



# Nambour Orchid News.

September 2020

## Recent AOC Awards to Robertson Orchids

Award judging was suspended for some months but resumed on a limited basis in July. Four awards were made on 1<sup>st</sup> August, two of them to Dendrobium hybrids exhibited by Robertson Orchids. Neither plant had been awarded previously and there was a delay in the processing of the awards because one plant required the name to be registered with the RHS before the award could be formalised.



**Den. Honeycomb**, a Latouria type cross between *Den. Wonder Nishi* and *Den. shiraishii*, received an Award of Merit for Quality with 82.6 points. The Wonder Nishi parent is a primary hybrid between *Den. atrovioleaceum* and *Den. alexandrae*. The cross was originated and registered by John Robertson. The flowers had striking labellums with dark maroon markings over a strong yellow base.



**Den. Fraser's Lavender Curls**, is a Spatulata type Dendrobium hybrid containing 50% *Den. carronii*. It received a Highly Commended Certificate with 79.7, just short of the points required for an AM. The flowers on this plant also exhibited outstanding labellums and the labellum is considered to be perhaps the most important feature when judging Spatulata Dendrobiums



## Secretary news September:

Our August meeting was a great success although a little different to what we are used to. Thank you to the members who attended and assisted with the cleaning and setting up before and after the meeting. Many hands make light work and it didn't take long to complete the extra tasks.

Things will be a little different for a while though. Our meeting will be held at the normal time of 2pm on Saturday 26th September. Our Covid safe plan sent out with the August newsletter is still in place and will be until changes are made by Qld Health.

**Please do not come to the meeting before 1pm. This is to allow the committee time to set up the requirements for a Covid safe meeting before members start to arrive.**

Members are required to notify Alison of their intention to attend the meeting either by email or phone. Due to social distancing we are limited to 50 people per meeting. Our photo competition will continue so please keep sending your photos to Richard for inclusion. We will be having a presentation at the November meeting for the winner. **Remember to include your plant name with the photo.**

Our Facebook page has been busy, with several members posting their photos for all to see. If you have not yet liked our page please have a look and click on the like button.



Cattleya display at August meeting

## President's Report

We were pleased to have our first meeting in the hall in August and for all who attended thanks for bringing in a good number of orchids to make a great display on the benches. It kept the judges busy especially with the quantity of species with such varying characteristics.

The "Team" swung into action to prepare the hall according to the Covid safe plan we had to follow, prior to the arrival of members. Many thanks to the Committee and others who attended to this both before and after the meeting. Initially, the antiseptic smell was reminiscent of a hospital ward, but was soon overcome by the perfume of the various orchid flowers. Future activities for our club will depend on the outbreak of Covid cases which may alter current strategies for public gatherings. These are very uncertain times, but we will do our best to keep Nambour Orchid Society running as smoothly as possible.

Here is this month's uttering from Roger Rankin's "Orchid Wise". I think it is quite appropriate for this year..... "When all the shows have gone, next year remains" **Gina**

**For Sale** A large garbage sized bag of Polystyrene chunks is available for free. Contact Gina on 0407884539 or pick up at our next general meeting"

## Judges Choice September

Cattleya –	Epi. Pacific Blaze - Graham & Beryl
Onc. -	Ons. Wildcat 'Bloodshot' Wayne & Shelley
Phal. –	Phal Dreamer - Peter
Den. –	Den. finisterrae x eximium – Graham & Beryl
Paph/Phrag. –	Phrag. Jerry Dean Fischer – Col & Bev
Any Other –	Bulb. mastersianum x brevibrachiatum - Duncan
Species Americas –	Prosthechea radicans – Judy
Species Asian –	Trichoglottis orchidea – Rod & Jan
Native Hybrid –	Dendrobium x delicatum - Luda
Native species –	Pterostylis grandiflora – Don

**Judges Choice overall**  
*Den. finisterrae x eximium*  
 Graham & Beryl



Jean & Alison presenting cheque to Alex of Cittamani



Beryl & Graham with their AOC awards

A selection of plants on display at August meeting



Col & Bev



Don



Rod & Jan



George & Helena



Luda



Luda



Rod & Jan

## Importance of pesticide spray droplets

Insecticides and fungicides are applied in a spray of either water or oil which contain a solution or suspension of the pesticide active ingredient. The spray liquid must be broken into spray particles or droplets [sometimes called particles] of various sizes by a process known as atomization.

A stream of liquid when forced through an orifice atomizes, producing a "spray" which is simply a collection of various size fluid droplets moving in a controlled manner. [see Figure 4] These droplets must be directed onto the leaf surface



Figure 1. Liquid forced through spray nozzles atomizers to produce spray

Spray nozzles such as these produce a wide range of droplet sizes – 50 to 500um



Figure 2. Many of these droplets will roll off the leaf

Droplets are very small and measured in microns (um); one micron = 0.001mm. Spray droplets < 150 microns are readily affected by air currents and will quickly drift away from the orchid leaf as they fall more slowly than large droplets. Doubling the droplet diameter to 300 microns increases its weight and volume resulting in less drift through air movement.

### Key facts influencing droplet size from any spray nozzle.

- Nozzle type
- Nozzle orifice size
- Spray pressure
- Concentration of pesticide in spray solution
- Distance from nozzle tip to leaf surface

*To maximize spray efficiency spray droplets, have to be distributed uniformly over the underside of the leaves and on the top of the plant. To achieve this coverage, droplets need to be small enough that they will swirl around as they are deposited onto the plant surface.*

### The spray nozzles of your sprayer influences:

- The amount of chemical applied to the orchid leaves
- The uniformity of the application on leaf surfaces
- The coverage of the chemical on orchid leaf surfaces
- The amount of potential drift



Select nozzles, tip sizes, and operating pressures that produce large enough spray droplets (at least medium-sized) that reduce the risk of drift, spray runoff, while giving adequate leaf coverage

### Poor spray application techniques result in:

**Reduced control of pests with resultant poor orchid plant growth and flowering.**

**Blemished flowers**

**Wasted chemicals increasing production costs and subsequent environmental pollution.**

*To achieve maximize spray efficiency, the pesticide has to be sprayed evenly at the recommended dosage over all sprayable surfaces. Generally, as spray droplet size increases, spray coverage decreases. Spray droplets < 150 microns in diameter are light, may remain airborne for a long time, and are the most likely to drift.*

*Heavier droplets >300 um fall more quickly, are less affected by air movement and more difficult to retain on the leaf surface, tending to bounce and drop off the foliage onto the ground. When larger droplets are produced, they are fewer in number, with less likelihood of them reaching the target.*



Figure 3. Trigger packs come with plastic orifices and produces fine to jet streams of droplets



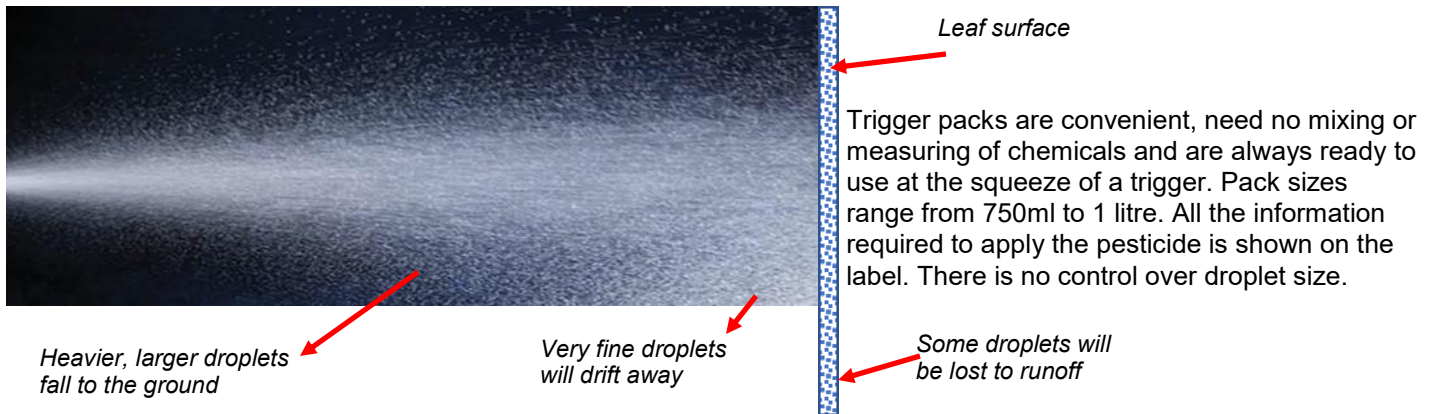
Figure 5. 5 litre compression sprayer



Figure 6. 1.5 litre home garden compression sprayer

### An illustration of the likely behaviour of spray droplets onto a leaf surface

Figure 4. Droplet stream from a nozzle



Pesticide must be measured and added to the container according to the product label. The pesticide formulation is pressurized by means of the hand pump. The compressed air forces the liquid from the tank to an adjustable plastic nozzle producing a range of droplets from almost a mist to jet stream liquid. **Steve**

### Exotic Species at the August Meeting

Charlie McMonagle

After six months without any meetings of the Species Appreciation Group, members had an opportunity to exhibit their rare and/or unusual species at the August meeting. There were some stunning plants on display in both the Asia/Africa and Americas classes. Rodney's *Trichoglottis orchidea* (illustrated elsewhere in this newsletter) was Judges' Choice of the Asia/Africa group and Judy's *Prosthecea radiata* was judged the best from the Americas. Judy brought a large number of plants to the meeting, including many species and that prompted me to photograph some of her more unusual plants as illustrated below.

*Amesiella* [Ame.] *philippinensis* (genus pronunciation ames-ee-EL-a)

This species was originally described as an Angraecum, due to the presence of a long spur on the labellum, which is characteristic of plants in the sub-tribe Angraecinae. In 1972, the genus, which now comprises 3 species, was re-classified as *Amesiella* in honour of Oakes Ames, a noted Harvard based biologist specialising in orchid taxonomy through the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.



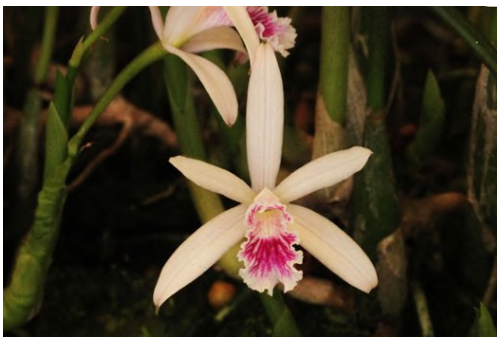


*Pelatantheria [Pthia.] insectifera* (genus pronunciation pell-at-an-THER-ee-ah)

One of eight species in the genus, this is widespread in occurrence across southern China through India to Thailand but it is rarely seen in cultivation, perhaps because the flowers are small but nevertheless quite attractive. There are many genera in the Sub-tribe Aeridinae that have a similar growth habit.

*Epidendrum [Epi.] centropetalum*

Originally described as *Oerstedella centradenia*, this species was reclassified as an *Epidendrum*



*Cattleya lundii*

Previously known as *Laelia lundii*, this species has tiny flowers, typically not more than 4 cm x 4 cm. Unlike the other Brazilian Laelias which were transferred to *Cattleya*, this species has more than one leaf per pseudobulb.



*Pleurothallis gargantua*

Native to the cloud forests of Ecuador, this is one of the larger flowered species in the genus. It wasn't open in time for the meeting but this photo was taken 2 days later.

*Oncidium cheiorophorum*

This species has large numbers of small, bright yellow flowers, typically less than 1.5 cm wide or high.



*Cattleya walkeriana*



*Cattleya harpophylla*



*Paph. insigne* (syn. *Paph. affine*)

## Species

### **Best specimen - *Dendrochilum wenzelii***

This *Dendrochilum* is endemic to the Philippines where it is found on mountains in Luzon, the Visayas and Mindoro. It is an epiphytic species found at elevations up to 1000m.

Generally most plants of this species flower in August but I have seen some flower in early July and this one always in middle September. It builds into a great specimen which is easier to carry than a lot of our other orchids so Lorraine approves. The cultivation of this species is relatively easy.

They require good humidity, shady and moist conditions and good air movement. Because of the abundance of trees around us we grow the plant under 50% shade on what is the brightest position of the shade house. We prefer to use squat Port Pots and a mix of Perlite, small Orchiata Bark and a small amount of coir. From October - May we have all the *Dendrochilums* sitting in saucers of water. They respond to this very quickly.

Our fertiliser regime is August - 3 doses of Seasol. Sept- to end of May- Peters Calmag High K - once a week June, July- occasionally if ever. Plantacote 8 month is applied at potting time usually in Sept. So if you want to grow a good specimen orchid. try *Dendrochilum wenzelii*. **David & Lorraine**



**Pant of the Month**  
***Paphiopedilum micranthum***



*Gomesa echinata*



*Diploprora truncata*



*Gastrochilus calceolaris*



*Bulbophyllum abbreviatum*



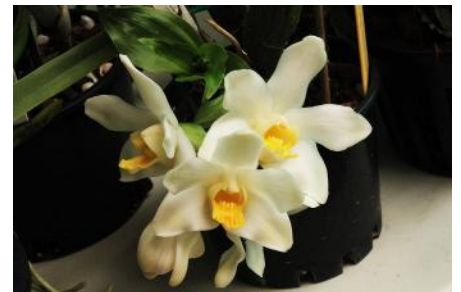
*Gaurianthe aurantica*



*Cattleya caulscens*



*Cattleya amethystoglossa*



*Chysis bractesens*



## Twinkle Twinkle Little Star

A star group of orchids in our care are Onc. Twinkle and its offspring. Oncidium Twinkle is a primary hybrid (Oncidium cheiroporum x Oncidium satoanum) and was first hybridized by W. Moir, who produced a huge number of orchid hybrids in Hawaii, and registered Twinkle in 1958 some sixty years ago. As best I can tell, Twinkles became available in Australia a short time before 2010 when I bought our first Twinkle. All plants offered for sale were mericlones and I have never seen seedlings for sale.



As Twinkles have been around a long time they have been used to produce many new hybrids. Currently 18 crosses have been registered. The few hybrids we have, generally have slightly larger blooms and growth.

The plants are about 15cm high and when well grown they form compact multiple growth plants. A well grown, happy plant in a 12.5cm squat pot can have 6 leads. Each lead usually has 2 flower spikes. As you might expect the individual blooms are small-ish about 1.5cm across and range in colour through white, cream, yellow and pink.

As for culture, we found them rather hard to grow initially. Tip them out of their pot and usually the roots were rotten. After looking up the species the conclusion was that they resent heavy watering especially during the cooler months. To help this, we grow the plants under solar weave in LECA balls in just enough pot to hold the plant. When re-potting allow about one years growth around the edge and the following year pot on into a slightly larger pot. The new bulbs will look a little wrinkled when they are kept on the dry side. Seventy per-cent shade and a little Osmocote is fine.



By the way LECA balls are a porous fired clay product usually used by hydroponic growers. A fairly close match is scoria or as our northern friends know it Quincan gravel. I suspect they may do OK mounted. I have not tried it but will when I have a spare piece of Twinkle. I have attached a few pictures of our plants that bloomed a month or two ago. Two Twinkles and three Twinkle crosses. **Marty**

## ORCHIDS IN THE GARDEN

This is where our orchids go when we need to make room in the shade house. All that is needed is filtered light and some good host trees such as palms and any tree that doesn't shed its bark. **Gina.**



## Species Flowers in my greenhouse – September 2020

Well isn't it great. Spring has arrived and the plants know it. New growths are emerging and plenty of flower buds will make for a colourful springtime. The first to emerge have been the 'nobile' type dendrobiums. there are many formally named and various cultivars of the species, *D. nobile*. Along with that species I have included images of a couple of them. They always make a great show and are very easy to grow and are prolific bloomers. **Wayne Harris**



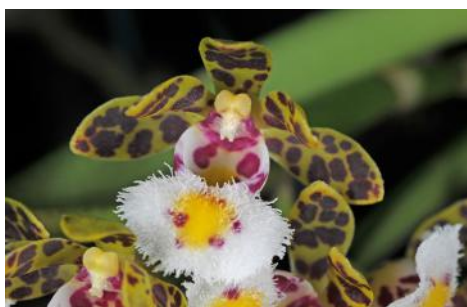
*Vandopsis gigantea*



*Dendrobium teretifolium*



*Den. tetragonum*



*Gastrochilus bellinus*



*Dendrobium nobile* f. Todd's



*Dendrobium tetragonum* ssp  
*tetragonum*



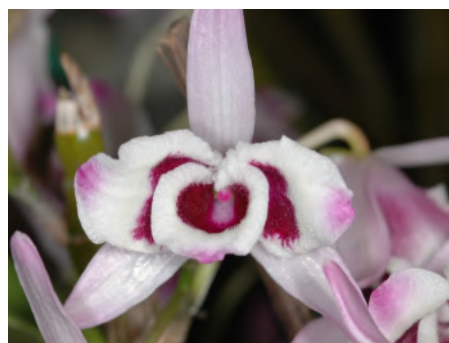
*Dendrobium nobile*



*Coelogyne flaccida*



*Renanthera coccinea*



*Dendrobium nobile* f.  
*cooksonianum*



*Aerides leeana*



*Cattleya intermedia*



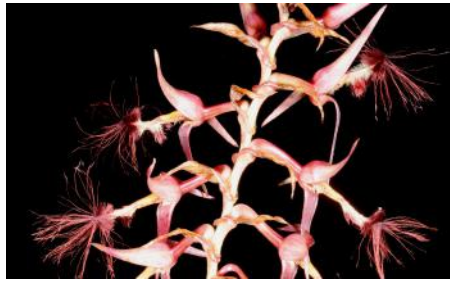
*Dendrobium fimbriatum*



*Vanda luzonica*



*Coelogyne tomentosa*



*Bulbophyllum barbigerum*



*Dendrobium moniliforme*



*Leptotes bicolor*



*Dendrobium bilobum*



*Denrochilum yuccifolium*



*Phalaenopsis equestris*



*Cymbidium madidum*



*Trichoglottis bipunctata*

# 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](mailto:nambourorchids@gmail.com)

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

Patron	Graham & Beryl Robertson		
President	Gina McMonagle	07 5439 6353	
Vice President	G Robertson	07 5442 1288	
Secretary	Alison Parkes	07 5441 7201	<a href="mailto:nambourorchids@gmail.com">nambourorchids@gmail.com</a>
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Editor	Richard Hand	07 5442 2879	<a href="mailto:rhand39@gmail.com">rhand39@gmail.com</a>

**All correspondence to the Society should be addressed to [nambourorchids@gmail.com](mailto:nambourorchids@gmail.com)**

**Articles** for inclusion in the Newsletter should be sent to the editor at [editornambourorchids@gmail.com](mailto:editornambourorchids@gmail.com)

Send all adds, articles and photos etc. no later than 2 weeks prior to the monthly meeting

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

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**

PO Box 140, Nambour QLD 4560 [\\_nambourorchids@gmail.com](mailto:_nambourorchids@gmail.com) [www.nambourorchidsociety.com](http://www.nambourorchidsociety.com)



## 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.