WARRINGAL ORCHID SOCIETY INC.

www.warringalorchidsociety.com.au

TREASURER

Alf Magnano

September 2020

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WARRINGAL ORCHID SOCIETY ZOOM MEETING Our upcoming ZOOM meeting will be on September 16th, 2020 @08:00 PM. Members can log on from 7.45 so we are ready to go at 8.00 PM. **Details of Zoom Meeting** ID: 822 1733 1958

Password: 097621

The next Committee meeting will be at 7.30pm on Wednesday 7th October 2020 via Zoom.

The Warringal Orchid society meets every third Wednesday of the month at the Senior Citizens Hall in Hawdon Street Heidelberg. Due to government regulations (COVID-19), the September Meeting will also be held virtually via ZOOM.



Zoom Meeting

The Victorian Government has announced further restrictions to Stage 4 lockdown for further 2 weeks. Which means WOS is unable to hold meetings until further notice. A Zoom meeting was conducted in August (19 participants attended) and we will continue in this format until further notice. We hope as many as possible are able to join in.

For the upcoming Zoom meeting, shade cloth during the hotter periods Andrew and Nette will give of the year November through to presentations about Orchid Whizz. April. Feel free to contact Alf or Mohammad if WOS members have any issues with participating in the Zoom meeting.

Zoom participants can organise PowerPoint slides to show orchids currently in bloom from their collection on zoom too. It would be great for other members to enjoy your orchid pictures and few question may be asked by other members to get growing tips from you.

Facebook Photo Appreciation

WOS continues to run the Facebook photo appreciation. This platform is to enable members to share their flowering orchids and growing conditions. Hopefully this will enable other members to get ideas and see what can be grown in Melbourne under their conditions. If members are interested in particular orchids, please feel free to ask the grower during monthly meetings, unfortunately we have to do it via Zoom at this stage.

We are in late winter, some WOS members have some flowering orchids at this time of the year. I will group them based on their genus.

Cattleya

Laelia Kew

Growing condition: Grown in a poly covered greenhouse under 50% shade cloth. I add an extra layer of 50% shade cloth during the hotter periods of the year November through to April.



Grower: Chris and Cheryl Krolikowski

Laelia Chamberliana

Growing condition: Grown in a poly covered greenhouse under 50% shade cloth and add an extra layer of 50% ting, shade cloth during the hotter periods give of the year November through to



Grower: Chris and Cheryl Krolikowski

Attlianthe amaroo (l.millerii x c.bowringiana)



Grown by Mario Borstelj

Cat. Unknown

RLC Hawaiian princess (C. Princess Bells x RLC Meditation)



Grown by Mario Borstelj

Australian Native Dendrobium Dockrillia banksii

This is an Australian native orchid, usually flowering between September to November.

The stems are pendulous, sparsely branched and can grow two meters long or longer. It has terete leaves (slender and cylindrical, circular in cross section) If the leaves change to a burgundy color then they are being exposed to too much light as they should be green in color. The flowers appear that they are growing upside down.

Helen grows this on a piece of tree fern in a shade house, fertilizing weekly from spring through to autumn and monthly in the winter months.



Grown by Helen Robinson





Grown by Felix Spiteri

Dend. Louise's Rainbow

Growing condition: Grown in a poly covered greenhouse under 50% shade cloth. An extra layer of 50% shade cloth is added during the hotter periods of the year November through to April.



Grower: Chris and Cheryl Krolikowski

Dend. Star of Riverdene (star of gold x spesiosum)



Dend. tetragonum

Growing condition: cloth. Growing cold.



Grown by Bisri & Brian

Dend. class (lorikeet x delicatum)



Den. aemulum Growing condition: grow in an open pergola.



Den. Aussie Victory x Rutherford Starburst

Growing condition: Grown in a shade house, where it is fertilised weekly from spring through to autumn. During winter it is fertilised once a month.



Grown by Helen Robinson

Dend. Unknown



under **Dockrillia Australian Sunblessed** polycarbonate room with shade Growing condition: Grown in a poly covered greenhouse under 50% shade cloth. An extra layer of 50% shade cloth is added during the hotter periods of the vear November through to April.



Grower: Chris and Chervl Krolikowski

Dendrobium Hilda Poxon

Growing condition: Chris and Cheryl Krolikowski grow this dendrobium in similar conditions to above.



Grower: Chris and Cheryl Krolikowski

Seedling 1st time flowering for the first time

Cym. Lunar Sands Dural x Lunar **Bullion Sunburst**



Cym. Zuma Spring Pure Magi



Den. tetragonum var. cacatua flowering for the first time 12/8/2020 after waiting for 6 years



Grown by Mario Borstelj

Cymbidium

Some WOS member shared their cymbidiums flowering in August. Cym. Beau guest Beau Red Beauty





Grown by Felix Spiteri

Cvm. Lunar Sands Dural z Amber Dawn Dural



Grown by Felix Spiteri

Cym. Kalahari Pepper Karen x Uluru Tood



Grown by Felix Spiteri



Cym. Waringah winter 'National Show'

Growing condition: Under shade cloth.



Grown by Ilias Katis

Cym. Kingwin 'South Park' Growing condition: Under shade cloth.



Grown by Ilias Katis

Cym. Without peer 'soft touch' Growing condition: Under shade cloth.



Grown by Ilias Katis

Cymbidium Lunar Blaze 'Radiant' x Pepper Blaze 'Syrah'

This is a commonly grown hybrid cymbidium, large plant, sometimes has multiple spikes, grows in many different situations, on verandas, under trees and under shade mesh, has long leaves and flowers between April to October. Depending on size of plant pseudo bulbs can be extremely shade mesh as top cover and open intermediate large and on miniature plants very to the elements on all sides. She enjoy plenty of water when growing. small.

Helen grows this orchid hanging in season and once a month in trees and fertilize weekly in the winter. It seems to flower fairly growing period and once a month in early in the season. winter.



Grown by Helen Robinson

Cymbidium sp Cymbidium erythraeum

The erythraeum flowers are heavily pigmented with brown on the sepals and petals. The flowers are spidery in appearance. The pseudobulbs are small and the leaves are long and very narrow, the flowers are borne on a slender rhachis and are smaller than other species. It is usually epiphytic on tree tree trunks in moist forests and flowers from August until November. Helen grows this plant under very light grown in on sides, fertilizing weekly in the growing period and once a month in winter.



Grown by Helen Robinson

Cymbidium erythrostylum

Distribution Vietnam 1500 m. It appears to be a narrow endemic to a small region of South Vietnam. It is a distinctive species, readily recognised by its large white flower which is narrowly triangular in shape, with decurved lateral sepals and its petals covering the column,

and its short distinctively and This is a hybrid coelogyne, has large callus.

fertilises weekly in the growing Helen grows the orchid in a hanging



Grown by Helen Robinson

Any Other Orchids Paph. insigne



Grown by Kerri Ridgway

Prop. Mathin Elizabeth x Prominae anthina.

Growing condition: The plant is shade house, the overhead shade mesh with no cover fertilising weekly in growing season spring through to autumn and over the winter watered by rain only. It flowers twice in a year and this was from Micky's collection.



Grown by Helen Robinson

Osmoglossum Pulchellom



Grown by Felix Spiteri

Coelogyne Linda Buckley

marked lip with a wedge-shaped long elongated plump pseudo bulbs, grows well in a pot and has both Growing condition: Helen has it pendulous and upright inflorescences. growing cold only with a very light They enjoy good light and cool to temperatures. Thev

> basket, in a shade house, she finds her plant flowers all year around, she fertilises weekly from spring to autumn.



Grown by Helen Robinson

Pterostylis Curta "Blunt Greenhood"

Growing condition: open air, east facing balcony.



Epidendrum peperonia

Growing condition: Grown in a poly covered greenhouse under 50% shade cloth. An extra layer of 50% shade cloth is added during the hotter periods of the year - November through to April.



Grower: Chris and Cheryl Krolikowski

Disease/Pest Management:

Snails and Slugs

Identification

Both snails and slugs are members of the mollusk phylum and are similar in structure and biology, except that slugs lack the snail's external spiral shell. These mollusks move by gliding along on a muscular "foot." This muscle constantly secretes mucus, Management which facilitates their movement and Hand-picking later dries to form the silvery slime Hand-picking can be very effective if trail that signals the recent presence done thoroughly on a regular basis. At replacement. Its effectiveness is of either pest.



Reff: https://w land slugs and snails All hermaphrodites, so all are able to lay them in the trash. You also can put eggs after mating with another them in a bucket with soapy water or individual. Adult brown garden snails diluted ammonia (5 to 10% solution) lay an average of 80 spherical, pearly and dispose of them after they are white eggs at a time into a hole in the dead. Alternatively, crush captured soil. They can lay eggs up to 6 times a snails and leave them in the garden. year. Darker colored eggs are close to Traps hatching. It takes about 2 years for Some people use beer-baited traps snails to mature.

months, depending on the species, and lay translucent oval to round eggs of the product that attracts these in batches of 3 to 40 beneath leaves, pests, you can also use a sugar-water in soil cracks, and in other protected and yeast mixture instead of beer. areas.

night and on cloudy or foggy days. On feet, and you must replenish the bait sunny days, they seek hiding places every few days to keep the level deep out of the heat and bright light. Often enough to drown the mollusks. Traps the only clues to their presence are must have deep vertical sides to keep their silvery trails and plant damage.

During cold weather, snails and slugs hibernate in the topsoil. In areas with coffee can, margarine container, or mild winters snails and slugs can be active throughout the year. During level and placing a lid with holes cut hot, dry periods snails estivate into it over the container. (hibernation during hot weather) by sealing themselves off with parchment-like membrane. They often This is purported to act as a barrier to attach themselves to tree trunks, slugs and snails, as it holds a small fences, or walls.



first you should look for snails and questionable; while some growers slugs daily, paying careful attention to swear by it, others seem to swear at it. potential hiding places. After the Chemical Control population has noticeably declined, Several types of snail and slug bait weekly hand-picking can be sufficient. products (molluscicides) are available.

To draw out snails and slugs, water the infested area in the late afternoon. After dark, search them out using a flashlight, pick them up (rubber or latex gloves are recommended), place them in a are plastic bag, and seal and dispose of

buried at ground level to catch and Slugs reach maturity after about 3 to 6 drown slugs and snails that fall into them. Because it is the fermented part

Beer/yeast traps attract slugs and Snails and slugs are most active at snails within an area of only a few the snails and slugs from crawling out and a top to reduce evaporation. You can make your own by burying a plastic bottle with the top at ground

Copper Tape

electrical charge that repels the critters. This method is most effective when the plants to be protected are located on a bench or in an area that can be cordoned off by the tape (checking first to be sure that none of these pests are already inside the protected area and will be trapped among your plants). The tape must be at least an inch wide, and can become dirty after a while, necessitating

used properly when and conjunction with a cultural program that incorporates the other methods discussed above. Baits alone will not effectively control snails or slugs in the long term. Baits are also toxic to all snails and slugs, including the predatory decollate snail and native Baits containing the active ingredient tend to clump when wetted, making species.

Iron phosphate baits—have the advantage of being safer for use around children, domestic animals, birds, fish, and other wildlife. Some formulations are listed as acceptable for use for organic systems.

bait will cause snails and slugs to stop feeding, although it can take several days to a week for the snails to die. Snails and slugs tend to hide under plants or in other dark areas before they die, so you will not see scattered empty shells or dead snails and slugs as you would if treating them with metaldehyde.

Some formulations of iron phosphate include the insecticide spinosad to increase the spectrum of pests controlled. Spinosad is an insecticide control that will earwigs and cutworms. These products can also be used in organic systems.

Products that contain ferric sodium EDTA work in a similar manner to iron phosphate but are somewhat faster, killing snails in three days instead of seven. EDTA is used to make the ferric (which is also iron) more available and, therefore, kills the mollusks faster. Products containing ferric

Snail and slug baits can be effective sodium EDTA are not labeled for mollusks tend to return to food source in organic use. sites.

> Molluscicides that have sulfur as the Never pile bait in mounds or clumps, active ingredient also reduce feeding especially those products that are damage caused by snails and slugs, more hazardous. Piling makes bait but to a lesser extent than the iron- attractive to pets and children and is based products.

> metaldehvde are common. However. metaldehyde baits are particularly The timing of any baiting is critical. 2%.

> Baits containing only metaldehyde are most reliable when temperatures are Light irrigation will improve the warm or during periods of lower success of recover if they ingest a sublethal dose. attractive to the pests.

> Some metaldehyde baits break down Sprinkle bait close to walls and fences, high rainfall or irrigation unavoidable, look for products that sheltered areas to the garden. say they are rainfast or resistant to moisture breakdown on the label.

> Placement of baits. For any of the Landscape. Retrieved from baits, sprinkle them on the soil in http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/PESTNOTE areas that snails and slugs regularly S/pn7427.html frequent, near but not on plants that

are attractive to the pests or near pest Jones.S. Snails and Slugs. Retrieved hiding places such as irrigation boxes. from:

Applying baits repeatedly in the same https://www.aos.org/orchids/orchidareas maximizes control, because pests-diseases/snails-and-slugs.aspx

NOTIFICATIONS:

- 1. Unfortunately, due to Covid-19 restrictions our spring show has been cancelled.
- 2. Membership fees were due by the end of June and some members who usually pay at the shows will be unable to do so this year. We are keen to maintain members during these difficult times and looking to better times ahead. If you have any questions re membership, please contact Alf or Lenore and they will assist.

3. Members wishing to purchase potting bark can contact Alf Magnano or David Baxter.

not as effective as sprinkling. Piles also them less effective.

poisonous to dogs and cats, and the Baiting is less effective during very pelleted form can be attractive to hot, very dry, or cold times of the year dogs. Do not use metaldehyde snail because snails and slugs are less active baits where children and pets could during these periods. Applying the bait encounter them. Metaldehyde baits in the late afternoon or evening when contain 4% active ingredient are more snails and slugs are active will take Ingesting even small amounts of the effective than those containing only advantage of the nighttime feeding habits of these pests and will improve the success of baiting.

> baiting because it humidity. The pests usually die within encourages snails and slugs to forage. one day of ingesting the chemical or However, do not water heavily after getting it on their foot. If cool, wet bait placement, as high moisture often weather follows the baiting, they can makes the pellets mouldy and less

> rapidly when exposed to sunlight and or in other moist and protected high moisture from rain or irrigation. If locations, or scatter it along areas that is snails and slugs cross to get from

> > Refrence:

Wilen. C.E. Pest in the Garden and

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