



# Nambour Orchid News.

January 2021

## Judges Choice - November - 2020 - *Dendrobium lindleyi*

*Dendrobium lindleyi* is found throughout South East Asia growing on deciduous trees at about 400 to 1500 meters above sea level. It is named after the 19th Century botanist, John Lindley, and has had a number of names, most recently *Dendrobium aggregatum*.

In the wild, it produces its very bright, eye catching, yellow to orange flowers on pendant shaped racemes with between 5 to 15 flowers. It flowers in spring each year.

Our plant is over 30 years old and has grown from a piece given to us by a long time orchid grower in North Queensland. Over the years pieces have been broken off and given to others. It is a great specimen plant.

It needs good strong light to flower well but not strong enough that leaves burn. During its growing season from spring to autumn it needs to be kept moist and given liquid fertiliser weekly. In winter moisture levels are reduced but no need to let it dry out in order to get it to flower. It tolerates a wide range of temperatures but not frosty conditions.



This year this plant had 23 inflorescences with over 600 flowers.

The longest inflorescence had 30 flowers which were between 4 cms to 5 cms in size.

It obviously loves growing in 'captivity' and having good light, fertiliser, air flow and moisture.

*Dendrobium lindleyi* should be in everyone's collection. A very rewarding plant to grow.

**George & Helena**



## Secretary news January

**Popular vote** is back. Rules are the same as before, and the vote will be completed in the same way the only difference being members must bring their own pen, and the hanging of the numbers on your plants will be done by a volunteer and collected at the end of the meeting by the same volunteer. This is to minimise touching of the numbers to comply with Covid rules.

Format for the meeting will be: Arrive no earlier than 12.45pm.

The popular vote plant slip will be attached to the newsletter so each member can print and fill out before coming to the meeting. When the numbers are hung on the pot you will need to fill out the number on the slip. This slip is also printable from our website under the tab links/forms.

Judging will commence at 1.30pm and we ask that unless you are part of the panel for the day to please give the judges the space that they need to complete their task by staying away from the display plant area.

Popular voting start will be announced when the judging is complete.

Just a reminder to use the same chair for the duration of the meeting so we don't have to sanitise again.

**Please do not come to the meeting before 12.45pm or if you have any cold or flu symptoms.**

This is to allow the committee and helpers time to set up the requirements for a Covid safe meeting before members start to arrive. Plants must be tabled by 1.30pm for Judging.

**Information is still required to be kept for 56 days, so please remember to notify me if you are coming to the meeting to enable the sign on sheet with required information to be prepared. (Bring your own pen)**

Stay safe everyone and we hope to see you at the meeting

## **President's Message**

Happy New Year to all and my fervent wish for a better 2021. Now that you have had almost a whole year to care for your orchids due to the enforced lockdown, I look forward to some magnificent flowers when we return to shows. Without any adverse weather conditions towards the end of 2020, I have enjoyed some fine shows of orchids blooming in the garden. A mass of *Oncidium spacelatum*, came into flower in October /November and as they bobbed in the breeze it is easy to see why they are sometimes dubbed 'Dancing Ladies'. Various semi-terete Vandas have flowered almost continuously and they have relished the hot steamy conditions of this summer. With December, my favourite, *Aerides odorata*, has had the most intoxicating perfume that has wafted into the house and now as I type this report, I am enjoying the perfume from *Prosthecea fragrans* and *Stanhopea occulata* that are just outside the office. By now you will have realised that I value the fragrance of orchids as well as their amazing flowers! Our conditions on the Sunshine Coast are great to grow your orchids in the garden so don't be afraid to try. Let us make this year a time to remember the past but look forward to the future.

Some words from "Orchid Wise" with thanks to Roger Rankin and especially for all new growers;

"Most great orchid collections start with one plant"

**Gina**

## ***Bulbophyllum frostii* AM/AOC-STOCQ**

A plant of *Bulbophyllum frostii*, owned by Steve Yeoman, received an Award of Merit from the Australian Orchid Council on 14<sup>th</sup> December. **Congratulations Steve!!!**

The plant had 21 flowers and 19 buds across 10 inflorescences, with 5 flowers on the inflorescence selected for judging. The 2000+ species in the genus have been classified into 100 Sections. *Bulb. frostii* is in Section Cirrohopetalum along with many others which have flowers arranged as an umbrella at the end of the inflorescence. Plants are found in rainforests in Vietnam at elevations around 1500m. We normally expect 3 or 4 flowers on an inflorescence. Steve's plant was exceptional with 5 flowers.

An interesting feature of this species is that the outer edges of the sepals are fused, forming what appears to be a shoe around the labellum.

Charlie McMonagle



## ***Micropera rostrata* HCC-ACM/AOC-STOCQ**

This plant, owned by master grower, Judy Robbins, was awarded a Highly Commended Certificate and an Award of Cultural Merit on 11<sup>th</sup> December. **Congratulations Judy!!!**

The genus *Micropera*, rarely seen in hobby collections, is a member of the subtribe *Aeridinae*, closely related to *Cleisostoma*, and contains 20 accepted species. *Micr. rostrata* occurs in Assam, Bangladesh and the eastern Himalayas. It grows in warm to hot conditions in a monsoon-dominated climate, ie, little rain in the dry (winter) period but plenty in the wet season. Judy's plant contained 434 flowers and 20 buds on 15 inflorescences with 44 flowers and 4 buds on the best inflorescence. The genus name means "little pouch" describing the shape of the labellum and the species name means "beaked", again referring to the labellum. These were the first awards to the genus by the AOC and the first quality and culture awards to the species worldwide. An interesting feature of this species is that the flowers present upside down as illustrated on the photo below.

Another species, *Micr. fasciculata*, occurs in North Queensland, New Guinea and some Pacific Islands.

Charlie McMonagle



## Unusual Australian Natives at the November meeting

Charlie McMonagle

.Two unusual plants benched in the Australian Natives section caught the eye of judges. They were labelled *Dipodium ensifolium* and *Malaxis latifolia*.



The genus name *Dipodium* means two little feet, referring to the stalks which attach the pollinia to the viscidium.

It is a member of the Tribe Cymbidieae, Subtribe Eulophiinae, and is closely related to *Ansellia* and *Eulophia*, amongst others.

Some of the 25 species in this genus are holomycotrophic, which means that they rely on a symbiotic association with fungi in the growing medium provide carbon, water and nutrient for plant growth.

They have no leaves and are difficult to cultivate out of their natural environment.

*Dipodium punctatum*, which occurs widely across Australia, is one of these

*Dipodium ensifolium* is not, having leaves on a bamboo-like stalk, making it more amenable to cultivation. **Photo by Rod Aisthorpe.**



*Malaxis latifolia* was reclassified in volume 4 of *Genera Orchidacearum* (2005) as *Dienia ophrydis*. It has had numerous name changes since it was first described as *Epidendrum ophrydis* by Johann König in 1791.

The genus name means every second year, presumably because John Ridley, when describing it in 1824, believed that species in this genus flowered in alternate years.

Most species are terrestrial, growing in leaf litter in shaded areas of the forest floor over altitudes ranging from 0 to 3000 metres.

*Liparis* is another related genus in the Subtribe Malaxidinae, containing 426 species.

There is no photo of the plant exhibited but the photo left is typical of the species.

A selection of plants on display at November meeting



## Some Lesser Known Genera in the Subtribe Aeridinae

by Charlie McMonagle

There are 83 genera in this Subtribe, more than in any other in the family Orchidaceae. Most members are familiar with the more common genera including *Aerides*, *Arachnis*, *Papillionanthe*, *Phalaenopsis*, *Plectorrhiza*, *Renanthera*, *Rhinerrhiza*, *Rhynchostylis*, *Trichoglottis* and *Vanda*. Within the membership of the Nambour Orchid Society, there are enthusiasts who specialise in the cultivation of the less known genera. This article reviews examples exhibited by members, including those in the Species appreciation Group, over the past year or so.

### **Acampe [Acp.]** pronounced **a-KAM-pe**.

The name means rigid or brittle.

There are 7 species and 2 varieties accepted by Kew, including *Acp. ochracea*. Distribution is widespread across East India, South China, Indochina, East Africa and Madagascar. *Acp. ochracea* is found in wet tropical forests in Sri Lanka at elevations from 300 to 600 metres. Photo by W Harris.



### **Amesiella [Ame.]** pronounced **ames-ee-EL-a**



*Ame. philippinensis* (pictured left) was originally described as an *Angraecum*, due to the presence of a long spur on the labellum, which is characteristic of plants in the Subtribe 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. Distribution is limited to the Philippines. Photo by author.

**Chiloschista [Chsch.]** pronounced **kye-low-SHIS-ta**, meaning having a cleft lip. There are 22 accepted species in the genus with widespread distribution across East India, South China, Indochina, Indonesia, Northern Australia and some Pacific islands. *Chsch. usenoides* and *Chsch. viridiflava* (pictured right) have been exhibited. Flowers are small and generally occur on leafless plants. The species that occurs in Australia is *Chsch. phyllorrhiza* but I have not seen one in flower. Photo by author

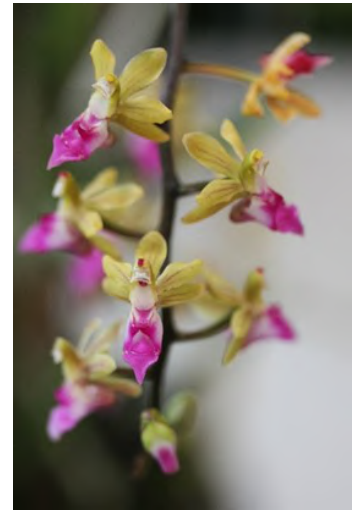




**Cleisomeria [Cle.]** pronounced **kly-so-MER-ee-ah**, meaning closed part, referring to the spur which is obstructed by a pair of calli. There are only two species in the genus and they occur in Bangladesh, Myanmar, Laos, Cambodia, Thailand and Borneo. *Cle. lanatum* (pictured left) has clusters of small flowers on branching inflorescences. Photo by John Hopgood

**Cleisostoma [Cleis.]** pronounced **kly-so-STO-ma**, meaning closed mouth, again referring to an obstructed spur, similar to Cleisomeria. There are 101 species and a number of varieties accepted by Kew, grouped into seven Sections. There are many other names that

have been proposed but not accepted. Distribution is widespread across India, China, South-east Asia and New Guinea. They grow at elevations ranging from sea level to 3000 m. Flowers vary in size across species but most are small. *Cleis. simondii* (pictured right) is one of the more colourful. Photo by author.



**Gastrochilus [Gchls.]** pronounced **gas-tro-KYE-lus**,



meaning belly-shaped lip. There are 68 species and 2 varieties accepted by Kew including *Gchls. calceolaris* (pictured) which was exhibited at the September 2020 meeting of the Species Group. The distribution of the genus is widespread across India, southern China, South-east Asia, Philippines and Indonesia, most frequently at higher altitudes. Photo by author.

**Holcoglossum [Holc.]** pronounced **hol-koh-GLOSS-um**,

meaning strap-shaped referring to the spur on the labellum which differentiates this genus from similar genera such as Paraphalaenopsis and Seidenfadenia. There are 23 accepted species in the genus. *Holc. rupestre* (pictured right) was exhibited at the October 2020 Species Group meeting. *Holc. kimballianum* is another popular species, noted for its bright magenta labellum. Photo by author







**Luisia [Lsa.]** pronounced **loo-EES-ee-ah**, named after Don Luis de Torres, who sailed with Columbus in 1492. There are 45 accepted species in the genus. The genus is widely distributed across SE Asia, into North Queensland. *Lsa. curtisii* (pictured left) is very common in Thailand where it grows in full sun on bare granite boulders. Note the shrivelling on the terete leaves, photographed by the author at the end of the dry season. *Lsa. teretifolia* is found on Cape York

**Pelatantheria [Pthia]** pronounced **pel-at-an-THERE-ee-ah**.

The name means “approaching the anther”, referring to the two stelidia (horns) that wrap around the anther at the tip of the column. There are 8 species accepted by Kew.

*Pthia. insectifera* (pictured right) was exhibited at the July 2020 General Meeting. Photo by the author



**Pomatocalpa [Pmcpa.]** pronounced **poe-mat-oh-KAL-pa**.

The name means flask-shaped lip. There are 28 species accepted by Kew, distributed from Myanmar through Malasia to North Queensland where two species, non-endemic, occur.

*Pmcpa. spicata* (pictured left) was exhibited at the October 2018 Species meeting. Photo by W Harris.

**Robiquetia [Rbq.]** pronounced **roe-bi-KEET-ee-ah**, named after the French Chemist Pierre Robiquet who discovered caffeine and morphine. {Most of us have benefited from these discoveries}. 95 species and 3 sub-species are accepted. The genus is widely distributed from India through to the Pacific Islands with peak concentration on the Malay Peninsula. Two species, *Rbq. gracilistipes* and *Rbq. wasellii* occur in north Queensland. *Rbq. abberans* and *Rbq. bifida* (pictured left) were exhibited at the February 2020 Species meeting. Photo by W Harris





**Schoenorchis [Sns.] pronounced shoan-OR-kis.**

The name means an orchid having leaves like rushes. There are 27 accepted species again widely distributed from India through southern China and Malesia to Australia where *Sns. micrantha* and *Sns. sarcophylla* are found. *Sns. scolopendria* was exhibited at the November 2020 Species meeting. Photo by author.



**Seidenfadenia pronounced si-den-fah-DEEN-ee-ah.**

Named after the Danish diplomat/taxonomist Gunnar Seidenfaden who was Danish Ambassador to Thailand from 1955 to 1959 and spent most of his life thereafter studying the orchids of Thailand and other countries in the region. There is only one species, *Sei. mitrata* in the genus which occurs in Myanmar, Thailand and Laos. It was previously described as *Aerides mitrata* and may be know to some growers under that name. Plants have long terete leaves and attractive flowers on erect inflorescences. Photo by W. Harris.



**Smitinandia [Stda.] pronounced smi-tin-AND-ee-ah** is named after the Thai botanist Tem Smitinand. There are 3 accepted species found from India through Malesia. *Stda. micrantha* (pictured right) was exhibited at the November 2020 Species meeting. Photo by author.



**Tuberculolabium [Tblm.] pronounced too-ber-oh-LAB-ee-um.**

The name refers to a swelling in the lip which looks like a tuber. The genus is distributed from Taiwan through Indochina and Malesia. There are eight species accepted by Kew, *Tblm. kotoense* (pictured right) being the most popular in cultivation. Photo by author at the June 2018 Species meeting.

# 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>
Treasurer	Jean Harris	07 5445 3307	
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 [rhand39@gmail.com](mailto:rhand39@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**

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## 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.