get the delivery.

The link for the catalogue is below.

http://www.orchidaceousupplies.com.au/WebRoot/ecshared01/Shops/orchidaceousupplies/MediaGallery/Orchidaceous_Supplies.pdf

Please email your requests to linda.frew@brisbanegrammar.com

Nursery Visit. On 18th July

A well attended group of 27 friends enjoyed an excellent day out yesterday to
Robertson's nursery and several purchases were made and an enjoyable morning tea
was had. Thanks to The Robertson's for making us so welcome.

Afterwards on to the home of Charlie and Gina McMonagle's at Palmwoods.
After a very interesting and informative tour of the garden and rainforest walk, was a
look at The family Heirlooms (Orchids to some) Charlie gave a very informative talk
on his Paph growing conditions, they must be quite enjoying their living conditions as
they looked so healthy, with many spikes showing, Charlie is an expert at make do
and mend, the only unfortunate thing was that he could not mend the Rail Engine in
time for the visit. Another feature on the day was the discovery of a Tawny
Frogmouth perched on the arbour who seemed not to care about all the pointing and
photography going on, very nice to see. Thanks Charlie & Gina.

After a break for lunch folks went their own ways, some to Strawberry Fields to enjoy
an ice cream, and some a visit yo Robby Trost's Orchids in all an enjoyable day.

For Sale1 Corner TV Cabinet \$50 /

At the next meeting there will be several trays of orchids for sale some Per tray,
and some boxes individually priced.

There are several panels of weld mesh and off cuts available if any one wants them, just contact Neil at the meeting.

If anyone has a post for the newsletter please contact (Editor) and they can be posted in the next newsletter if received in time .

Next Meeting 1st August. At Tinbeerwah Hall for a 1.30 Start.

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Diamond Festival of Orchids Sub Tropical Orchid Council Queensland Inc. in 2016 Will be Hosted by Nambour Orchid Society Inc.

I had requests to show This pest again

These orange and black beetles grow to about 10 mm long. In summer months, the adult beetle eats the new leaves of orchids. They then lay eggs in the soft, new stems and the larva a soft white maggot like grub hatches, then eats and destroy the stem and growing tip. At their worst, they will destroy all the new growth on your orchids.

Dendrobium Beetle here are 4 stages of this pest.



Den. Beetle

Damage Left

Pupating Larvae

The Larvae

You can control by spraying an insecticide when you see them. The easier and more challenging way is to sneak up on them (**there are always two of them**), place your hand slowly below the leaves being eaten , (or a container of water) and then, with your other hand try to grab them - if you miss, they will hopefully drop into your other hand as their defence is to drop to the ground when disturbed, now with a smile on your face, crush them. Item by **Jeff Howe's**.

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A lawyer was cross-examining the doctor about whether or not he had checked the pulse of the deceased before he signed the death certificate. "No," the doctor said. "I did not check his pulse." "And did you listen for a heartbeat?" asked the lawyer. "No I did not," the doctor said. "So," said the lawyer, "when you signed the death certificate, you had not taken steps to make sure he was dead." The doctor said, "Well, let me put it this way. The man's brain was in a jar on my desk but, for all I know, he could be out practicing law somewhere."

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