



Milton - Ulladulla

ORCHID SOCIETY INC.

Web Site: www.miltonulladullaorchidsociety.weebly.com/

June 2014

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NEXT MEETING:

CWA Hall Milton NSW
Monday, 14th July 2014

STOP PRESS

Membership fees are due in July. Rod will be happy to take your money.

COMING EVENTS:

The following events are coming up soon, so make a note of them in your diaries so that you don't miss them:

We are holding a display at Woolworths on **Saturday 21 June**. Set up at 8.30 and we will stay until about 3pm. So we will need some members to bring along some plants. There will be a raffle as well.

28-29 June Mingara Orchid Fair and show at Mingara Recreation Club, Mingara Dr, Tumbi Umbi.

Monday 14th July Our monthly Guest Speaker will be Brian Phelan who will talk about Oncidiums so please come along to hear what knowledge he can impart to us.

8-10 August National Cymbidium Extravaganza, Round corner, Dural.

15-17 August St Ives Orchid Fair, St Ives Showground.

6-7 September Speciosum Spectacular, Kempsey



Raffle Winners for June:

Annette Neilsen, Elizabeth Karasconyi, Rod Thomas, Barbara Williams, Syl Southan, Rhonda Spry, Chris Petersen, Margaret Petersen, Helen Harper, Gary McConnell, Liz Cleaver, Sylvia Hawkins, Harry Harris, Doreen Cambourn, Sharon Pugh

SHOW DATES:

Our Show. Set-up: Friday 4th July 1pm-3-30 pm.
Show Day 5 July,
Judging starts 7-30am
doors open 9am -3pm
CWA Hall, Wason St, Milton.



Please read the show schedule and familiarise yourself with it and the rules.

~ ~ Donations PLEASE: sandwiches, cakes, slices etc for SHOW DAY would be appreciated. ~ ~

Members please return all (CLEAN) trophies on show day.

Shoalhaven Orchid Society, 5-6 July at The Pavilion, Berry Showground, Berry.

Eurobodalla Orchid Society 11-12 July, CWA Hall, Queen St Moruya.

Friday 9am to 4pm and Saturday 9-2pm.

Batemans Bay Orchid and Foliage Society 18-19 July, Batemans Bay Soldiers Club, Beach Rd, Batemans Bay.

Friday 10-6pm and Saturday 10-3pm.



Growing Competition plants:

Please remember to bring in your plants, put your name on a small piece of paper and put it face down with your plant on top.



14 Charles Street MOGO NSW 2536

(02) 4474 2291

A special mention must be made here of the tremendous support the Club receives from Eddie & Karen at Mogo Orchid and Fern Nursery. They provide assistance in the way of prizes and provide our members with a high level of service.



Welcome to our newest member **Sharon Pugh** We look forward to seeing you at our upcoming events

CLUB WINNERS from our June monthly meeting:

OPEN

- Cym Stan:* Peter Vaughan
- Cym Mini:* Liz Cleaver & Tony Groube
- Paphiopedilum:* Gary McConnell
- Cattleya:* Ron Dellow
- Dendrobium:* Ron Dellow
- Onc Alliance:* Ron Dellow
- Onc Species:* Liz Cleaver & Tony Groube
- Misc:* Liz Cleaver & Tony Groube
- Species:* Gary McConnell
- Foliage:* Rhonda Spry

Popular Vote:

- OPEN: Garry McConnell
- NOVICE: Sylvia Southan

NOVICE

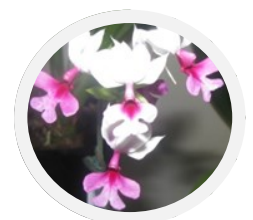
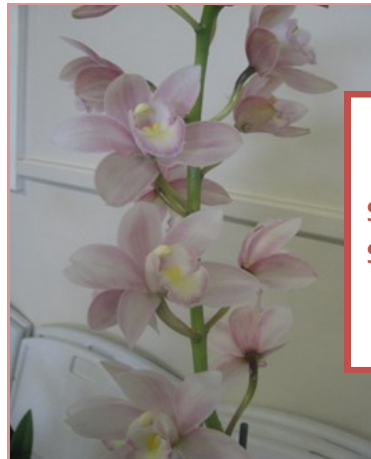
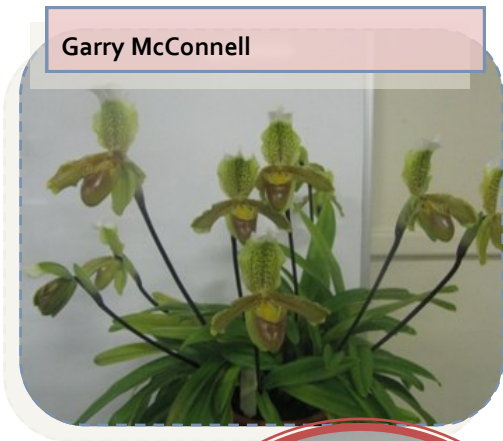
- Cym Stan:* Sylvia Southan
- Cym Int.* Annett Neilsen
- Onc Alliance:* Rod Thomas
- Misc:* Barbara Williams

Bill's Choice:

- Open: Ron Dellow
- Novice: Barbara Williams

Growing Comp:

- Sarco Maria:* Sylvia Hawkins
- Cym Mary Green x Little Annie:* Ron Dellow
- Cym. Hazel Fay 'Grand Passion'* Elizabeth Karacsonyi





Dendrobiums - by Bob Harper 12 May 2014

Housing: they prefer shade house with 50% shade cloth providing filtered light. Dendrobium's love natural rain if possible. During summer I add an additional layer of 50% shade cloth (between Father's Day through to Mother's Day) Humidity important – don't overcrowd.

Watering: Healthy water retentive canes are nature's way for Dendrobiums to cope with Australia's harsh climate. Grow on dry side to encourage longer and healthier root systems which allows better absorption of water and nutrients.

Dendrobiums prefer a wet/dry watering cycle – must be well drained. During summer maybe water 3 times weekly. In winter once a week should be enough. Most plants die from overwatering.

Fertilizers: I use Blood and Bone, Fish Emulsion, Dynamic lifter etc and also Dolomite. Ideally fertilise fortnightly at half recommended rate. From January to June use some Campbell's yellow or similar with a higher percentage of Potash to encourage better flowering.

Remember use little but often and reduce feeding as weather gets cooler. Dockrillia species don't seem to require much fertiliser.

Pest Control: Rodents, Grasshoppers, Snails and Slugs, Mealy Bug and the dreaded Dendrobium Beetle are probably the main pests. Use Eco-Oil, Malathion or some of the many systemic products now available. Watch plants carefully and try to eradicate minor outbreaks before they take hold.

In The Greenhouse



If you have Soft Cane Dendrobiums now is the time to remove all the old canes that have flowered. Mine all have flower buds now, so be careful not to cut these cane's off.

Pleione's it is time to replant these, make sure to mix some of the old mix with your new mix as it is beneficial to the plants say $\frac{1}{4}$ old $\frac{3}{4}$ new.

Cymbidium - by Liz cleaver and Tony Groube 12 May 2014



Housing: They prefer full light under 50% shade cloth and good air flow so have well spaced plants

Watering: Do not water mature plants if the pot is heavy or still damp, (immature plants in small pots require more attention) use the finger test! Water preferably in the morning generally except after a hot summer's day it is beneficial to water late PM- to initiate spikes.

Fertilizers: Use at recommended rates for mature plants using a high 'K' (Potassium) once a week in the growing season.

Deflasked and immature plants use weak solution with high Nitrogen balance.

Pest Control: Best to grow in a well sealed shadehouse. For caterpillars – use Dipel, mealy bugs - use systemic eg Confidor 7-10 days apart, for a heavy infestation use again in 4 to 5 weeks, grasshoppers – Pyrethrum or other contact spray as required.

Fungal Problems: Root Rot – Phosacid eg Anti-Rot, fungal spots on leaf – Mancozeb or Captan, Sodium Bicarb. With Fungal disease, try to vary the variety of antifungal to cover all fungal varieties.



What Judges Look for on a Show Bench

by Alan W Stephenson - Alan is a qualified judge and a member of the Shoalhaven Orchid Society.



Cymbidium - Standard

Flower, leaves and pot should be clean. If the pot is old and in poor condition, place the old pot in a new pot. Some plants do not naturally have all flowers facing the same way on the raceme but this is taken into account as the important feature is to have all flowers visible. Do not exhibit a plant with dead or dying flowers.

Leaves should not show signs of manipulation in order to have all flowers visible. Any bad ends, on the leaves should be trimmed but this must be done as neatly as possible. They should be trimmed at an angle similar to the natural leaf shape.

The plant should have a minimum of seven flowers but if the plant had only five or six good flowers (without any being removed) it can be exhibited. Beginners are usually given some latitude but ensure you learn from this. Flowers should be circular in outline and this is best explained by stating "a circle can be drawn around any flower regardless of shape but the flower segments should fill most of that circle. This means broad segments without them being turned backwards or twisted. A flower is not a flower until it is fully open and will be judged with this in mind. Some standards are best exhibited in an upright fashion but others look best either arching or pendulous. Look at your plant after it has been staked and compare it with others on the bench and make the decision as to how your plant looks best. All plants can be staked and tied with minimum tying but ensure the stake is not protruding beyond the tip of the raceme. Minimise as much as possible the diameter of the stake. Judges can untie any or all ties to check if the raceme supports itself if a flower has been broken from a raceme during transport it can be placed on top of the pot with a "Damaged in Transit" note. Do not attempt to cover the broken section with a tie. This is unacceptable conduct and will most likely be noticed.

Intermediate - Miniature Cymbidiums

All of the above applies except the flower count. These plants will naturally carry more flowers per raceme than standards. This group is judged mainly as a pot plant and the number of racemes in proportion to the size of the plant is a feature. This means a plant in a 300 mm pot must carry more racemes than a similar plant in a 175 mm pot. Flowers should be clear of the leaves.

Native Orchids

Ensure plants and pots are clean. Racemes on hybrids can be staked but racemes of species cannot be staked. However, the pseudo bulb can be staked and tied to maintain flower visibility. Beginners should be aware that the dockrillia type of native/hybrid exhibits their flowers in an upside down manner (resupinate). Flower numbers are important as some plants do not carry large numbers of flowers per raceme, so it is important to have open as many flowers as possible, commensurate with the size of the plant. Flowers should be visible without the need to lift the pot and tilt it backwards to see them properly.

Paphiopedilum - Complex & Novelty Hybrids

Most paphs in the winter show will carry a single flower per stem. This should be staked in an upright fashion as this genus does not have pendulous racemes. The tie must be below the ovary. This is the bulky and sometimes hairy section at the top of the stem, immediately below the flower. Do not attempt to have the stem looking like an "S" bend. If this occurs the judge will know you have neglected to stake at the correct time. A good stem is approximately 200 mm but the important feature is to have the flower clear of the leaves. Remember, some species and hybrids have very short stems. Ensure the plant looks slightly concave in profile with the ventral sepal overlapping the dorsal sepal. Petals should ideally be wide with rounded ends. This is a feature of good paphiopedilums. Irrespective of whether the plant is a complex hybrid or novelty type the same staking standards apply. Novelty paph flower shape is different and is judged accordingly.

Laeliinae Alliance

Exhibition cattleyas will be judged similar to standard cymbidiums. Full-shaped circular flowers are expected. Petals should not fall forward or be bent back (reflexed). A circular labellum is a feature on all good cattleyas. Flowers should not overlap each other. The plant should be slightly concave in profile. The smaller flowers in this group should be smaller versions of the exhibition type. Cluster cattleyas which carry many flowers will not usually achieve this shape and are judged with this in mind. Try to tie the main stem on each raceme and not each individual flower. This generally applies to exhibition cattleya's with more than one flower.

Oncidiinae Alliance

This is the group which frequently has branched racemes. These are either staked in an upright or arched style. All flowers must be visible and with oncidium and odontoglossum types the flowers should be flat in profile. Ensure the odontoglossum type has approximately seven flowers but oncidium's (varicosum type) will normally require 12 flowers. Other types will be judged according to their parentage.

The prime aspect of flower assessment is shape, followed by colour, flower size, substance and texture and floriferousness.