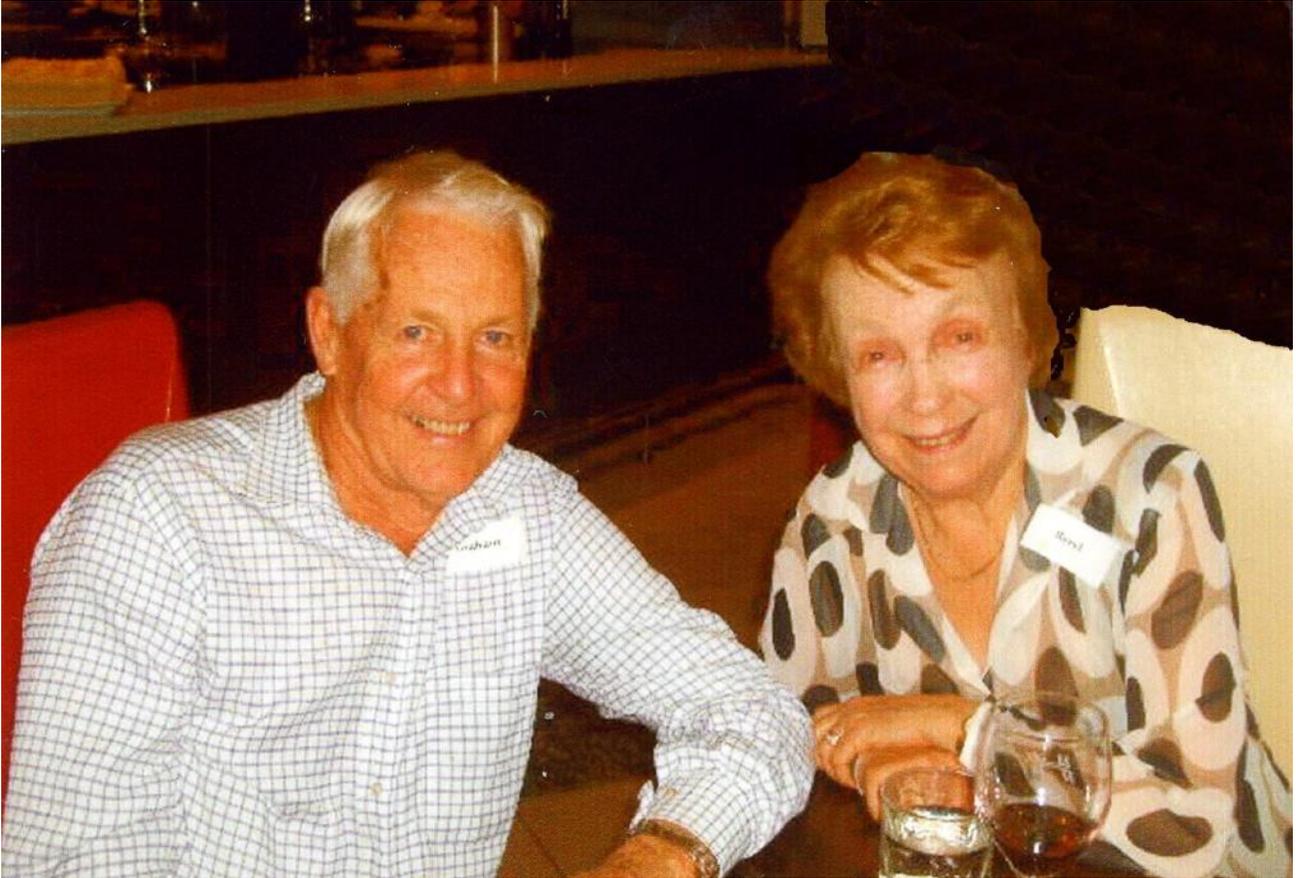




Nambour Orchid News.

June 2020



Graham & Beryl Robertson

Nambour Orchid Society is honoured to announce that Graham & Beryl Robertson have accepted the role of joint Patrons of the Society.

Graham & Beryl are long time active life members of the society and are both also involved in activities in local community and other clubs.

Graham is currently Vice President of the Society and they both fulfill many roles at meetings and shows.

They opened Robertson orchids in Woombye in the early 1980's and are still involved in the nursery with their son John.

In 2017 Beryl was presented with a STOCQ award for services to judging, she was one of the first students to join the STOCQ judging course after STOCQ was formed. We look forward to working with Graham & Beryl in their new role.



Secretary news June:

By the time you get this newsletter we will be getting close to stage 3 of the Covid 19 Road to Recovery Plan. At this stage we have not yet been notified by the church as to when we can use the venue, as soon as we know we will let you all know.

Richard has had a good response from members for articles and photos, so thank you to those who have contributed.

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. Remember to **please name your plants, next to all photos you will see a text box showing a number 1034.jpg right click and select rename then write the name of the Plant in the text box it makes it a lot easier when putting it all together.**

You will notice the shows calendar has disappeared for now from the back page. It will be reinstated when we get to the other side of Covid -19. No news from any society about their show going ahead at this stage.

President's Report

I am hopeful that things are starting to look up. With the cautious easing of the restrictions that we have had to face over the past few months, more activity outside the confines of home will be possible. The committee had its first face to face meeting in May and many thanks to Jan and Rod for hosting it. Although the day was cold, the pleasure of seeing real people as well as cups of hot tea and coffee kept us warm (and my famous après-ski, (aka) Ugg boots kept my feet toasty!)

As we look forward to returning to some activities for our club, please keep in mind the **Photo Competition**. This will be judged towards the end of the year from the many snaps already forwarded to the Editor who is filing them away for the big decision! The quality and composition of the photo will be considered in the scoring as well as the quality of the flower(s).

During this unique time, the limited number of people allowed at family gatherings has been distressing to many. I would like to pass on my thoughts to any of our members who have had to miss weddings, funerals, graduations and other occasions. To those who have been ill or hospitalised for various reasons, on behalf of Nambour Orchid Society I hope you are recovering well.

Now for something a little different and I hope this will show you all that some orchids do go on and on and on.....



Happy 50th Anniversary, Rlc. Memoria Crispin Rosales

This is an ongoing division of a mericlone we bought as a small plant from Jim McKinney's nursery 50 years ago. It is still giving us so much pleasure with its beauty and colour. This brings me to another saying from "Orchid Wise" by Roger Rankin –

"Though you can not know an orchid when it is still in the flask, knowing its parents is a strong recommendation"

Managing orchid plant disease – Virus.

It is reported that globally, 10% of all food production is lost to disease and 30% of all food production is lost to insect pests. These organisms reduce productivity, increase the cost of production subsequently increasing the cost of foods and various other end products. Exotic plant pathogens will restrict importation of orchids, and the movement interstate and intrastate of orchids.

Plant diseases inhibit plant processes necessary for absorbing and translocating water and nutrients throughout the plant, photosynthesis, stem, leaf and flower development.

Diagnosing a virus disease in the orchid house

The orchid grower must first determine whether the disease is caused by a pathogen, environmental factors or the growers own management – nutrition, watering practices, potting media properties.

Diseases caused by pathogens – fungi, bacteria, nematodes and viruses etc may be found on the surface of the orchid or inside the plant as is the case for most pathogens. If there is no evidence of pathogens on the surface of a plant using the naked eye, magnifying lens or microscopic examination then it will be necessary to look inside the plant.

Plant Diagnostic Services for virus infection are available through Biosecurity Tasmania Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment. Biosecurity Tasmania Plant Pathology laboratory provides identification of the causes of plant death or stunting in plants of agricultural, ornamental or environmental significance. The laboratory also provides TASAG ELISA “ImmunoStrip” to the nursery industry and private orchid growers.

Orchid plants suspected of having a virus infection can be diagnosed through;

- Plant Virus Testing by Transmission Electron Microscopy Screening for Cymbidium mosaic virus (CymMV), Odontoglossum ringspot virus (ORSV), and Orchid fleck virus (OFV) A fee of \$24.81/test applies.

Alternatively

- The ImmunoStrip . This test is a rapid means of screening orchid plants for the presence of Odontoglossum ringspot virus and Cymbidium mosaic virus. A fee of \$45.00 /test applies.

Further information can be found at the website www.dpipwe.tas.gov.au/biosecurity-tasmania/plant. Email: plantdiagnosticservices@dpipwe.tas.gov.au
Telephone: 03 6165 3777

Any orchids in the shade house displaying abnormal growth symptoms, for example, weak or destroyed plant tissues, stunted or dwarfed plants, soft, dry or firm rots, mosaics, chlorosis or yellow strips, should be removed away from the main collection until a positive diagnosis of a fungal, bacterial or viral disease is confirmed.

Sources of disease infection

Virus, fungal and bacterial infections will exist for long periods unless destroyed by heat or chemical treatment. Here are some common sources of disease infection.

- equipment and bench work surfaces
- nursery trolleys and watering cans
- contaminated hands of employees, visitors
- vectors of viruses – insects, mites
- vegetative propagation

- pots, dirty boots & clothing
- reusing potting mix
- contaminated water
- contact with infected plants
rubbing in wind, exchanging sap
- splashing/ water droplets from rain, overhead watering systems

The need for a high standard of hygiene when growing orchids is well publicized. Implementing good hygiene practices throughout all stages of the growing process reduces substantially the potential to spread disease. This is obviously most important if you are a serious orchid cultivator and want to sell orchids or enjoy vigorous prolific flowering in your shade house.

The internet sites shown below provide valuable sources of information along with coloured images to assist with initial diagnosing of any possible pathogenic condition affecting the orchid plant. Your orchid club will have experienced growers always happy to help with advice or direct you to relevant specialists.

- www.rockhamptonorchidsociety.com.au › assets › files PDF The benefits of hygienic practice in keeping your collection free of plant diseases.
<https://staugorchidsociety.org/PDF/OrchidHygienebySueBottom.pdf> Orchid Hygiene by Sue Bottom

To keep orchids free of pathogens, these practices may help.



CLEAN AND WASH

- Remove potting mix adhering to pots and equipment surfaces with a scrubbing brush, garden hose etc. wash with soap and water. Commercially available anti-bacterial detergents are available to add to wash water to clean hard surfaces.

STERILIZE

- submerge pots in a clean bucket of water –add one cup (250 mls) of household bleach to every 4.5 litres of water. (Beware! bleach is corrosive) Soak for at least sixty minutes, then wash in clean water and household dishwashing detergent. Dry and store.
- Sterilize blades of cutting tools in a methylated spirits flame or similar.
- Alternatively, wash with chemical sterilant solutions such as quarternary ammonium compounds (Phyosan, pool algaecides), household bleach (sodium hypochloride) or isopropyl alcohol (hardware stores)
- Dip equipment into solution 1part tea tree oil to 10 parts water for 30 seconds.
- Spray methylated spirits with an atomiser onto equipment.

Native Orchids in our Coastal fringe

By Wayne Harris



Now that current restrictions are easing it's time for more exercise! Why not take a walk in our coastal vegetation and have a look for some of our native orchids. They are out there and are not difficult to locate. Most of the national parks on the coast have many readily accessible walking tracks and some are wheelchair friendly. No excuses! Keep your eyes peeled! For those with a little more energy try a walk up Mt. Coolum or Emu Mt. The orchids here grow in the rocky soils near the top of the 'peaks'.

Best time to explore is late winter thru spring.

Much of the vegetation of the coastal lowlands including the wet and dry heaths and the open eucalypt woodlands is known as **Wallum**. A typical Wallum heathland is depicted above. Note the wide diversity of plants.



Cryptostylis erecta
Heathlands



Lyperanthus suaveolens
Heathlands

Wallum, or wallum country, is an Australian ecosystem of coastal south-east Queensland, extending into north-eastern New South Wales. It is characterised by flora-rich shrub-land and heathland on deep, nutrient-poor, acidic, sandy soils, and regular wildfire. Seasonal changes in the water table due to rainfall may create swamps.

The name is derived from the Kabi word for the wallum banksia (*Banksia aemula*). The environment is found close to the sea, behind the second row of dunes. These areas are poorly drained sandy flats interspersed with low sandy ridges. The flats may be rich in decaying organic matter (humus) however the soil is generally low in minerals particularly nitrates and phosphates and generally acidic, with regular wildfire events.



Liparis habenarina
Heathlands



Spiranthes sinensis
Heathlands



Thelymitra purpurata
Heathlands



Dipodium variegatum
Heathlands



Cheirostylis notialis
Rainforest floor



Eriochilus cucculatus ?
Heathlands



Pterostylis nutans
Wet forests



Cryptostylis subata
Heathlands



Glossodia minor
Heathlands



Diuris chrysantha



Caleana major
Heathlands



Arthrochilus prolixus
Heathlands

The plants of the heath land are consistently stunted with some higher ridges supporting eucalypts and the lower swampy areas supporting tea trees.

The area covered by this term includes a wide variety of ecosystems from the sea coast through to montane ridges and eucalypt woodland and patches of rainforest.

Each of these ecologies supports its particular suite of native orchids but the greatest diversity is found in the heath communities. Many of the images presented here are of plants living in these ecosystems.

Other species that you may encounter include:

terrestrials; *Acianthus fornicatus*, *Caladenia catenata*, *Calanthe triplicata*, *Dipodium hamiltonianum*, *Orthoceras strictum*, *Calochilus campestris*, *Corybas barbarae*, *C. fimbriatus*, *C. undulatus*, *Prasophyllum australe*, *Pterostylis baptistii*, *Microtis unifolia*, *Geodorum pictum*, *Phaius tankervilleae*, *Thelymitra pauciflora*, and the **epiphytes;** *Cymbidium madidum*, *C. suave*, *Dendrobium aemulum*, *D. kingianum*, *D. speciosum*, *D. gracilicaule*, *D. linguiforme*, and *Erythrorchis cassythoides*.

Further reading

Harrold, A. 1994 Wildflowers of the Noosa-Cooloola area. **NoosaParks Association** 1224 pp.

Haslam, S. 2004 *Noosa's Native Plants*. **Noosa Integrated Catch**

Members Photo's.



V. Robert's Delight
Mary



R/c. Andean Treasure
Tom & Kirsten



R/c Burdekin Storm -Tom



Oncostele Tiger Barb
Steve.



R/ly. Burdekin Charm - Beryl



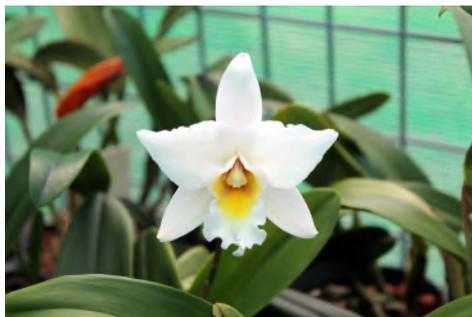
Cymbidium Buttercup. - Steve



C.California Girl - Nita



Paph. insigne var.sanderae.
Marty & Anita



Lc. Liptonii 'Snowflake'
Marty & Anita



Vanda bensonii - Richard



R/c Dal's Sovereign - Tom & Kirsten



R/c. Burdekin Snowdrift - Barry



Cattleya Dendi's Perfection
Tom & Kirsten



Den. Little Princess x
Kuranda Classic - Nita



V. Robert's Delight
Nita



Aliceara Ysabella
George & Helena



R/c. King of Taiwan
George & Helena



Z. Kiwi Choice 'Impressive'
x ZGA Zest 'Toni'
Marty & Anita



C. Calico Charm - Glenda



Vanda insignis - Richard



Onc. Tsiku Margeurite 'Glory'.
George & Helena



Dendrochilum uncatum - Charlie & Gina

Pronunciation of the more common genera and nothogenera in Oncidiinae

There are 69 Genera in the Sub-tribe Oncidiinae and many thousands of possible intergeneric combinations. The list below covers those more commonly seen in hobby collections.

Genus Name	Abbreviation	Pronunciation	Combination
Aspasia	Asp.	(ass-PAY-zee-uh)	
Brassia	Brs.	(BRAS-ee-ah)	
Cochloida	Cda.	(kok-lee-OH-dah)	
Cuitlauzina	Cu.	(kweet-law-ZEE-nah)	
Cyrtochilum	Cyr.	(sir-toh-KYE-lum)	
Gomesa	Gom.	(go-MEE-za)	
Ionopsis	Inps.	(eye-oh-NOPP-siss)	
Leochilus	Lchs.	(lee-oh-KYE-luss)	
Lochartia	Lhta.	(lok-HART-ee-ah)	
Miltonia	Milt.	(mil-TOH-nee-ah)	
Miltoniopsis	Mps.	(mil-toh-nee-OP-sis)	
Oncidium	Onc.	(on-SID-ee-um)	
Otoglossum	Oto.	(oh-toe-GLOSS-um))	
Psychopsis	Pyp.	(sigh-KOP-sis)	
Rhynchostele	Rst.	(rink-oh-STEE-lee)	
Rodriguezia	Rdza.	(rod-rih-GEEZ-ee-ah)	
Rossioglossum	Ros.	(ross-ee-oh-GLOSS-um)	
Tolumnia	Tolu.	(toh-LUM-nee-ah)	
Trichocentrum	Trctm.	(trih-ko-SEN-trum)	
Zelenkoa	Zel.	(zel-en-KO-ah)	
Aliceara	Alcra.	(al-iss-ARE-ah)	Brs. x Milt. x Onc.
Arthurara	Aru.	(ar-thur-ARE-ah)	Brs. x Milt. x Onc. x Rst.
Bramesa	Bms.	(bra-MEE-za)	Brs. x Gom.
Brassidium	Brsdm.	(bras-SID-ee-um)	Brs. x Onc.
Brassidomesa	Bdm.	(bras-id-OH-meez-ah)	Brs. x Gom. x Onc.
Brassostele	Bst.	(bras-oh-STEE-lee)	Brs. x Rst.
Bratonia	Brat.	(brah-TONE-ee-ah)	Brs. x Milt.
Golumnia	Glm.	(go-LUM-nee-ah)	Gom. x Tolu.
Gomenkoa	Gmk.	(go-men-KO-ah)	Gom. x Zel.
Gomestele	Gms.	(go-men-STEE-lee)	Gom. x Rst.
Gomonía	Gmn.	(go-MOW-nee-ah)	Gom. x Milt.
Ilonara	Ilo.	(eye-lon-ARE-ah)	Gom. x Rdza. x Tolu.
Milmiltcidium	Mmc.	(mil-milt-SID-ee-um)	Mps. x Milt. x Onc.
Miltoncidostele	Mos.	(mil-ton-cid-oh-STEE-lee)	Milt. x Onc. x Rst.
Milmiltonia	Mmt.	(mil-mil-TONE-ee-ah)	Milt. x Mps.
Miltonidium	Mtdm.	(mil-toh-NID-ee-um)	Milt. x Onc.
Oncidesa	Oncsa.	(on-SID-ee-sah)	Onc. x Gom.
Oncidopsis	Oip.	(on-sid-OP-sis)	Onc. x Mps.
Oncostele	Ons.	(on-ko-STEE-lee)	Onc. x Rst.
Rhynchonia	Rnc.	(rink-OH-nee-ah)	Rst. x Milt.
Rodrumnia	Rrm.	(rod-RUM-nee-ah)	Rdsa. x Tolu.
Schunkeara	Shk.	(shun-key-ARE-ah)	Brs. x Milt. x Mps. x Onc.
Trichocidium	Trcdm.	(trick-oh-SEN-trum)	Trctm. x Onc.
Zelemnia	Zlm.	(zel-EM-nee-ah)	Zel. x Tolu.
Zelenkocidium	Zed.	(zel-en-KO-sid-ee-um)	Zel. x Onc.

Nambour Orchid Society



Nambour Orchid society meets on the 4th Saturday each Nambour Uniting Church Hall, Cor

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

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	nambourorchids@gmail.com
Treasurer	Jean Harris	07 5445 3307	
Editor	Richard Hand	07 5442 2879	rhand39@gmail.com

All correspondence to the Society should be addressed to nambourorchids@gmail.com

Articles for inclusion in the Newsletter should be sent to the editor at 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 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.