

COFFS HARBOUR ORCHID SOCIETY

PO BOX 801, COFFS HARBOUR, NSW, 2450. E-mail coffsos@gmail.com

www.coffsorchidsociety.org.au

COFFS ORCHID NEWS – JUL 2013

GENERAL MEETING & ORCHID COMPETITION

1st THURSDAY OF EACH MONTH AT 7.00 for 7.30 PM, UNLESS OTHERWISE ANNOUNCED, at NORTH COAST REGIONAL BOTANIC GARDENS, HARDACRE STREET, COFFS HARBOUR.

PRESIDENT: ED PEARCE 6650 9578, 0418 519908

SECRETARY:BRONWEN FOX6652 4330TREASURER:BRUCE HALL6658 9891EDITOR:ED PEARCE6650 9578

SPONSORS

BCU – BANANACOAST COMMUNITY CREDIT UNION.

Serving local communities. For all your financial needs – Home and business loans, credit cards, personal loans, savings accounts, term deposits, insurance, internet and phone banking, and loyalty rebates. 69 Park Beach Road. 6651 4404. www.bcu.com.au

MANGROVE JACKS on the Promenade

LUDO'S OLD WARES

Breakfast and lunch 7 days, and dinner Tues to Sat. A lovely, peaceful setting by Coffs Creek for coffee or a meal. 6652 5517. www.mangrovejackscafe.com.au

Buying and selling antiques, old wares and collectibles. Deceased estates. 2/26 Industrial Drive, Coffs Harbour South. 6651 5514.

EASY ORCHIDS

FITZROY MOTORS

Easy Orchids carries a wide variety of orchids and flasks, and orchid growing supplies – coconut, pots, etc. They provide quick delivery of orders. 6682 2635 or www.easyorchids.com

For Mazda and Honda vehicles, also second hand vehicles, and ALL your servicing needs. Do your shopping while your car is serviced. 6652 3122, 41 Grafton St., Coffs Harbour.

COFFS HARBOUR PRODUCE

Coffs Harbour Produce is at 26 June Street in Coffs. They carry a good range of fertilisers, insecticides and fungicides for orchids, as well as general garden needs. 6652 2599.

INDEX

- 1. Calendar
- 2. July meeting topic
- 3. Agenda for July Meeting
- 4. Minutes of June Meeting
- 5. Report of June committee meeting
- 6. Easy Orchids Tour
- 7. Naming Orchids
- 8. Monthly Display bench
- 9. Growing Slipper Orchids
- 10. Sale of pens and badges

1. CALENDAR

4 Jul Brian Moore – growing Cymbidiums and others

1 Aug Ed Pearce – growing Coelogynes5 Sep Shergolds – Deflasking orchids

14/15 Sep Spring Show

2. JULY MEETING

Our guest speaker for the July meeting – **NOTE THAT THE MEETING IS ON 18th JULY** – will be Brian Moore. Brian will talk about growing Cymbidiums, and other cooler growing orchids. Brian is an excellent grower and usually wins the Cymbidium section in our shows.

Brian has also recently set up a heated green house and he will share some of his experiences.

3. AGENDA

Welcome, Apologies, Visitors, New members.

Minutes of Jun meeting – as printed in newsletter

Business Arising

Committee Report – refer to report.

Inwards Correspondence

- 1. *OSNSW newsletter
- 2. *Neutrog fertilisers winter growing tips
- 3. *Organising committee regarding Botanica" at Gardens 3/9 Nov
- 4. *Ipswich OS possibility of visiting us in 2014.
- 5. Neutrog fertiliser samples
- 6. Tinonee Orchids catalogue
- 7. Cymbidium Club of Australia Show 9/11 August.
- 8. Mid North Coast Native Orchid Society

Outwards Correspondence

Finance Report – see attached

Sponsors Spot - BCU

Table talk

General business

- 1. Plants for the display bench.
- 2. Spring Show

Raffle, popular vote, guest speaker

4. MINUTES of JUNE MEETING

The president welcomed the 30 people present *69th Anniversary of D-Day.

Apologies: Carol and Bernie Axford, Glenys and John Smith, Pat and Peter King.

Welcome to new members: Kathy, Monica, Ben and Elaine. Glad to see that we are growing.

Minutes of last meeting: moved: John, Seconded: Sue

Committee Report: No questions

Correspondence: Moved: Gary, Seconded: Brenda

Financial Report: attached. Moved: Gary, Seconded:

Jennifer

Sponsors: Fitzroy Motors

Table Talk: done by Bruce and Gary.

General Business

- 1. Bulk bark. Gary brought a sample. If interested see him and we may be able to get bulk deliveries?????
- 2. Betty Pittaway found shallow pots on eBay. \$6 for 4 +postage.
- 3. Reminder about new shirts. Sue, Tom, Bruce and Bron looked great. Northside shop \$28. Order now.
- 4. Warning about safety. Helen Hillier assaulted going to Nambucca meeting. Be careful going home from meetings.
- 5. Glenys Smith rang and told of her husband's serious

Speaker: Ed and the naming of Orchids. Very interesting for the beginners and others.

5. **COMMITTEE REPORT**

At our committee meeting we discussed

- Placing of display plants on benches at our monthly meetings
- Membership list and financial members
- Finances
- Dates requested for our 2014 meetings and shows

6. EASY ORCHIDS TOUR

The next World Orchid Conference is to be held in Johannesburg from 8th to 26th September in 2014. Easy Orchids is organising a tour and invites anyone interested to be part of the group. There will be more details later

7. NAMING of ORCHIDS

At our June meeting Ed spoke about the naming of orchids, and tried to simplify what can be a complex topic.

SPECIES

Firstly dealing with species orchids, there are two parts to the name, and this is best explained with an example, e.g. *Dendrobium kingianum*. The first part – *Dendrobium* – refers to the genus which should start with a capital letter, and the second part – *kingianum* – refers to the particular species and should start with a lower case letter. Technically both parts should be written in italics, although this is often ignored. The naming of orchids is managed by the Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) in England.

If you have a particularly nice example of a Dendrobium kingianum you might like to give it a variety name. E.g. the late Norm Mitchell named one of his kingianum "Bellingen", so the name of this variety was Dendrobium kingianum "Bellingen", note that the variety is written with a capital letter and has inverted commas. The picture below is Dendrobium kingianum "Sparkles".



Dendrobium kingianum "Sparkles" (species)

There are lots of other species in the Dendrobium genus (the correct term for the group of Dendrobiums) such as Dendrobium speciosum, Dendrobium falcorostrum, Dendrobium tetragonum, Dendrobium biggibum (Cooktown orchid), etc. These different species have similar characteristics so they are grouped together in the genus Dendrobium. There are several sections and sub-sections in the genus Dendrobium, but I will leave that for another time.



Dendrobium speciosum has long sprays of white to vellow flowers

There are a few other genera (plural of genus) that are similar to Dendrobium and these genera are grouped together to form a sub tribe, sometimes called and alliance. Another popular alliance is the Laelia alliance, or Laeliinae, which has many genera such as Cattleya, Sophronitis, Laelia, Brassavola, Epidendron, etc.

These genera are all part of the orchid family, or Orchidacea, which in turn are one of the families in the plant kingdom.

A simple description of species is that they are the orchids which grow naturally in the jungles of Brazil, or the Australian bush, etc. Technically they all have the same structures if examined under a microscope. If you breed two orchids of the same species the product is the species. E.g. if you breed a Dendrobium kingianum with another Dendrobium kingianum the product will be a Dendrobium kingianum.

HYBRIDS

If however you cross one species with another species you get a hybrid. E.g. if you cross a Dendrobium tetragonum with a Dendrobium speciosum you get the hybrid Dendrobium Hilda Poxon (note the hybrid name starts with a capital letter). This hybrid name was registered with the RHS in 1977.



Dendrobium Hilda Poxon

A crossing of Dendrobium falcorostrum with Dendrobium kingianum produces Dendrobium Bardo Rose. The person who does the breeding is able to choose a name to be registered by the RHS.

Sometimes we are able to cross plants from different genera to produce intergeneric hybrids. Sometimes the names are obvious e.g. when a Miltonia is crossed with a Brassia we get a Miltassia. Often though the naming is more complicated e.g. when a Miltonia is crossed with a Brassia and an Odontoglossum the intergeneric hybrid is called Degarmoara.



The flower of Degarmoara Flying High "Stars 'n Bars". Note the intergeneric hybrid name – Degarmoara – the specific name of this crossing – Flying High – and the variety name – "Stars 'n Bars"

Sometimes orchids are renamed, due to further study, or DNA analysis, and this can add to the confusion. E.g. The Dendrobium kingianum referred to earlier has recently been renamed Thelychiton kingianum.

8. DISPLAY BENCH

The display bench is an important part of our monthly meetings. We encourage people to bring along their flowering plants so that everyone can see what is flowering.

The display bench is divided into sections, e.g. Cymbidiums, Phalaenopsis, Dendrobiums, etc so that plants from similar alliances are grouped together. It can be hard to work out where you plant fits, so please ask for help.

Please remember to put your name on the back of the label which you put with your plant. These labels are available when you arrive, or you can get them from our web site.

Please try to have your plants on the bench by 7.15 so the judges can start promptly to choose the best orchids in each class. These points are added up and prizes are given for the people with the most points in each class at the end of the year.

9. SLIPPER ORCHIDS

At our June meeting we had several big, well grown plants of the slipper orchid, Paphiopedilum insigne. Here is some information about growing slipper orchids taken from the Orchid Society of New South Wales web site.



Paphiopedilum insigne

General Conditions

Paphiopedilums are fan shaped plants which produce flowers comprised of a usually largish dorsal segment, a prominent pouch from which they derive their common name and two petals which are held horizontally or else droop to some extent. In the famed paph sanderianum, these petals can be as long as several feet. The synsepalum is the segment found behind the pouch and is a segment formed by the fusion of the lateral sepals. In addition, Paphs differ from other orchids in having 2 anthers carrying a sticky pollen paste rather than the typical pollinia masses. Each fan growth when mature will produce a terminal inflorescence carrying one or more flowers. Paphiopedilums are derived from species found naturally in Asia and the Asia-Pacific region. There are about 90 to over 115 or so species.

Paphiopedilums come in many different varieties, some of which require special attention to their culture, but the vast majority can be managed successfully if basic universal cultural requirements are met. It is not absolutely critical that you need to know specific requirements of each species or hybrid, but of course, if you do supply the special

treatment appropriate to each type, you will be rewarded with optimal results. The culture of these various types differs mostly in their desired temperature ranges for optimal growth and some peculiarities in their cultural management.



Paphiopedilum insigne flowers

Types

Broadly, Paphiopedilums may be divided into plants with single flowered stems or those producing multifloral inflorescences. Of the single flowered type, the Complex Exhibition type and the species from which they are derived, sport plain green leaves with only slight veinations (often in red flowers). This type is amongst the easiest type to grow and bear flowers which have great glossy substance and texture and often rounded shapes with large dorsals. The finest examples of these attract high prices. They come in plain green and yellows, reds to browns, spotted types and various combinations of these colours.

The Barbatum or Maudiae Type are the ones with prominent mottled foliage sometimes worth growing for their leaves alone. The flowers are a bit more slender and cruciform in shape and often carry warts, hairs and stripes. The vinicolour forms of these can be dark reds to almost black in colour.

The third group of single-flowered Paphs are those belonging to the Brachypetalum group mostly from Malaya to Thailand which are generally warmer growing and the closely related Parvisepalum group (the so-called Chinese Group) which hail from higher latitude from Vietnam to the highlands of Southern China, which are naturally more cold-tolerant. These groups and their hybrids sport flowers which are naturally rounder but with thinner substance than the two previous groups and have been something of a fad in recent times. The ease of culture in hybrids of this type when compared to the species themselves have made the hybrid highly popular recently.

The Multifloral group can be roughly divided into 2 groups, one which produces their flowers more or less simultaneously and those which produce them sequentially, sometimes over a period exceeding a year. These multifloral types, especially those in the simultaneously flowering group

are much larger plants with correspondingly dramatic flowers. Because these hail from tropical climes, from moderate elevations, these plants and species require an intermediate temperature, albeit unvaryingly so. The simultaneously flowering multifloral type should probably be left to those with suitable accommodation to house these larger plants.

The sequential flowered multifloral types on the other hand are smaller plants with cute cockle shell flowers. The inflorescences may last over a year with successive flowers being produce although the quality may decline with time. These are definitely easier to grow as are the hybrids between the two and other groups.

Light, Watering and Housing

In general, hybrids are easier to grow than species. Paphiopedilums lack pseudo bulbs like cymbidiums and they are generally more finely rooted. They therefore do not have the reserves in terms of moisture and nutriment to call upon which will allow them to endure the same levels of neglect as other orchids, at least not without stress and their consequences. Care should then be given to preserving the humidity around them and keeping the water up to them without allowing them to be constantly wet. Due to this consideration, they are generally better housed in some area with protection from hot or cold drying winds so that a higher humidity can be maintained without the necessity of watering too frequently. Generally, environments where ferns thrive would be ideal. Elevate plants to keep them away from snails which love the flowers. Watering needs to be thorough, 3 or more times a week in summer to perhaps once a week in winter. Keep the potting mix "just moist".

Paphs do not require a great deal of light to grow but if insufficient, they will not flower. Generally a "dull shadow" intensity should be sufficient... Brachypetalums and multiflorals types may benefit with a little more light and moving air than the other groups. The Maudiae types can even be gown indoors.

Temperature

Paphs grow seasonally in the warmth of spring but may stop growing if heat-stressed during summer, recommencing during autumn. Most will stop growing during winter. Cultural strategy involves providing the longest growing period so that the plants may mature a growth during the growth season so as to enable them to flower in their appropriate season. Multifloral Paphs may take more than a year to mature a growth and so may flower every 18 months to 2 years. Although the Maudiae types and other warmer growing types will tolerate a frost-free winter, especially if kept a little on the dry side, the plants may take longer to reinitiate growth. The shorter growing season may result in inconsistent flowering or compromised quality.

Fertilising and Potting

A great number of potting mixes can be used successfully. A reliable mixture is one that is moisture retentive, freedraining and resistant to rapid breakdown. Mixtures of bark,

coconut husk chunks, peatmoss and even sphagnum together with relatively inert material such as perlite, diatomite chips, stone chips and polystyrene chunks can be used successfully. Try to keep using the same mix on all your plants so that some consistency in optimal watering practices can be developed. The mix should last about 2 years. Pot paphs only in pots just able to accommodate the root mass without squashing them unduly. Paphs generally benefit from frequent repotting and fresh mix, as frequently as annually and certainly no less than once every 2 years. An exception may be the Brachypetalums which resent roots being too disturbed. In these cases more inert material especially calcareous material such as marble chips have been recommended.

Fertilising should be of the low nitrogen sort recommended for orchids and applied regularly and weakly, usually at half or quarter recommended strengths. Fertiliser can be with held during period of no growth (winter) and increased during active growth. Overfertilising will result in lush weak growth susceptible to various diseases.

Pests and Diseases

Little to no pests or diseases will affect Paphs. Even the viral diseases plaguing other genera do not appear significant in Paphs. Pests and diseases appear on paphs only under conditions of bad culture such as low humidity, overcrowding, overfertilising. Watch out for mealy bug, aphis and mites during the warmer periods. The non-toxic or low-toxic treatments will work for these pests if treatment is applied frequently or as recommended.

10. SALE OF BADGES and PENS

The society has a quantity of Coffs Harbour Orchid Society badges, and pens available. We are trying to reduce our stocks so they are being sold at reduced prices. Ron Cowling will have these for sale. The prices are

Badges \$1
Pens \$1
40th Anniversary pens \$2



Lovely Bulbophyllum at our Autumn Show. These are becoming quite popular.

| Member Name | Standard Cymbidium Hybrid Over 90 mm | Intermediate Cymbidium Hybrid 60-90 mm | Miniature Cymbidium Hybrid Under 60mm | Laelinae Exhibition Hybrid over 100mm | Laeliinae Intermediate Hybrid 60 to 100mm | Laeliinae Miniature Hybrid under 60mm | Laeliinae Cluster Hybrid (min 5 flowers) | Laeliinae Novelty Hybrid spotted flower non exhibition | Laeliinae Species | Hybrid Paph (Complex) | Paph and Allied Species | Oncidinae Hybrids under 25mm |
|-----------------|--|--|---|---|--|---|--|--|-------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Class | 7 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 9 | 7 | ∞ | 6 | 10 | 12 | 13 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BAKER | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BLAY | | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | |
| HALL (Bruce) | | | | | | | | | | 3 | | |
| PEARCE (Barb) | | | | | | 3 | | | | | 3 | |
| PEARCE (Ed) | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | 3 |
| PITTAWAY(Betty) | | | | 9 | | | | | | | | |
| SIDEBOTTOM | 2 | | 1 | | | | 3 | | 3 | | | 3 |
| WILLIAMS (Sue) | | 3 | 2 | | 3 | | | 3 | | | 2 | |
| WONG | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Member Name | Oncidiinae Hybrids between 25 to 65 mm | Tolumnia (equitant Oncidiums) | | Oncidinae & Allied Vandaceous Hybrid Phalaenopsis Hybrid Species under 60mm Under 60 mm | Phalaenopsis Hybrid Under 60 mm | Australian Native Hybrid inc Dendrobium | Australian Native species inc Dendrobium | AOV Hybrid under 50mm | AOV Hybrid over 50mm | AOV species under 50mm | AOV species over 50mm | |
| Class | 14 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 20 | 26 | 27 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BAKER | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | |
| BRIGHT | | | | | | | 3 | | | | | |
| HALL (Bruce) | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| PEARCE (Ed) | | | | 8 | | 9 | | 3 | 9 | 3 | 9 | |
| SIDEBOTTOM | 3 | | 5 | | 3 | | | | | | | |
| WILLIAMS (Sue) | | | | | | | | 3 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |

COFFS HARBOUR ORCHID SOCIETY (CHOS)

TRADING STATEMENT FOR THE PERIOD OF 22 May 2013 to 21 June 2013

DATE OF THIS STATEMENT 22/6/2013.

| | Monthly Meet. | Membership renewals. | For April. | | Xerox, June N/Letter. Stamps | S. Williams/Tea Money | Cowling/Pens | Hall hire | Easy Orchids | | |
|---------------------------|---------------|----------------------|------------|-------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|----------|-----------------------|
| Cheque EXPENDITURE | | | \$25.00 | | \$79.60 | \$35.75 | | \$75.00 | | \$215.35 | |
| Cheque | | | 102 | | 250 | 919 | | 102 | | | |
| INCOME | \$72.00 | \$20.00 | | | | | \$9.00 | | \$100.00 | \$201.00 | -\$14.35 |
| | Raffle | Various M/Ships | Hall Hire | Affiliation | Newsletter | Sundry | Soc. Sales | Autumn Show | Sponsors | TOTALS | IOD |
| Receipt | | Various | | | | | | | | | OR THE PERIOD |
| | 00/2 | 00/1 | 6/00 | 2/00 | 2/00 | 6/00 | 01/1 | 03/1 | 06/1 | | DEBIT/CREDIT TOTAL FO |

Bank Reconciliation for the above trading period.

| | | | | \$956.50 Chq 231,233,234,245,246,247 | | | Refer BCU Statement @ 21/6/2013. |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------|------------|-----------------------------------|
| \$7,235.56 | \$201.00 | \$7,436.56 | \$115.35 | \$956.50 | \$1,071.85 | \$6,364.71 | \$6,364.71 |
| Opening Bank Balance 22/5/2013 | Rec for above period | T/S | DEDUCT Exp for above period | Pre. u/presented cheques | T/S | | Balance of income and expenditure |

NOTES:

The following chqs. 102 totalling \$100.00 have not been presented.

CHOS has a sum of \$10,000.00 invested as a FTD with all interest erned rolled into the daily account and is shown in the appropriate trading statements.

HALL. B.G.

Hon. Treasurer

22/6/2013.