



Australian Native Orchid Society - Macarthur Group



MARCH 2013

Edited by Tony Asquith mail: aaasquith@bigpond.com. Phone 4625 9874

President: Mr. W. Southwell (Ph. 46818589)

Postal Address:- 43 Strickland Cres.,

Secretary: Mr. J. English (Ph.96079809)

ASHCROFT . 2168

Treasurer: Mrs. C. Asquith (Ph. 46259874)

Next Meeting: THURSDAY , 18th July, 2013

Life Member: Mr. J. Riley

Conservation Officer: R. Hanman

ANOS Macathur Group disclaims any responsibility for any losses which may be attributed to the use or misuse of any materials published in this newsletter

Venue: BIRRAWA HALL

FITZPATRICK ROAD,

Doors open 7.15pm, benching closes 7.45pm, meeting starts 8pm

Mt. ANNAN.

President's Message

Hi to all,

The bingo at last meeting was a good fun night, a few novice bingo players, a good time by all, but Carol said that Tony will not be getting any of her chocolates!

ELECTIONS are on this month, the club can only continue with a strong viable committee, so please don't be afraid to put your hand up as a volunteer.

FEES ARE NOW DUE... \$10 for single, \$12 per couple.

Congratulations to Terry for plant of the night at the June meeting (2 in a row!) . A really well grown pot of Pte. ophioglossa.

See you all at the meeting
Wally.

=====
The club now has Metarex Snail Bait – ring Margaret if you need some!
=====

Don't forget the Auction this month! Bring along an item or two to auction, not just orchids (and John loves Red wine)... this night helps keep the club to keep going!

=====
MEETING HELD 20 June, 2013

- 1. Meeting Opened:** 8pm, and the President Wal welcomed members.
- 2. Apologies:** Chris Munson, Phil Griffiths, Mary-Anne Warner, Marj. Yabsley, Peter Wise, Peter Dowling and Noel Bates.
- 3. Minutes from Previous Meeting:**

Proposed by: Ross Morrison seconded by: Terry Cooke

4. Business Arising from the Minutes: Nil

5. Treasurer's Report:

Proposed by: Carol Asquith Seconded by: Richard Hanman.

16-18 August St Ives Orchid Fair St Ives Showground

4-6 October Southern Orchid Spectacular Caringbah High School, Cnr
Willarong Rd & Taren Point Rd, Caringbah

=====

ANOS Inc COUNCIL MEMORANDUM

ADVICE REGARDING *DENDROBIUM* (SECTION *RHIZOBIUM*) FOR ALL ANOS GROUPS AND JUDGING REGISTRARS

At the December meeting of ANOS Council (4/12/2012) it was resolved that the fleshy leaved/terete group of Australasian orchids be identified as *Dendrobium* section *Rhizobium* in line with international consensus. The minute from the December meeting appears below on this page, with a specific reference to the correct identification of the PNG species *Dendrobium fuliginosum*. Some growers may continue to prefer the use of *Dockrillia* for their fleshy leaved/terete plants, but for shows and benching lists plants should be listed as *Dendrobium* Section *Rhizobium* (species and hybrids). An explanation for this decision is provided on the second page of this note.

Minute from December 2012 ANOS Council meeting:

ANOS Council requests that all groups and affiliates cease using the misleading and incorrect term '*Dendrobium teretifolium* var. Black Pam' in all show schedules. Council further requests that the correct *Dendrobium fuliginosum*, in this **case**, is used.

Council also requests all groups and affiliates to have two separate classes for *Dendrobium* Section *Rhizobium*, ie; Australian and Australasian in all show schedules.

It is recognised that show marshals and/or judges may make wrong decisions in some very isolated cases but it is important that a serious attempt is made to make this distinction.

INFORMATION REGARDING *DENDROBIUM* (SECTION *RHIZOBIUM*) FOR ALL ANOS GROUPS AND JUDGING REGISTRARS

To bring Section *Rhizobium* (fleshy-leaved / terete-leaved orchid group) taxonomy into line with international consensus, as will be outlined in *Genera Orchidacearum* (GO) Vol. 6 (to be published shortly) and to clarify incorrect plant identification, ANOS Inc requests the actions below, and explanations are given for the decisions.

Based on reviews of all available research including plant structure and molecular (DMA) evidence, *Dendrobium*, the original generic name for these plants, is the preferred and accepted terminology for all Section *Rhizobium*. This replaces the name *Dockrillia*, which was established by Brieger in 1981 with a poor evidence base in an *ad hoc* attempt to reclassify *Dendrobium*. Although *Dockrillia* has been used in some orchid circles in Australia, Brieger's classification including *Dockrillia* has been almost universally rejected internationally. It is not used in the RHS registration of hybrids, and is not well supported by available DNA results. GO Vol. 6 will outline the reasons for the preferred ongoing use of *Dendrobium* (Section *Rhizobium*), in a classification that is consistent with the interpretation of genera across the whole orchid family. Since commencement in 2000, the GO classification has been stable, and it is likely that major generic revisions in *Dendrobium* will not occur for a considerable time.

We ask that you use *Dendrobium* rather than *Dockrillia* at your meetings and in Show Schedules for consistency across groups, but appreciate that some individual members may not be prepared to make the change at this time, even though it is based on solid evidence.

As you are probably aware, some Section *Rhizobium* hybrids have a confused background with respect to parentage. *Dendrobium fuliginosum* was earlier classified as a variety of an Australian species, identified as *Dendrobium teretifolium* 'Black Pam' and used as a parent in hybrids. *Dendrobium fuliginosum* is now well accepted as a New Guinea species and therefore any hybrids containing this parent must be judged in an Australasian section. Many, but not all *D. fuliginosum* hybrids have purplish spotting on the tepals. Please encourage your members to label their plants with the correct name. We appreciate that in some cases it may be difficult to determine parentage, so judges will use their knowledge and judgement to make decisions about classes for individual plants where this is unclear.

+++++

In view of the above, here's an article that may interest from "The Kalhari", bulletin of ANOS KABI Group in April 2012.

An Introduction to *Dockrillia* Hybrids

David James

Dockrillia hybrids have been developed typically by Australians such as Noel Jupp (Riverdene Nurseries), Col Brandon, Bill Skillicorn, Wal Upton, Sid Batchelor, Phil Spence, Darryl Smedley, Australian Orchid Nursery (Wayne Turville) and Troppo John Mewburn to name a few.

The first *Dockrillia* hybrid was registered by Noel Jupp in 1969. This was a primary hybrid between *Dendrobium linguiforme* and *Dendrobium teretifolium*, which was registered as *Den. Virginia* Jupp.

Both parents are white or cream so the progeny is white or cream. Most of the known species at this time were white or cream, green-white, green-yellow or yellow flowered with varying amounts of red markings towards the centre of the flower and purple markings on the labellum. This limited the outcomes for the hybrids.

The next hybrid registered in 1975 was *Den. Rosemary* Jupp by Noel Jupp. This was a primary hybrid between *Dendrobium striolatum* and *Dendrobium teretifolium*.

The next hybrid registered in 1977 was *Den. Goose Bumps* by Noel Jupp. This was a primary hybrid between *Dendrobium teretifolium* and *Dendrobium cucumerinum*. *Den. Limestone*, is a primary hybrid between *Dendrobium bowmannii* and *Dendrobium cucumerinum* registered in 1985 that illustrates the traits *Dendrobium cucumerinum* brings to hybrids. These traits include the size of flower, cream flower colour and sometimes fine red striping on the segments towards the centre of the flower. *Dendrobium cucumerinum* has hooked ends to the petals and this trait is passed on to most primary hybrids.

In 1984 *Den. Duffy* was registered by Bill Skillicorn. This was a primary hybrid between *Dendrobium striolatum* and *Dendrobium pugioniforme*.

In 1982 *Den. Julie* Skillicorn was registered by Bill Skillicorn. This was a primary hybrid between *Dendrobium mortii* and *Dendrobium striolatum*.

In 1983 *Den. Aussie Cascade* was registered by Phil Spence. This was a primary hybrid between *Dendrobium pugioniforme* and *Dendrobium schoeninum*.

In 1997 *Den. Numbat* was registered by Darryl Smedley. This was a primary hybrid between *Dendrobium linguiforme* and *Dendrobium rigidum*.

There are also some unregistered hybrids that can be seen on the benches. For example, *Dendrobium teretifolium** *Dendrobium pugioniforme*.

These hybrids used *Dendrobium teretifolium* for its size (width) however the segments are narrow. *Dendrobium striolatum* has the widest segments but the size (width) of the flowers is about half that of *Dendrobium teretifolium*. Most of the other species used up to the late 1980s to early 1990s had similar width flowers to *Dendrobium striolatum*. *Dendrobium rigidum* is about half as wide again. Most of the hybrids produced up to the late 1980s to early 1990s could not produce large (wide) flowers with wide segments. The narrow segments of *Dendrobium teretifolium* predominated and the size (width) of most of the other species used reduced the size of the hybrids.

In the late 1980s to the early 1990s two species were introduced from Papua New Guinea. These species were introduced as *Dendrobium teretifolium* 'Black Pam' and *Dendrobium teretifolium* 'Fiery Glow'. For hybrid registration these species are now known as *Dendrobium Juliginosum* = *Dendrobium teretifolium* 'Black Pam' and *Dendrobium contextum*^ *Dendrobium teretifolium* 'Fiery Glow'.

These hybrids include:

Den. Catherine, *Den. Tweetie*, *Den. Australian Ginger*, *Den. Aussie Phil*, *Den. Australian Purple Pepper*,
Den. Tweetas

Dendrobium fuliginosum and *Dendrobium contextum* have produced hybrids that are large with wide segments as well as being colourful (generally fine red spotting distributed over most of the segments) despite *Dendrobium Juliginosum* having petals that do not always open fully.

There are currently a large number of *Dendrobium Juliginosum* hybrids being benched at shows and the interest in these hybrids is growing so expect to see more of them.

+++++++
GOOD GROWING

From The SYDNEY MORNING HERALD July 8th 2013

Delicate rescue mission aims to preserve two rare orchids **Bridie Smith**

Fungus is the secret ingredient being used by a team of researchers and volunteers working to rescue two of the state's most threatened orchids.

Both the rosella spider orchid and the wine-lipped spider orchid, rely on underground fungi to germinate. So for those working to boost each species' chances of survival, the fungi needs to be in ready supply in the laboratory.

Last week a team from the Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne, nine landcare groups and members of the Nillumbik Shire Council travelled to Cottles Bridge and Panton Hill north-east of Melbourne to collect wild samples from the orchids.

Using dental tools because of the delicate nature of the work, Royal Botanic Gardens orchid conservation volunteer Neil Anderton gently removed samples less than a centimetre in size from just below the soil line.

But it's not just a matter of planting what they collect The microscopic fungi is found in the tissue of each orchid species. It collects in clumps, known as pelotons. Once each sample is cleaned at the Gardens' herbarium, the fungi is isolated and removed. It is then placed on a jelly-like culture in a petrie dish, where it grows.

The orchid seeds, collected 12 months before and stored in a freezer at minus 20 degrees, will then be scattered over the fungus and jelly.

“We should see growth within a two weeks,” Mr Anderton said.

The seedlings are transferred to larger pots in a years' time and then graduate to cardboard take-away food containers within two months.

However Mr Anderton said it would be two years before the orchids could be planted in the wild and four or five years before the propagated plants flowered.

The rosella spider orchid is listed as endangered in Victoria, and the wine-lipped spider orchid is listed as vulnerable.

Nillumbik Shire Council biodiversity officer Julia Franco said both species of orchid suffered because of Habitat clearing, grazing weed invasion and development.

“This project provides a back-up plan in case anything happens,” she said.

.....

A little extra for email recipients.!!!!

I will pass a photo around on meeting night..(If I remember!!!)

GOOD GROWING