

**July 2019 ...**

**Volume 61 ... no. 7**



The  
**TASMANIAN**  
ORCHID SOCIETY

# GREENHOO

**Here is a test for you?** Who in our society, likes a good pastry pie; is a collector of sands from many Australian deserts, has specialised close -up photography equipment and proud to boast he has an “eye” for good form?

Well at our next meeting, Monday 15<sup>h</sup> July @ 7.30 pm at Legacy House, is when one of our favourite members **Geoff Curry** will tell us why he delights in growing **dendrodiun speciosums**. Besides being a well respected and popular member, Geoff is the National Conservation Director for the Australian Orchid Council and Executive member of the volunteer group Threatened Plants Tasmania, where he leads many of their orchid focused field trips and surveys.

**July is competition night... will you “bench” by 7.15 pm ?**

**Your “wow” Orchids for Division 1 and Division 2.**

**Competition Floral arrangement is “A design using minimal plant material”**



\**Pterostylis williamsonii*\*  
(brownlip greenhood)

*Tall multiflowered greenhood orchid with distinct brown labellum, reasonably common in coastal woodlands.*

*Photo by Geoff Curry*

## Contents

### Special Interest articles.

- |                                   |               |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| <i>President’ Report</i>          | <i>p 3.</i>   |
| <i>Sunday get together</i>        | <i>p 4.</i>   |
| <i>Cultural notes</i>             | <i>p 5.</i>   |
| <i>June Meeting results</i>       | <i>p. 7/8</i> |
| <i>June meeting talks</i>         | <i>p 11.</i>  |
| <i>Maney Devonport visit</i>      | <i>p 13.</i>  |
| <i>3n, 4n, 8n, what they mean</i> | <i>p 11</i>   |
| <i>Virus of Cymbidiums</i>        | <i>p 13.</i>  |
| <i>Phaleonopsis death?</i>        | <i>p 18.</i>  |
| <i>TOS Show assistance form</i>   | <i>p 18.</i>  |

**Copy Deadline is the**

**27th July 2019**

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2019/20**

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MEMBERS**

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**Peter Manchester**

**Shirley Jackson**

**Andrea Gerrard**

**Jim Smith**

**TAS. ORCHID SOCIETY MAJOR other EVENTS  
THROUGHOUT THE YEAR...**

**TOS Spring Show 26<sup>th</sup> Sept. to Sept. 29<sup>th</sup>, 2019**

**Sarcochilus & Masdevallias Show 9<sup>th</sup> November 2019**

**TOS Christmas meeting December 9<sup>th</sup>, 2019**

**Sunday Getogether July 21<sup>st</sup>, August 25<sup>th</sup>, October 27th**

**GREENHOOD editor Peter S Manchester 0477432640 ...  
milingandi@vision.net.au**

**WEB MANAGER Michael Jaschenko ... <http://tos.org.au/>**

**TASMANIAN ORCHID SOCIETIES GENERAL MEETING  
DATES**

**July 15<sup>th</sup> – Geoff Curry - *Dendrodiump speciosum*s**

**August 19<sup>th</sup> – Talk “Benching for the Spring Show”**

**September 16<sup>th</sup> – Preparation for the Spring Show**

**October 21<sup>st</sup> – Presentation night**

**November 18<sup>th</sup> – Gary Hill -Trip to China.**

**State Orchid Conference with Spring Show 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2020**

**Conference to be held on the Saturday 3<sup>rd</sup> October, Town Hall**

**...Chairperson Sally Johnston**

**Committee meetings for 2019/2020 are ... August 5<sup>th</sup>; September 2<sup>nd</sup>; October 7<sup>th</sup>; November 4<sup>th</sup>; December 2<sup>nd</sup>; January 7<sup>th</sup>; February 3<sup>rd</sup>; and March 3<sup>rd</sup>,**

The GREENHOOD editor endeavours to assure the reliability of articles and dated information. The opinions and views are those of individual authors and not of the Tasmanian Orchid Society Inc. and disclaims all liability against any statements made.

## ***FROM THE DESK OF PRESIDENT PETER WILLSON.***

*The name GEOFF CURRY is synonymous with the growing of the magnificent plant Dendrobium Speciosum. Geoff's younger years were in Queensland and from 1970 he was interested in orchid species of Dendrobium, even when a teenager he later developed a keenness for Dendrobium Speciosum. His interest in Dendrobium Speciosum in Hobart started in 2006 and he now has a sizeable collection of these monster plants with their exquisite flowers with multiple variations and exotic fragrances. His presentation on Monday night will cover where they grow, how they grow, how to care for, repotting and fertilising. His presentation will allow plenty of time for questions.*

*I grow approximately 40 of these plants, some under shade cloth and some in full open sun but with protection in Winter. Barry Davidson grows them in the ground. In Tasmania they mostly thrive and are not affected to any large extent by pest and diseases. Come to this meeting on Monday - 15th July - and learn just how easy these plants are to grow.*

*Planning is well and truly in progress for our 2019 Spring Show in the last week of September. Everybody on the committee is thinking constructively so with their enthusiasm and with your good plants and displays I am convinced our Orchid Society will again have a wonderful show.*

*We, as a committee, wish to again thank you, our members, who are continuing to bring in your plants for benching in both Division One and Division Two. It is so pleasing that everyone is proud of what they are growing and pleased to display their plants. We also acknowledge the contribution, by the ladies, with their Floral Arts displays.*



*All members are invited to submit floral arrangements for judging on the following topics.*



***July 15<sup>th</sup> – “A design using minimal plant material”***

***August 19<sup>th</sup> - “Design in a Teacup”.***

**A. Tasmanian Orchid Society Orchid Mix** ...prepared by the Tasmanian Botanical Gardens staff for our members to purchase. .... **Bags are available now.** The T.O.S Orchid mix (40 litre bags), are available at \$15 for members and \$20 for non-members. The keeper of the mix is our President Peter Willson. Please phone Peter on 62484375 who lives near Cambridge to make arrangements for PICKUP time and payment.

## **B. 2019 COMPETITION PLANTS ..... every meeting.**

**Sartylis Bravehart 'Sandy' AM/AOC** The competition is well on its way. Seven to Eight members are bringing them in. Some are looking better than others.

At supper time members can check out all the plants. After supper a couple of the plants would be selected and the owners would be asked to share their cultural tips. This would continue through to the close of this phase in December.

## **C. Tasmanian Orchid Society payments and treasury matters.**

Members should be aware that the new Treasurer is Christine Doyle and can be contacted by email: [noel.doyle3@bigpond.com](mailto:noel.doyle3@bigpond.com) by phone 62729820 or at all general meetings. Should payment be required preferred method is by direct debit.

Direct Debit details are ... Tasmanian Orchid Society Inc. BSB – 067000 CBA Acc. No. 2803512

Please put your name/s in the description area and inform Christine by sending an email.

Cash / cheque can be paid directly to Treasurer Christine Doyle at a meeting or posted to GPO Box 467 Hobart 7001.

## **D. July 2019 Sunday Get-Together**



*I would like to offer my thanks, on behalf of our group, to Jenny Allford for hosting our June gathering. Unfortunately, I couldn't attend but have had a lot of very warm feedback. People felt that the atmosphere was very welcoming, cosy and a great day was had by all.*

*Our next gathering will be on July the 21st. Glenn Durkin has organized our next venue at the Tasmanian Botanical Gardens. This will be in the Hub, situated at the Veggie Patch area. We will be able to go to the conservatory as a group to see the cymbidiums flowering.*

*The time will be our usual 2pm-4pm. There is tea/coffee making facilities available to us which I will organize. Please bring a plate to share.*

*A \$5.00 each donation to the Gardens is requested. For more info please contact Shirley on 62734300 or [sajackson555@gmail.com](mailto:sajackson555@gmail.com)*



Welcome to new TOS re-joined member Anne Burleigh.. Welcome back

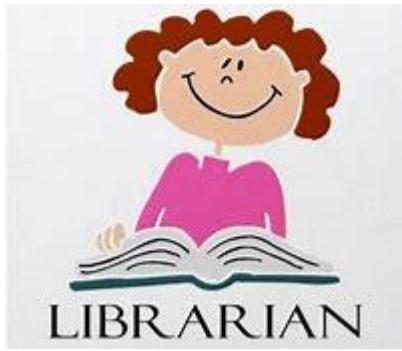
## Cultural notes

AREA: HOBART PERIOD: June/July



	WATER REQUIREMENTS	FERTILISER REQUIREMENTS	PEST CONTROL	OTHER COMMENTS
<b>AUSTRALIAN NATIVE DENDROBIUM</b>	Water every one to two weeks according to weather.	Fertilise once a month during warmer spells.	Minimal problems at this time of year.	
<b>CATTLEYA Alliance</b>	Water every one to two weeks according to weather.	Fertilise once a month during warmer spells.	Minimal problems at this time of year.	
<b>ODONTOGLOSSUM</b>	Water every one to two weeks according to weather.	Fertilise once a month during warmer spells.	Cold wet conditions can induce fungal diseases.	
<b>CYMBIDIUM</b>	Water every one to two weeks according to weather.	Fertilise once a month during warmer spells.	Minimal problems at this time of year.	
<b>DENDROBIUM (Soft Cane)</b>	Mist if canes are shrivelling a lot.	No fertiliser.	Very few problems at this time of year.	Watering now will produce keikis instead of flowers.
<b>PAPHIOPEDILUM</b>	Water every one to two weeks according to weather.	Fertilise once a month during warmer spells.	Very few problems at this time of year.	
<b>MASDEVALLIA</b>	Water once or twice weekly.	Fertilise once a month during warmer spells.	Very few problems at this time of year.	
<b>ONCIDIUM</b>	Give enough water to prevent bulbs shrivelling.	Fertilise once a month during warmer spells.	Very few problems at this time of year.	
<b>PLEIONE</b>	Keep completely dry.	No fertiliser.		Repotting can begin. Be careful of new shoots.
<b>GENERAL COMMENTS</b>	Choose sunny days to water your orchids at this time of year so that foliage has time to dry before nightfall, thus preventing leaf spotting and fungal disease. Really cold water ( below 10 degrees C) can set some orchids back, so consider warming water a little before watering orchids growing in heated conditions.			

The listings are BASIC cultural information for our HOBART area. It is stressed that the information contained in these charts is to be used as a brief, basic guide depending on your own particular environment. Growing conditions vary from grower to grower depending on many factors, eg type of housing, potting medium, local weather conditions and the area where you live. Should you require more detailed information on any particular cultural aspect, it is suggested you seek the advice of advanced orchid members of TOS or a specialist orchid nursery.



from our Librarian Sally Johnson

### ***Help! Help!***

***We have approximately 23 books missing from the library. Could all members have a hunt around on their bookshelves at home and see if they have any books belonging to the Society.***

***We also have a number of Orchids Australia magazine missing. If you have them or you can replace them from your own stocks it would be very much appreciated. We are missing the following - all 2010, all 2011, Feb & Aug 2012, Apr Jun & Aug 2013, Feb & Apr 2014, Aug Oct & Dec 2016, all 2017, Feb Apr & Oct 2018 and Feb, Apr & Jun 2019.***

### ***For Sale from the library***

***1 copy      Australian Orchid Growing Vol 1 – Cymbidiums      was \$15 now \$10***

***3 copies      Australian Orchid Growing Vol 3 – Paphiopedilums      was \$15 now \$10***

***I have updated the Library Catalogue and if anyone wants a copy they will be in the library at the next meeting or email me for a copy [sallyjohnson@bigpond.com](mailto:sallyjohnson@bigpond.com)***



***It is with great memories and joy that the Tasmanian Orchid Society would like to wish our “matriarch” Phyl Nicholas. on her 98<sup>th</sup> birthday on the 17<sup>th</sup> July 2019.***

***Phyl has given so much to orchid growing in Tasmania by advice and appreciation to the growing of orchids.***

***We want to extend our hearty gratitude towards you, our mentor. You have reached a great milestone in your life. Thankyou for all your support and encouragement. We wish you good health and happiness in your life ahead. Phyl resides at the Queen Victoria Home in Lindisfarne.***



## *June Meeting Results of members who were successful.*

*Results were compiled by show steward Jim Smith and sent to the editor Peter Manchester. The qualified judges of TOS are Vic. Dawes, Marcus Smith, Ian Woodgate and Jim Smith. Trainee judges assisted in judging the entries.*

*No entries were received in the classes of Cymbidium Hybrid over 90 mm Australian Sarcochilus & All. Sp./Hyb. Australian Native Tuberous and Australian Native Terestrials Species or Hybrid.*

### **Judges Vote 1<sup>st</sup>. Division**

Cymbidium Hybrid 90mm and Under	1st. <i>Cym. Embers 'Yowie Bay'</i>	S Jackson
	2nd. <i>Cym. Ball Room Blitz 'Paradise'</i>	N & C Doyle
Laeliinae Species and Hybrid	1st. <i>C. Ruby Royal</i>	I Woodgate
	2nd. <i>L. anceps 'Irwin's' x self</i>	I Woodgate
Oncidium and Allied Sp./Hyb.	1st. <i>Onc. Kendrick Williams 'Rosslow'</i> x Tiger Hambuhren 'Mieke'	M Smith
	2nd. <i>Onc. Sunlight 'Hilo Honey'</i>	N & C Doyle
Gomesa Species or Hybrid	1st. <i>Gom. longipes</i>	J & B Smith
	2nd.      No Entry	
Masdevallia and Dracula Sp./ Hyb.	1st. <i>Masd. floribunda</i>	J & B Smith
	2nd. <i>Masd. Claret Chalice 'Wendy'</i>	J & B Smith
Other Orchid Species	1st. <i>Paph.sukhakulii</i>	G Hagan
	2nd. <i>Rstp. brachypus</i>	N & C Doyle
Other Orchid Hybrid	1st. <i>Den. Amphion Veil</i>	N & C Doyle
	2nd. <i>Paph. Yongala</i>	J & B Smith
Australian Native Other Sp./Hyb.	1st. <i>Den. Royal Gillieston One For All'</i>	
	x Cobber 'Yibbidy Ya Ya'	N & C Doyle
	2nd. <i>Den. Starsheen</i>	S Jackson
Best Species Orchid	<i>Paph. sukhakulii</i>	G Hagan
Best Hybrid Orchid	<i>Den. Amphion Veil</i>	N & C Doyle

Best of Best	<i>Paph. sukhakulii</i>	G Hagan
Orchid of the Month	<i>Paph. insigne</i>	M Smith

## Judges Vote 2nd. Division

Cymbidium Hybrid over 90mm.	1st. <i>Cym. Louis Sanders 'Tananora'</i>	E Mulder
	2nd. No Entry	
<b>Cymbidium Hybrid 90mm and Under Laeliae Species and Hybrid Gomesa Species or Hybrid</b>		No Entries
Oncidium and Allied Sp./Hyb.	1st. <i>Onc. Twinkle 'Weston'</i>	W Glidden
	2nd. No Entry	
Masdevallia and Dracula Sp./Hyb.	1st. <i>Masd. Funky</i>	E Mulder
	2nd. <i>Masd. Orinoco 'No. 1'</i>	V Byers/G Durkin
Other Orchid Species	1st. <i>Coel. fimbriata</i>	S Johnson
	2nd. <i>Coel. ovalis</i>	S Johnson
Other Orchid Hybrid	1st. <i>Den. Grumpy George</i>	P Willson
	2nd. <i>Alcra Tahoma Glacier 'Elizabeth'</i>	E Mulder
Australian Native Other	1st. <i>Den. Hilda Poxon</i>	J Dicker
	2nd. <i>Den. Candy Mornington</i>	D Farmilo
Best Species	<i>Coel. fimbriata</i>	S Johnson
Best Hybrid	<i>Masd. Funky</i>	E Mulder
Best of Best	<i>Masd. Funky</i>	E Mulder
Orchid of the Month	<i>Masd. Funky</i>	E Mulder

**House Plants**    1st. Cyclamen J Strang    2nd. String of Pearls    R Hentschel

**Floral Arrangement**    1st. "Fit for a Queen" K Lyne    2nd. "Fit for a Queen" G Allen

**Popular Vote First Division**    1st. *Rlc. Pastoral 'Innocense'* S Jackson    2nd. *Onc. Sunlight 'Hilo Honey'*  
N & C Doyle    3rd. *C. Ruby Royal* I Woodgate

**Second Division**    1st. *Drac. Transilvania* V Byers/G Durkin    2nd. *Onc. Twinkle 'Weston'* W Glidden  
3rd. *Masd. . Cha Cha Cha 'Foxy Lady'* S Johnson

**Popular Vote - House Plants**    1st. Cyclamen J Strang    2nd. Bromeliad J Dicker  
3rd. String of Pearls    R Hentschel

**Floral Arrangement**    1st. "Fit for a Queen" K Lyne    2nd. "Fit for a Queen" G Allen

Pointers from the June talks given by members **Sally Johnson & Noel Doyle.**

## **Talk 1. Sally Johnson ... Using computer technology to document her collection of orchids.**

Sally lives at Kingston and “houses” her collection in two places at the back of her place. Sally uses a laptop and a Brother tape marker for labelling.

**Some pointers outlined in her talk.**

Before recording each orchid



- Each pot is numbered with a paint marker pen (white) “Unipaint marker” purchased from a news agency or Office works
- A white tag is labelled using a Brother tape marker. She is not in favor of pencil marking
- Recording is done using Microsoft EXCEL
- The following columns are set ... date; orchid number; genre; name; colour; where purchased; cost; last potted; what sort of mix used; small thumbnail photo pasted; if the orchid dies or is sold this is recorded; double clicking the photo area will bring up the photo. The images are for her benefit.
- If details are in red it has been sold or died.
- Excel can number orchids from 1 to 999.

Masdevallia are her favorite orchids mainly because they can flower more than once a year.

## **Talk 2. Noel Doyle (1st Division grower) ..... His thoughts of growing orchids in fernmania.**

Noel lives in Glenorchy and has many sites to grow his orchids. His methods and techniques have made him a very successful grower in the last couple of years and has been recently promoted to the First Division.



- Sort of likes it by growing in fernmania. but does not use it for cymbidiums.
- Problems – to be careful with watering because water remains in the bottom of the pot
- Often keeps the top damp by misting. He notes on his tag that he uses fernmania.
- He would not use Catt. Laleae and Blc. In fernmania for these he uses bark /coc. chips + perlite + charcoal
- Fernmania needs to rehydrate so don't let it get too dry.
- Charcoal – not too sure but it does sweeten the mix and cuts down odours
  - Disa's do not like fernmania ... ADD A PINCH OF DOLOMITE LIME.

**Dendrodiun strilatum and tetrafolium is Noels favorite orchid.**

# A visit to Anthony and Irene Maney orchid houses in Devonport

by editor Peter S Manchester

President Peter and Helen, Geoff Curry , Kathryn Lyne and myself had the opportunity to see the “huge” orchid houses ... **four...of Irene and Anthony Maney** in Devonport earlier this year. They grow most orchids but seem to specialize in growing cymbidiums. Their culture methods have given them many grand champions. It was a privileged to be given this opportunity.

During the tour Editor Peter noted many comments and I share them with you.



- When buying cymbidiums look for wide leaves and blemishes under leaves.
- Their medium mix consist of bark + perlite + coconut husk
- They fertilize with honey and water and occasionally with Osmocote
- Do not grow Dendrodioms (they still call them dockrillias) in sphagnum moss
- They use many fans back /front /sides.
- They use a spray wand with a fine mist.
- They use rainwater off the roof of the houses
- They do not like plants dripping onto other plants
- He uses moss sitting on the top of dendrodioms
- He repots about every 2 years.
- He regularly waters ... he waters 1 day and the next day fertilizes.
- They buy from Wayne Turville (mainland nursery.)
- They buy flasks and repots in sphagnum, moss
- They are not a lover of fernmania.

*They are very successful growers and we were very privileged to visit their orchid set up.*

## *3n, 4n, 8n. what do they mean?*

*I have seen some orchids being sold as "8n", "4n".*

### **What do the letters really mean?**

*In normal reproduction, the sex cells are haploid (**n**) meaning the offspring gets half the set of one parent and half the set of the other.*

*In plants you can have a full set of those sex cells passed on, they're called diploid (**2n**) gametes.*

*So if say you have an ovary full of diploid egg cells (**2n**) and a regular haploid(**n**) sperm cell, the result will be offsprings with one full set of chromosomes from one parent and half the set from the other.*



***It's called triploid (**3n**).***

*Triploids have usually larger flowers, good growth, number of flowers can be increased but they are usually sterile and cannot be used reliably for breeding.*

*So now if you have an egg cell that is diploid (**2n**) that encounters a sperm cell that is diploid (**2n**) you get a tetraploid (**4n**).*

*Tetraploids produce larger flowers with great shape that last longer, the plant can adapt to a wider range of growing conditions, the plant is overall stronger.*

*This is a general answer and it will give you some idea what it means. Is it necessary to put it on a label ? or is it just for the breeding experts ?*



*Phrag. Umbriel (3N)*

*(Grande (4N) 'P&R' x sargentianum 'Red Glare') This cross is a triploid cross that produces tall stems with large flowers that have long petals.*

# **Phrag. Twilight 'Rising Rocket' 4N x China Dragon 4N**

## **Slc. Orchid Hybrids and Their Care**

*By April Sanders ; Updated September 21, 2017*

"Slc." is the abbreviation used to describe hybrid orchids with parentage from three species: *sophronitis*, *laelia* and *cattleya*. These flowers are also sometimes called "sophrolaeliocattleya" orchids.

The various hybrids usually have the yellow, orange or red flowers of *sophronitis* orchids, but they are considered to be part of the *cattleya* alliance when it comes to orchid culture, according to Argus Orchids. Slc. orchids feature the classic, distinctive orchid blossom, with three top petals, two bottom petals, and a "lip" that houses the flower's reproductive organs. The top and lower two petals are actually sepals, which are modified leaves, although they look just like the petals. The middle two petals (on either side of the top petal) are true flower petals. Slc. orchids usually have more than one bloom on one stem. Otherwise, they vary widely in size, shape and color. Some are dwarf hybrids and appear short and compact, while others are much taller.



## **Types**

Many Slc. orchids are popular for their true red color, which is achieved only through hybridization.

Many of the most popular Slc. orchid hybrids are red.

"Fire Lighter" is a bright red, compact plant.

"Precious Beauty" has deep red margins fading inward to orange and then yellow at the centre.

"Jewel Box 'Scheherazade'" is an award-winning Slc. orchid that features a lot of large, spring-blooming, red flowers on short stems.



## **Light, Soil and Water**

Cattleya orchids, including Slcs, need exposure to bright but indirect light to bloom well. These flowers should be placed in a North or East facing window that is filtered by a sheer curtain, according to Clemson University. These orchids should not

*be planted in potting soil but instead should be grown in a soil-less planting medium. These are usually marketed for orchids and usually contain bark, peat and perlite to aid in draining. Good drainage is very important, because if orchids sit too long in overly wet pots, their roots will rot. They should be watered about once a week, with the planting medium drying slightly between each watering.*

## **Humidity and Air**

*Slc. orchids, like all orchids, need humidity to grow well. They also need air circulating around them, according to the University of Tennessee, such as a fan or open window can provide. This will reduce the chances of fungal or bacterial diseases. Humidity trays (shallow trays filled with pebbles and water) can provide good humidity. Rest the pot on the pebbles, but do not let the water touch the bottom of the pot. As the water evaporates, it will provide humidity to the plant.*



## **Virus infections of cymbidium orchids.**

*..... article by L., M. and S. Hockey*

*Probably like all other or grower's, commercial and private alike, we have been very confused with articles which have appeared in orchid magazines and information from the Department of Agriculture in grower's associations.*

*The trouble is that so many of these articles are not very specific, and every time we read one, there is a new virus name appearing, which is probably already one of the existing ones. We read of Mosaic, Odontoglossum Ringspot, Rhabdo , Tobacco and the latest one being Orchid Fleck!*



***How do you, as the grower, identify which one you might have as a virus ?***

*Tests and on plant leaves put under examination by the Department of Agriculture by their electron microscope are not completely reliable. These tests*

**detect only those areas of the plant or leaves that have the virus invaded, so if, by chance they select the wrong area, it is very possible that you might get a wrong reading, AND YOU CONTINUE TO MAINTAIN IN YOUR COLLECTION A VIRUSED PLANT.!**

**Some papers suggest that *Odontoglossum Ringspot* is actually *Tobacco Mosaic*, but what proof is there?**

**Some papers refer to all viruses accept Rhabdo SO WHAT IS THIS? Rhabdo virus was introduced into Australia by infected imports from the United States but no proof is obtained.**

**This particular virus was presenting a somewhat “morse code” effect on the leaves and it was so insidious that it would only show its effect on one leaf initially: so, if you put the pulled leaf out, there's nothing to show on the plant that it was infected. So, not only were we caught with infection in the plants purchased, but also with the spread, caused by biting and sucking insect pests, into established plants.**

**The whole end result was the destruction of \$5000 worth of plants which had to be burnt, and endless routine inspections of all plants for more than 2 years before we finally eradicated from our collection.**

**It really does not matter which viruses is... as long as you can identify, by sight, that the plant is infected.**



**In 27 years of orchid growing we have come to know exactly what to look for, and if we are at all suspicious about a plant, we burn it, whatever its value. It is just not worth taking a risk.**

**There is no doubt in our minds that besides the risk of an infected plant, all orchid plants have the ability to come down with a virus such as humans with cancerous effects, or brought about by stresses in many cases for no apparent reason, or immediately transferred by sap transmissions much the same as AIDS in the human form.**

*Plants are most particularly susceptible to virus because they are also stressed by biting or sucking insects such as aphids, red spider mite, and any other insect or animal that might bite or suck the plant after similarly stressing a virus plant.*



## **PROTECTION OF YOUR COLLECTION**

*.....learn to identify a virus.*

**1.** *Make sure that your flowers are even in colour. (Watch for coloured drift in the flowers, may be showing streaks of yellowish colour as an uneven blemish. This is one of the first indicators that something is wrong.*

**2.** *Examine the braid on the new leads on the plant. They should be clean and unblemished. Make particularly sure that there are no Morse code effects on the new growths or yellowish streaks.*

**3.** *If you are in doubt, take the plant to recognise orchid nursery or noted established grower. **Never rely on a general merchant nursery!***

*Grow your orchids in a healthy well-ventilated environment! Keep the area free of weeds and old leaves which can harbour a fungus, virus and insect pests.*



*Never let your brand-new purchases near your established plants, unless you have brought them from a nursery with the good reputation that guarantees them at least 6 months against virus.*

*Use chemical sprays if you see insect predators about. It is not recommended regular spraying when no predators there..... for 2 reasons*

**1.** *Use of chemical sprays can be dangerous to humans. Use chemical sprays if you see insect predators*

**2.** *if you are using a chemical spray, always use protective clothing, cover your nose and mouth will filters and never go from one plant to another with the same cutting instrument.*

**Use a first quality bleach at full strength to soak your cutters with at least a full 15 minutes before proceeding from one plant to the next. Increased time can be made by keeping more cutter soaking at the same time and using in rotation.**

**When finished for the day, dry your secateurs or cutting instruments, and spray with WD 40 to prevent rust.**

**Most commercial enterprises prefer to leave the instruments in sterilisation and throw them away after rusting out as this is far cheaper than the loss of many plants.**



## **Is my Phalaenopsis orchid dead? 4 telltale signs**

### **It has No Roots**

**Healthy roots mean a healthy orchid. While it might seem odd that an orchid would have no roots, this can occur if your orchid has been overwatered.**

**Overwatering can lead to root rot, which if severe enough could damage most or all of your orchid plant's roots.**

**Root rot makes roots appear brown and mushy, and because nutrients are delivered to the plant via its root system, having no roots is almost certainly a death sentence for a plant. When inspecting your orchid's roots, remember unsalvageable is.... if the area that connects the roots and leaves is mushy.**



### **The Crown is Rotten:**

**Check the centre of your plant. Is it discoloured or brown? Or is the base of its leaves discoloured and mushy looking? If so, you may have a case of crown rot. In nature, Phalaenopsis orchids are exposed to moving**



*air, and because they're placed in pots for home decorating, they're more susceptible to crown and root rot.*

*Rot can spread quickly and it is possible to not notice your plant is suffering from it until its leaves have turned yellow or black.*



### ***It's Not Producing Viable Buds***

*Bud blast is a common affliction for Phalaenopsis orchids. It causes the flower buds to wither and fall from an otherwise healthy-looking plant. And while there are several reasons behind bud blast, sometimes an orchid has a genetic mutation and it cannot produce viable blooms.*

### ***It Has a Severe Mealybug Infestation***

*Mealybugs are annoying pests that feed on an orchid. Though an infestation can be eradicated using rubbing alcohol, insecticides or horticultural soap, there are times when the infestation is so severe the plant should be destroyed.*

*If you notice signs of decline like unhealthy-looking leaves, buds or stem, and you're unable to control or eliminate the infection, you should consider disposing of the plant.*



*Thankfully, Phalaenopsis orchids can endure a variety of ailments and still come out looking beautiful. But if you notice any of the above signs or your orchid isn't recovering from an infestation or case of rot, you may want to consider replacing it with a new, healthy orchid.*



## **Tasmanian Orchid Society Show Assistance Form**

Please fill in by a **cross** the appropriate times/boxes if you can assist. We would welcome your help.

Name..... Phone..... email.....

**Thursday 26th September**    1.00pm to 3.00pm     3.00pm to 5.00pm

**Friday 27th September**

9.00am to 12.00     12.00 to 3.00pm     3.00pm to 5.00pm

**Saturday 28nd September**

9.00am to 12.00     12.00 to 3.00pm     3.00pm to 5.00pm

**Sunday 29rd September**

9.00am to 12.00     12.00 to 3.00pm

After adding your times, give form to the Secretary, or email to [secretary@tos.org.au](mailto:secretary@tos.org.au) If unsure please phone the Secretary Bev 0413136413.

Tear along this dotted line .....

## **TROPHY DONATION Form**

Would you like to donate a TROPHY, cash to the value of \$10.00 or goods for the 2019 Spring Show? Put a cross here if you would like to.....

Feel free to verbally inform or contact **Treasurer Christne Doyle 62729820**

Tear along this dotted line .....

## **SHOW DISPLAY Entry Form for participation**

Name..... Phone..... .email.....

Card Table size ( 1 m square)

Display 1 m square to 4 m squ.  Length required.....Depth.....max 2 m.

Display 4 m square to 6 m squ.  Length required.....Depth.....max 2 m.

Completed Display **Entry FORM** must be submitted by September 23rd, to Glenn Durkin, 1 Monroe Court, Granton, 7030, phone 0427720191. No late entries will be accepted.