



Australian Native Orchid Society - Macarthur Group

DECEMBER 2022

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



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

Postal Address:- 20 Colo Street,

Secretary: Mr. R. Morrison

COURIDJAH. 2171

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

Next Meeting: 20th DECEMBER, 2022

Life Members: W. & M. Southwell, A. & C. Asquith & R. Morrison, M. Yabsley.

Conservation Officer:

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

Should you wish to pay into our account for your fees

FITZPATRICK ROAD

BSB 062517 A/C 00909929

Mt. ANNAN.

Doors open 7.00pm, benching closes 7.55pm, meeting starts 8pm

Hi to All

A big thank you to Stephen Kum Jen for his great presentation on caniculatum at the last meeting.

Congratulations to Justin Lee for plant of the night and Sandra & Tony for popular choice.

Xmas, what a wonderful time of the year, our meeting this month is a great social event with a good feel thrown in.

Tuber sale night will be at the January meeting.

A Merry Christmas to all and a Happy New Year.

Wally

General Meeting – 15 November 2022 7.50 pm
Minutes of Meeting

The President welcomed everyone to the November meeting and invited Stephen Kum Jew to present in the first part of the night's agenda.

Attendance: Members: as per sign on book but included Wally and Marg S, Mike M, Graeme and Ross M, Jim C, C and Tony A, Peter B, Robert M, Phil G, Justin L, Kyle H, Marge Y, Chris P, Norm B, Tony and Sandra C, Ian L, Noel B, Gordon B, Peter W, Joy G, Greg S, Anne R.
Apologies: Mary-Anne W, Jagath D, Julia B, Mike H, Wendy E, Col L.,
Visitor: Stephen KJ, Eamonn C

Meeting Presentation

Stephen Kum Jew provided a wonderfully informative presentation on the flowering and growing morphology of *Cymbidium canaliculatum* and their distribution across Australia. Members provided feedback and asked a variety of questions.

Acceptance of Previous Minutes: Moved: Kyle Hall Seconded: Gordon Bush Carried

Business Arising: Nil

Correspondence:

Newcastle and Central Coast ANOS Newsletter were forwarded to members via email.

ANOS Inc – AGM minutes / agenda

Justin Lee – seeking clarification of Spider x Cal. latifolia cross

Camden Council – hall hire delays

Treasurer's Report: The Treasurer highlighted a closing balance of \$11,953.53

Moved: Carol Asquith Seconded: Kyle Hall Carried.

General Business

- Presentation of the Late Spring Show sashes and prize / sales monies was made by the President

CHAMPIONS	Plant	Grower
<i>Sarcanthanae Species</i>	<i>Plectorrhiza beckleri</i>	Michael Harrison
<i>Sarcanthanae Hybrid</i>	<i>Sarcochilus</i> Melba 'NR'	Tony Costa / Sandra Crosby
<i>Sarcanthanae Seedling</i>	<i>Sarcochilus hartmannii</i>	Tony Costa / Sandra Crosby
<i>Other Orchid</i>	<i>Dendrobium tetragonum</i>	Michael Harrison
<i>Specimen Orchid</i>	<i>Sarcochilus</i> Royale Red	Wendy Estall
<i>Reserve Grand Champion</i>	<i>Dendrobium tetragonum</i>	Michael Harrison
<i>Grand Champion</i>	<i>Plectorrhiza beckleri</i>	Michael Harrison

- Sales Table items available to all members – *Sarcochilus* hybrids provided by Ian Lawson.
- Bloom Festival – Picton: The President provided an update on the successful day and community interest shown. Many membership inquires and will definitely participate again next year.

Notices of Motion for November Meeting

1) The 2023 Spring Show be held across a Saturday and Sunday.

Moved: Justin Lee Seconded: Ross Morrison

Motion was withdrawn and will be presented again in February 2023

- 2) The 2023 Spring Show be held a week earlier than the 2022 Show.
Moved: Ross Morrison Seconded: Greg Steenbeeke Carried
- 2023 Draft Schedules distributed and comments / edits sought for the February meeting.
- 2023 Draft Calendar Dates distributed

- 2023 Show Dates

Autumn Show 13 May 2023
Spring Show 9 September, 2023
Late Spring Show 21 October, 2023

- 2023 Meeting Dates

7 January	21 February	21 March
18 April	16 May	20 June
18 July	15 August	19 September
17 October	21 November	19 December

- December Meeting – Xmas Party – provide numbers to Margaret
- Xmas Party – Please bring a plate of food
- January meeting – will be Tuber Sales
- February meeting – supplies - pots etc available from Margaret

Raffle Winners: Phil Griffiths, Graeme Morrison, Stephen KumJew

Monthly Benching Results

Benching Class	Place	Plant Name	Owner
Dendrobium species	1	<i>Dendrobium fleckeri</i>	Justin Lee
	2	<i>Dendrobium lichenastrum</i>	Ross Morrison
Sarcanthinae species	1	<i>Sarcophilus fitzgeraldii</i> 'Sacred Heart x Elaine'	Justin Lee
	2	<i>Sarcophilus dilatatus</i>	Justin Lee
Sarcanthinae hybrid	1	Sarcophilus Maria 'AM'	Sandra Crosby / Tony Costa
	2	Sarcophilus Cheries Joy x KirraLea	Sandra Crosby / Tony Costa
Bulbophyllum species	1	<i>Bulbophyllum lamingtonense</i>	Justin Lee
Rhizobium hybrid	1	Dockrillia Hot Coals	Margaret and Wally Southwell
	2	Dockrillia grimesii	Margaret and Wally Southwell
Australian species other	1	<i>Cymbidium madidum</i>	Margaret and Wally Southwell
Australasian Hybrid	1	Dendrobium Gowan's Tangelo	Justin Lee
Seedling	2	Dendrobium Gerald McGrath	Carol and Tony Asquith
Seedling	1	Sarcophilus Orkology Trimaran	Ross Morrison
Growing Comp 1	1		Ian Lawson
	2		Gordon Bush
Growing Comp 2	1		Gordon Bush
Judge's Choice		<i>Dendrobium fleckeri</i>	Justin Lee
Popular Choice		Sarcophilus Maria 'AM'	Sandra Crosby / Tony Costa

2022 MANOS Meeting Dates

<i>18 January</i>	<i>15 February</i>	<i>15 March</i>	<i>19 April</i>
<i>17 May</i>	<i>21 June</i>	<i>19 July</i>	<i>16 August</i>
20 September	18 October	15 November	20 December

Meeting Closed at 9.25 pm

Please note: the following articles are printed with the hope I haven't printed them already, additionally, the article on virus Control is printed up due the an additional virus now affecting many growers.orchid fleck virus.hope this helps.

Merry Christmas to all..may 2023 be happy and healthy.

Latouria Type Dendrobium Orchids (From Bribie Island Orchid Society Website)

Dendrobiums of the Latouria type includes about 50 species distributed from the Philippines to Samoa, but without doubt the centre of distribution is Papua New Guinea, with about 45 species. They are epiphytes of rainforest trees from sea level to high altitudes, usually in areas of year-round rainfall. The plant size ranges from small to very large and the longlasting flowers vary similarly in size.

The pseudobulbs (pronounced sou-doh-boll-bz) are close together and although mostly clubshaped, vary greatly in shape, some being stout and others long & slender. The leaves lack a sheathing base and are borne near the apex of the stem. The inflorescences arise from near the apex, often appearing terminal, and have a few, rather fleshy flowers. The lip is prominently 3-lobed, with a prominent raised callus. Some large flowered species are among the most spectacular in the subtribe and members of the section are becoming popular in cultivation.

Dendrohiuna & Its Relatives' W. Lavarack, W. Harris & G. Stocker

Many Latouria types have long lasting flowers - e.g. *D. Spectabile* 7-8 weeks.

Culture: Most require 50-70% shade or if grown outdoors, early morning & late afternoon sun/dappled shade. Fertilize & water well when in growth. Keep dryer in winter but do not allow to dry completely in the cool months - if kept too wet there may be problems with rotting off - remove plant from pot, use fungicide (cheapest is diluted Condys crystals) over plant including roots, and repot in fresh medium with improved drainage. Make sure it has good ventilation.

Some orchid hunters remained tight lipped about the habitats & conditions in which orchids they found grew. This was to avoid competition and probably to keep up the popular 'mystery' feeling of orchids, how difficult it was to grow them, and no doubt keep up their prices in UK.

However in 1906 a scrupulously honest collector reported 'Many of the natives take the small plants I reject back to their villages and plant them. Some tie them on trees, others seem to fix them on rocks and again others simply plant them in the ground like cabbages. And the result is not by any means discouraging especially in the first two methods where the men plaster the roots over with mud or cow dung. The plants do well and make good growths and I always found the mud and specially the rotten cow dung full of roots.

Latouria Dendrobiums include: (those worth trying in South East Queensland)

D. aberrans, *D. alexandrae*, *D. amphigenium*, *D. atroviolaceum*, *D. bifalce*, *D. biloculare*, *D. convolutum*, *D. cruttwellii*, *D. dendrocolloides*, *D. engae*, *D. euryanthum*, *D. eximium*, *D. finisterrae*, *D. forbesii*, *D. johnsoniae*, *D. kauldorumii*, *D. Kip's Special* (this is a natural hybrid between *D. rhodostictum* & *D. ruginosum* from Bougainville Island) *D. macrophyllum*, *D. mayandyi*, *D. otaguroanum*, *D. polysema*, *D. punamense*, *D. rhodostictum*, *D. rigidifolium*, *D. shiraishii*, *D. spectabile*, *D. tapiniense*; *D. terrestre*, *D. woodsii*, *D.sp.aff. D. subquadratum*.

From: Orchids In Your Garden These notes have been used at our Cultural and New Grower's Meetings. They are from various sources and we thank the authors. All articles are supplied in good faith and the Bribie Island Orchid Society and its members will not be held responsible for any loss or damage.

Virus Control

The control of virus disease is essential in orchid growing. To achieve this it is necessary that the grower becomes aware of the seriousness of the disease, is aware of its modes of spread and adopts handling techniques that limit the possibility of its transfer.

Virus infection in Orchids is virtually always due to one of two viruses: Cymbidium Mosaic Virus and/ or

Odontoglossum Ring Spot Virus. These viruses affect all genera with the signs of infection being more obvious in some and at certain stages in the growing cycle. Almost invariably virus affected plants result from the purchase of an infected plant, the division of a virus affected plant or the careless use of cutting instruments where infected sap is introduced to a previously clean plant.

When purchasing a plant it is essential that you view it carefully having familiarised yourself with the diagnostic signs of virus infection. Deal with reputable traders and if you see a suspicious mark, ask their advice. Beware of backbulbs especially if these do not have substantial leads, as the signs will not be obvious. The older the plant the more likely it is to be virus affected because it has been handled before. To the new grower, the offer of a backbulb or division from an untrained orchid grower is a common source for the introduction of infection.

Constantly view your collection critically and occasionally invite a fellow grower to look over your plants. They may see something that you miss. Be aware when signs are likely to be most obvious eg. with the new growth in cymbidiums and during flowering with Cattleyas. When a new plant is brought into the collection it may be prudent to quarantine it, although with virus disease this may involve a period of up to a year. If a virused plant is found it should be destroyed unless there is a very good reason for retaining it, as the disease is incurable. Only with a valuable breeding plant or valuable unique clone is an attempt to rid the infection by meristem culture justified. Do not give it to another grower whoever they are as this only perpetuates the problem.

Since spread is almost always by direct contact, and usually via cutting instruments, a safe technique for handling plants must be developed. The two most effective agents against viruses are alkaline solutions and heat. Mentholated spirits, hypochlorite, formalin may be used. However the best agent is trisodium orthophosphate marketed as Triclenium. This is readily obtainable from hardware stores, is inexpensive and relatively safe to use. Potassium hydroxide (caustic potash) and sodium hydroxide (caustic soda) are more effective but too dangerous and never forget that you are more valuable than your orchid. Triclenium is used as a 10% or saturated solution and the cutting instruments should be heated to blue heat.

A satisfactory approach to control any spread via cutting instruments involves:-

Use only long bladed knives not secateurs. Knives can be used to cut any part of the plant and can be readily : flamed whereas secateurs cannot. Two carving knives will suffice so that one can be soaking while the other is being used.

After use: Pass the knife through a container of detergent to remove vegetable matter and compost, which denatures the Triclenium, paying particular attention to the junction of handle and blade, as this is the difficult area to flame.

When clean, transfer it to the Triclenium and shake the solution up into the handle, and leave for 20 minutes if possible.

Prior to use, flame the blade to blue heat. This has a direct sterilizing effect. Also in drying the blade, the Triclenium becomes more concentrated.

Other potential vehicles for the spread of virus include

Your Hands: Hot soapy water provides the most feasible approach and regular washing while repotting is desirable.

The potting area: Here, a regular wash down with Triclenium should be given, especially at the end of the

day or when there is any suspicion that an infected plant may have been handled.

Pots and potting compost: If these are reused care should be taken. The potting compost would be difficult to sterilize, however pots should be first washed in detergent and then soaked in Triclenium.

Insects whilst not proven to transfer infection should be eradicated at the first sign.

Virus infection can and must be controlled. Become aware of its diagnostic signs, keep a constant vigil and practice techniques that minimize its spread. You can control it in your collection and therefore orchid growers can be encouraged to adopt such an approach and we can take it a step towards its eventual eradication.

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Good Growing