

WARRINGAL ORCHID SOCIETY INC.



PRESIDENT
Andrew Fernandez
0438210033

TREASURER
Alf Magnano
7 Tait Court
Bundoora 3083
Ph 94673127

BULLETIN
MAY2017

SECRETARY
George Dimech
77 Carrington Blvd
Thomastown 3074
Ph. 9465 3305

MEMBERSHIP
Lenore Shepherd
27 Pinewood Drive
Thomastown 3074
Ph. 94661502

EDITOR
Alex Shepherd
27 pinewood Drive
Thomastown 3074
Ph. 9466 1502

Warringal Orchid Society Inc.

Reg no. A10618
Post Approved PP 100018426

If not claimed within 7 days return to
77 Carrington Blvd. Thomastown 3074

**SURFACE
MAIL**

**Postage Paid
AUSTRALIA**

The next committee meeting will be at 7.30pm on Wednesday, 7th of JUNE, at the Bellfield Community Hall. The Warringal Orchid Society meets every third Wednesday of the Month at the Senior Citizens Hall in Hawdon Street, Heidelberg.

The next meeting of the society will be on Wednesday, 17th of MAY. The hall will be open from 7.00pm, and you are welcome to bench plants for judging and to socialise with other members. A sales table operates its pots and other orchid accessories available, and members are able to submit up to 6 orchids for sale for a small commission. See the sales table for details. Please be seated on time for the meeting to commence at 8.00pm.

VALE

The Warringal Orchid Society have lost esteemed life member in John Filgate after a long illness.

John served our Society for many years in roles that made our club the strong club it is now. John was President, he was Vice President, Committee member and John was our Show Marshal for many years a role he really loved and made his own. John welcomed new members to the club with enthusiasm and was generous with his knowledge to one and all, he will be sadly missed. The President, Committee and Members of the Warringal Orchid Society extends our deepest sympathy to Bev and to the Family and Friends of John.

John Filgate was a source of inspiration to many.

He will never be forgotten.

JUDGING RESULTS for APRIL

OPEN

Novelty Paphiopedilum

1st Iantha Stage J.Crawford

2nd Iantha Stage alay S.Tsoumbakis

Species Paphiopedilum

1st Hermannii x Sibling G&C.Dimech

Australian Native Species

1st D.Schneiderae T&A.Pleitner

2nd D.Bigibbum T&A.Pleitner

Australian Native Hybrid

1st D.Colonial Maid Verity G&C.Dimech

2nd D.Elegant Heart Blue lip G&C.Dimech

Cattleya

1st Californian Orange Circle E&D.Baxter

2nd Andrew Francis J.Crawford

Novelty Cattleya

1st Sc Mini Purple Tomami J.Crawford

2nd Joanne J.Crawford

3rd Cauclebec J.Crawford

Any Other Hybrid

1st Phrag Cardinale J.Crawford

Species Any Genera

1st Rossioglossum Grande K.Lam

2nd Cym Dayanum E&D.Baxter

3rd D.Hercoglossum T&A.Pleitner

Miltonia

1st Guanabara W.Garner

2nd Victoria x Clowessii W.Garner

3rd Guanabara J&L.Karbownik

Miniture Cymbidium

1st Zig Zag Kiwi J&L.Karbownik

Best In Section

D.Schneiderae T&A.Pleitner

INTERMEDIATE

Novelty Cattleya

1st Slc Mahalo Jack L&A.Shepherd

Masdevallia Hybrid

2nd Redauh L&A.Shepherd

Any Other Hybrid

Zygo Auther Elle Essendon L&A.Shepherd

Species Any Genera

1st Cym Erythrostylum M.Volodina

2nd M.Clowesii L&A.Shepherd

3rd Laellia Perrinnii M.Volodina

Best In Section

Zygo Auther Elle Essendon L&A.Shepherd

ADVANCED NOVICE

Cattleya

1st L.Anceps x C.Bowringiana F.Penman

2nd Blc Goldenzelle x Lemon Chefon J.Jenks

Novelty Cattleya

1st California Apricot x Orange Circle J.Jenkins

2nd LC Mini Purple x oc J.Jenkins

3rd Dixie Jewel Suzub M.Bisri&B.O'Reilly

Miniture Cymbidium

1st Play Misty Tumbourne M.Bisri&B.O'Reilly

Species Any Genera

1st Epididenrum Unknown M.Bisri&B.O'Reilly

Miltonia

1st Guanebarna X Spectbilus F.Penman

Best In Section

Sc Calafornian Apricot x Orange Circle J.Jenkins

SEEDLINGS FLOWERING FIRST TIME

OPEN

Phrag Erie Young x Wanakee J.Crawford

PROGRESSIVE POINTS TOTAL 2017

OPEN		INTERMEDIATE	
J.Crawford	52	L&A.Shepherd	21
G&C.Dimech	40	M.Volodina	13
J&L.Karbownik	15	A.Magnano	7
D.Wain	12	S.Grzinic	4
E&D.Baxter	12	C.Krolikowski	3
W.Garner	12	ADVANCED NOVICE	
A.Fernandez	9	M.Bisri & B.O'Reily	37
T&A.Pleinter	9	J.Jenkins	19
K.Lam	9	F.Penman	13
S.Giarrusso	8	F.Verlaan	8
J.Khoo	8	Z.Giavris	4
B.Duncan	7	NOVICE	
A.Christou	6	K.Ridgway	4
S.Tsoumbakos	3		
M.Borsteyl	2		

CODLIN MOTH AND OTHER PESTS

by Michael Pender

Codlin Moth is a major pest for some orchid growers, me included, in Melbourne's eastern suburbs - once home to many fruit orchards. The codlin moth that once infested these orchards is still present in large numbers, thriving on other plants, including orchids. It is a small, brown moth that can be seen in flight, often in large numbers, during the warmer months. It lays its eggs on the new growths and flower spikes of various orchids. These eggs hatch to produce small, yellowish caterpillars that then burrow into the new growths and flower spikes. Its presence is often undetected until the growths and spikes collapse or the caterpillar's small brown droppings are noticed.

Cymbidiums and Australian native dendrobiums seem to be worst affected. New cymbidium growths sometimes rot off soon after they emerge, while flower spikes often collapse when the first buds emerge from the sheath. Most, if not all, of the new growths of native dendrobiums may be attacked, ruining the vigour of the plants. I find that regular spraying throughout the warmer months of the year with carbaryl and systemic insecticides such as Rogor® or Lebaycid® provides effective control. Beginning in October, I spray every three weeks until April. Great care must be taken when applying these sprays. I always wear gumboots, a disposable coverall with hood, rubber gloves and a gas mask with the correct filters (which must be replaced regularly, regardless of how often they have been used). I spray only in calm weather, making sure that any breeze is at my back. To make doubly sure of safety, I always shower and change my clothing after spraying.

The above spraying regime will also kill other types of caterpillar, mealy bugs, scale, aphids and thrips. Less toxic pyrethrum sprays may be used to control occasional outbreaks of aphids. Cockroaches and ants are easily controlled by spraying Yates Ant and Roach Killer® onto the pots, benches and walls of the shade house, where it has a residual effect. Snails, garlic snails and slugs may be controlled with Baysol® or Blitzem® pellets or sprays. Occasionally I use tomato dust, which contains carbaryl, copper and sulphur, to control some caterpillars, garlic snails and some fungal diseases. I apply this dust with a bellows' type dust gun. Provided it is only partly filled it gives a fine, even covering of dust without any heavy concentrations that may burn some young growths. Always take safety precautions while applying any toxic sprays or dusts.

COLD-TOLERANT ORCHIDS OF THE CATTLEYA ALLIANCE by Ross Pascoe

During June, 1998 the northern Victorian town of Kerang, where I live, suffered a succession of severe frosts, which resulted in the loss of most cymbidium flower spikes and the death of many small plants. Although my cymbidium house has shade-cloth walls and a fibre-glass roof, partly overhung by a large Melaleuca tree that provides some measure of frost protection, the temperature at bench height still fell to -5°C on the coldest night. Even in the centre of this house all of my cymbidium spikes were destroyed. However, on the same bench many cattleya, laelia and sophronitis species and their hybrids were largely unaffected. Those orchids that appear to be unharmed by the frosts are listed below as a guide to other growers whose orchid houses are also prone to occasional severe frosts.

Sophranitis coccinea, a cool-growing Brazilian species with shapely red flowers.

Cattleya loddigesii, a bifoliate cattleya species with light lavender flowers.

Cattleya intermedia. Four cultivars, namely 'Amethystina', 'Irrorata', 'Alba' and var. *flamea*.

Laelia gouldiana, a Mexican species with lavender flowers.

Laelia anceps, another Mexican species with pink or white flowers.

Laelia pumila, a Brazilian species with small, pink or mauve flowers.

Laelia milleri, another Brazilian species with small, brilliant red flowers.

Laelia purpurata, also from Brazil, with large, spectacular purple and white flowers.

Laelia xanthina, a rock-growing Brazilian miniature species with small cream or yellow flowers.

Many other species survived the frosts but showed various degrees of leaf burn. Those cattleya hybrids that survived unscathed are listed below; many have the cold-tolerant *Sophranitis coccinea* as a parent.

Sophranocattleya (Slc.) Dixie Jewels 'Suzuki', a red-flowering miniature cattleya.

Slc. Wendy's Valentine 'June'.

Slc. Hazel Boyd, several cultivars of this popular, easily flowered grex.

Sophranocattleya (Sc.) Batemaniana 'Hawaii', a splash-petal hybrid between two cold-tolerant species, namely, *Sophranitis coccinea* and *Cattleya intermedia*.

Sophranolaelia (Sl.) Orpetti x *Laelia flava*. Sl. Orpetti is a hybrid between the cold-tolerant species *Sophranitis coccinea* and *Laelia pumila*, while *Laelia flava* is also cold-tolerant.

Laeliocattleya (Lc.) Mini Purple 'Tamami' (*L. pumila* x *C. walkeriana*); the latter species needs a little warmth.

Lc. Angel Heart x Sc. Batemaniana. Several cultivars of the first-named parent shed their leaves as the result of the frost.

Most large-flowered, monofoliate cattleya hybrids do not tolerate any level of frost, their pseudobulbs freezing and turning to mush, the only exception in my experience being *Brassanolaelia* Malworth 'Orchid Glade'. However, the above lists show that there are many species and hybrids of the cattleya alliance that can be grown in inland areas where severe winter frosts are frequent occurrences.

With thanks to the AUTHOR and to OSCOV

HOW WE GROW LYCASTES by Bill and Jan Miles

The genus *Lycaste* is native to the Americas (Mexico to Bolivia), where the various species are found at altitudes between sea level and 2500 m. Luis and Pavon found the first species in Peru and Chile and introduced them to Europe in the 1790s. They were described as *maxillarias* at first but Lindley transferred them to the genus *Lycaste* in 1843.

Most *lycastes* grow either as epiphytes or lithophytes in nature. Their pseudo-bulbs usually carry two to four large, pleated leaves, which may range from 300 to 1000 mm in length. The flowers are usually produced singly and range in colour from yellow, through pink, green and orange to white. Although some species are exposed to the occasional frost in nature, most prefer minimum night temperatures of 5-10°C during winter. Maximum day temperatures should be kept below 30°C if possible, although temperatures in our shade house occasionally fall as low as 4°C in winter and rise as high as 35° C in summer.

Most *lycaste* hybrids have medium- to large-sized plants with correspondingly large flowers, although a few species are smaller. Some growers believe that *lycastes* need to be heavily shaded but we have found that, for good flowering, *lycastes* need high light levels, intermediate temperatures and moist conditions. Many lose some or all of their leaves before flowering.

Lycastes clearly show their appreciation of good culture by producing large, plump pseudo-bulbs that lead in turn to plenty of flowers. A modest amount of leaf spotting sometimes occurs, mainly attributable to age. Severe leaf spotting may indicate root rot, so if it occurs we advise checking the state of the compost and perhaps reducing the frequency of watering. Most species lose their leaves over winter, prior to flowering, and therefore any unsightly foliage may be removed once the pseudo-bulbs have matured.

Many beautiful *lycaste* hybrids are now available, some of them easier to grow and flower than the species from which they were bred. To initiate *lycaste* flower spikes, we reduce watering early in winter, usually at a time when the two side bracts of the pseudo-bulbs begin to turn yellow, prior to falling. Some of our favourite hybrids are various cultivars of *Lycaste Macama*, which come in pale pink ('Jocelyn', and 'Aline'), pale green ('Jenny Wren') and white ('Atlantis'). *Lycaste Sunset Gem* is also a favourite because of its stunning red blooms, while *Lycaste Bega 'Atlantis'* has shapely, white flowers. *Lycaste Wyldfire Superb* and *L. Shoalhaven* have pink flowers, while *L. Jason* has smaller yellow flowers.

Most *lycaste* species require a rest period during winter, when water should be withheld. It's important to check the temperature range under which each species grows in nature, as some require cool conditions, others intermediate. One of our favourite species is *Lycaste locusta* (syn. *Ida locusta*), which has vivid green flowers that last in good condition for weeks.

We grow our *lycastes* in tall, well-drained pots, using 5-10 mm pine bark as the potting medium. They are best re-potted when the new growths are about 75 mm tall, and the new roots are about to begin their growth. Most *lycastes* are gross feeders, so we fertilise heavily when they are in growth by adding slow-release fertiliser at re-potting time, and applying liquid fertilisers regularly thereafter until the end of summer. It's important to space the pots well on their benches, otherwise the leaves will overlap and channel water from the sprinklers away from the pots. We use no shading in winter but white shade cloth (shade factor 50-60%) is applied during the summer months. Evaporative coolers provide good humidity and air circulation, and also help to keep summer temperatures below 35°C.

With thanks to the AUTHOR and to OSCOV

**THE WARRINGAL ORCHID SOCIETY
WOULD LIKE TO THANK THESE SPONSORS FOR THEIR DONATIONS
PLEASE SUPPORT THEM WITH YOUR CUSTOM.**

DAVIES BAKERY
PATTIES PIES
24 Military Road
Broadmeadows 3047
93556700

HEATHER BREA
SHORTBREADS 53
Lipton Drive
Thomastown 3074
94604111

PANTALICA
CHEESE CO.
49 – 65 Trawalla Ave.
Thomastown 3074
93595560

HARVEY NORMAN
THOMASTOWN
308-320 Settlement Rd.
Thomastown 3074
9463 4777

SUNNY SIDE
HOT BREAD
255 High Street
Thomastown 3074
94650616

DISCOUNT DRUG
STORES
241 - 243 High Street
Thomastown 3074
94663006

BAKERS DELIGHT
Campbellfield Plaza
Campbellfield 3061
93573711

BERTOCCHI
SMALLGOODS
Shop sales Mon-Sat
112 Trawalla Ave
Thomastown 3074
93355100

SEASOL
1027 Mountain Hwy
Boronia
97296511

THE GOOD GUYS
THOMASTOWN
30 Dalton Road
Thomastown 3074
94637500

SHOWS

WARRINGAL ORCHID SOCIETY Winter Show **AUGUST 4/5/6**, St Sava's church,
Diamond Creek Road Greensborough.

WARRINGAL ORCHID SOCIETY Spring Show **OCTOBER 6/7/8**, St Sava's church,
Diamond Creek Road Greensborough.

This Month's speaker is **MURRAY HARDING**, he will talk on *Cymbidium Canaliculatum* an Australian native orchid, with care it will grow here in the Melbourne area. It is a beautiful orchid, so come along and learn how to go about growing and flowering this wonderful orchid.

We haven't mentioned this for a long while now, but would you like your Bulletin emailed to you, it is quicker than post and it is cheaper for the club to send it out to you.

The Four stages of life:

- 1) You believe in Santa Claus.
- 2) You don't believe in Santa Claus.
- 3) You are Santa Claus.
- 4) You look like Santa Claus.

DISCLAIMER

The Warringal Orchid Society Inc. disclaims all liability against any loss or damage, which may be attributed to the use of any article in the Warringal Orchid Society Bulletin or information communicated by guest speakers. Contributions and advice express the views and opinions of the contributors and are not those of the Warringal Orchid Society.