



NEWS LETTER vol. 1 no. 7 **September 2016**

Meetings held at the Ermington Community Hall, River Road, Ermington, NSW 2115 on the 3rd Wednesday of the Month. All Visitors Welcomed
Editor : See Ting Ho email : stho@optusnet.com.au

Minutes from the 17th August 2016 Meeting.

The meeting was opened at 8.02pm by President Dr Seong Tay. Members were welcomed and apologies noted.

Apologies were received from:- Warleiti Jap, Gloria & Alan Cushway, Dora Law, Phil Murn , Y & S Chan.

Seong then outlined to members:-

- Probability of our society investing in a microphone for meetings. It is a big hall and a microphone would assist speakers. Jan Robinson offered to assist inquiries.
- Outlined tonight's raffle plants. These include lovely plants of *Paph sanderianum* & *Paph rothschildianum*.
- Notified members that our Society has purchased seedlings from Ivan's Orchids to sell at the next meeting.
- Discussed the table top display we are doing for the St Ives Orchid Fair. We hope this will generate publicity for our Society. Assistance with plants would be appreciated.
- How pleased he was with the display and impact of our first annual show. This was held at Dural as part of the Cymbidium Society Show. It was a lovely display of quality plants. Many positive comments resulted and five new members.
- A thank you was extended to David Brooks & the Cymbidium Society for their support and interest.

Our hard working Vice-President Rod Nurthen then presented the Show Prize money to the major winners. Rod thanked all those who supported the Society with plants.

Secretary Gary gave a review of suggestions for next year's show. Member's suggestions were noted and will go to Committee for discussion. Class for "Heritage" Paphs, Society logo on rosettes, mini-shows at meetings etc will all be considered.

Show Marshall Craig then outlined how he organised the judging and the use of six judges to officiate who were all given the chance for input.

The meeting recessed for supper.

Upon resumption Seong introduced Gary Hart who presented a PowerPoint presentation on "Phragmipediums."

Gary stressed the importance of potting to the size of the root ball, giving the plants good strong light conditions and allow them to become a little pot bound to induce flowering. The "Two Types" of Phrags were discussed and how to grow them. Gary also suggested where growers might acquire or source

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V. President : Rod Nurthen*

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*Treasurer : John McAuley
Committee: Craig Scott Harden
Daniel Coulton
Ken Siew*

Patron : Wally Rhodes

plants.

Gary was thanked for his presentation and given a token of appreciation from the members.

Craig then announced the night's winners.

These were (Exactly the same as last month – Judges are consistent)

Champion species: Paph wardii “T.O.M “ shown by Seong Tay
Beautiful, large, highly coloured form of the species.

Champion Hybrid: Paph Hsinying Malone “Yowie” shown by S.T.Ho
One of the best Maudiae Paphs I have ever seen. (Recently received a high 84pt AM)

The Champions were presented with their sales table prizes.

Raffle was drawn: 1st went to Vice President Rod who scored a lovely plant of Paph rothschildianum.

Seong announced to the meeting that the September meeting will be a practical one with a potting demonstration and growing demonstration led by Vice-President Rod Nurthen.

Seong wished everyone a safe trip home.
Meeting closed at 9.40 pm.

vvvvvVVVVVvvvv



21st September 2016 – Meeting Night - Paphiopedilum culture - Repotting demonstration.

7th-9th October 2016 - Southern Orchid Spectacular Caringbah High School

19th October 2016 – Meeting Night

16th November 2016 – Our Last Meeting Night for the Year...Xmas in November??

MEMBERS HELP LINE....???

New Questions for this month

Rod Nurten :

My question is about Maudiae types that do not fully open. The red Maudiae in the photo is a first flowering seedling. The flower opened to that stage and then stopped. The same thing happened to a different first flowering seedling last season. What I would like to know is, is this a common problem with Maudiae types, is it environmental, is it genetic and recur at every flowering. Any information would be appreciated.



Last Month's Questions and Answers

None Last month.



This Month's Tip

Before repotting.

Editor : Time to start repotting...it is a good time to start with the Complex type after their flowering and Seedlings that are not going to flower (I repot them every year). I tend to leave the Multiflora Type, Brachy Type and Parvi Type to later in Autumn as currently they are coming into the flowering season.

If I feel these will not flower shortly, I will repot them too. I try to repot all my plants once every year but tend to leave the larger specimen plants up to 2 years



Species of the Evening

Paph. wardii

SeongTay

Hybrid of the Evening

Paph. Hsinying Malone 'Yeowie'

S. T. Ho

CLASS 2. Sequential Species

1.*Paph. liemianum*

SeongTay

2.*Paph. liemianum*

S. T. Ho

3.*Paph. liemianum*

SeongTay



CLASS 5. Paphiopedilum/Sigmatopetelum Species

1.*Paph. wardii*

SeongTay

2.*Paph. venustum*

SeongTay

3.*Paph. wardii*

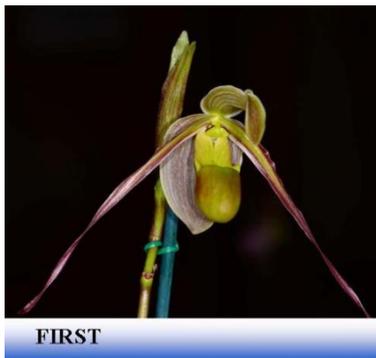
SeongTay



CLASS 6. Other Cyprpedioideae Species

1. *Phrag. longifolium*

J. & M. Bartlett



CLASS 7. Species Seedling

1. *Paph. wardii*

C. Nidigal



CLASS 8. Complex Hybrids Red

1. *Paph. Orchilla* 'Chilton'

S. T. Ho



CLASS 11. Complex Hybrids Spotted

1. *Paph. Great Pacific* x *bellatulum*

S. T. Ho

2.*Paph.* Colonist 'Wellington'

J. & M. Bartlett



CLASS 12. Complex Hybrids Other Colour

- 1.*Paph.* Neridah x Jackie Graham
- 2.*Paph.* Personella 'Gondor'
- 3.*Paph.* Pawnee

S. T. Ho
Rod Nurthen
S. T. Ho



CLASS 13. Mulifloral Hybrids

- 1.*Paph.* Billy Cardalino

S. T. Ho



CLASS 14. Sequential Hybrids

- 1.*Paph victoria-mariae* x *moquettianum*

C. Nidigal



FIRST

CLASS 15. Brachypetalum Hybrids

1. *Paph. Mint Chocolate*

S. T. Ho



FIRST

CLASS 16. Parvisepalum Hybrids

1. *Paph. Norito Hasegawa*

S. T. Ho



FIRST

CLASS 17. Maudiae Type Hybrids

1. *Paph. Hsinying Malone 'Yeowie'*

S. T. Ho

2. *Paph. Hsinying Malone*

S. T. Ho

3. *Paph. sukhakulii 'Diane'* x *Maudiae*

C. Rethers

Registered as **Makuli**



FIRST

SECOND

THIRD

Sorry..no picture!!

CLASS 18. Novelty Hybrids

- 1. *Paph.* Invincible
- 2. *Paph.* Nitens
- 3. *Paph.* In-Charm Grace

J. & M. Bartlett
S. T. Ho
S. T. Ho



CLASS 19. Other Cypripedioideae Hybrids

- 1. *Phrag.* Hanne Popow

S. T. Ho



CLASS 20. Hybrid Seedling

- 1. *Paph.* Peter Black x Memoria Barbara Francis

S. T. Ho



42 plants benched

Pictures by Peter D'Olier

PAPHIOPEDILUM SOCIETY OF NSW Inc. SHOW RESULT 2016.

Grand Champion: *Paph.* wardii
Champion Hybrid : *Paph.* Global Harmony
Champion Species : *Paph.* wardii
Champion Group of 4 :

Seong Tay
Gary Hart
Seong Tay
Seong Tay

CLASS 1. Group of 4 Classical Shape Hybrid Paphiopedilums

1. Wal Rhodes
2. Wal Rhodes



CLASS 2. Group of 4 Non-Classical Shape Hybrid Paphiopedilums

1. Wal Rhodes



CLASS 3. Group of 4 Species Paphiopedilums

1. Seong Tay
2. Seong Tay



CLASS 5. Species Sequential Flowering Paphiopedilum

1. Paph. liemianum

Seong Tay



CLASS 8. Species Paphiopedilum Group Paphiopedilum:- eg insigne, gratixianum, etc.

- 1. Paph. boxalii Jonathon Clark
- 2. Paph. villosum Jonathon Clark



CLASS 9. Species Barbata Paphiopedilum Group ;_ eg callosum, wardii, sukhakulii etc

- 1. Paph. wardii Seong Tay
- 2. Paph. venustum Seong Tay



CLASS 10. Species Other Cyripedioideae (other than Paphiopedilum)

- 1. Phrag. longifolium John & Marie Bartlett



CLASS 11. Species seedling.

1. Paph. villosum

Rod Nurthen



CLASS 12. Complex Red

1. Paph. Personella 'Gondor'
2. Paph. Sonoma x Veritilario

Rod Nurthen

Gary Hart



CLASS 13. Complex Yellow/Green

1. Paph. Magic Oro 'Royal Fair'
2. Paph. Magic Oro x Gaymaid

Wal Rhodes

Wal Rhodes



CLASS 14. Complex Spotted

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Paph. Global Harmony | Gary Hart |
| 2. Paph. New Foundation 'Highlander' | Gary Hart |



CLASS 15. Complex Pastel/White/Cream/Pink

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------|
| 1. Paph. Show Boat 'Gala' | Gary Hart |
| 2. Paph. Tomas Garcia x F. C. Puddle | Wal Rhodes |



CLASS 16. Complex any other colour

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------|
| 1. Paph. Peter Black x Hellas 'Harry' | Wal Rhodes |
| Registered as Illawarra | |
| 2. Paph. Reliance 'Camira' | Wal Rhodes |



CLASS 17. Multifloral (Min 3 or more flowers or buds – multifloral breeding)

1. Paph. Yang-ji Hawk

Jonathan Clarke



CLASS 20. Maudiae Type – Albinistic

1. Paph. Onyx x Somers Isle
2. Paph. Gael 'Camira'

Rod Nurthen
Wal Rhodes



Sorry..no shot of this flower, you can see it in Class 2,
The one at the back (right) of the basket.

SECOND

CLASS 21. Maudiae Type other

1. Paph. Lady Macbeth
2. Paph. Hsinying Lexus x Hsinying Rubyweb

John & Marie Bartlett

Seong Tay



CLASS 22. Novelty

1. Paph. Nitens
2. Paph. Scarborough Faire x greyi
Registered as Jade Pagoda

A. Smiyrios
Wal Rhodes



Sorry, no Shot of this plant, you can just see it in the picture in Class 2. the light green one in the middle of the Basket

CLASS 24. Hybrid seedling

1. Paph. Chocolate Shot x Waioeka
Registered as T B Fruit Cake
2. Paph. Blenhill x Invasion

Rod Nurthen

Wal Rhodes



CLASS 26 Cyripedioideae foliage plant. (no open flowers – limit 5 per exhibitor)

1. Paph. superbiens var. curtsii
2. Paph. superbiens var. curtsii

Seong Tay

Seong Tay



Total of 90 plants Benched
Pictures by Peter D'Olier



Results from the St-Ives Display

Gary Hart:

1st Complex Paph green/yellow
1st Complex Paph spotted
2nd Complex Paph spotted
1st Complex Paph red
Champion Paph hybrid

Wal Rhodes

2nd Complex Paph green/yellow
2nd Complex Paph red
2nd Complex Paph other colour

1st Paph seedling
2nd Paph seedling

Rod Nurthen

1st Complex Paph other colour

Seong Tay

1st Maudiae coloured
1st Paph species multi/sequential
1st Paph species other
2nd Paph species other

Paphiopedilum Society of NSW Inc.
St Ives Orchid Fair Tabletop Display.

This year has been a year of firsts for our fledgling Society. We had our first show at Dural which received a lot of praise and now we have completed a tabletop display at St Ives Orchid Fair. Vice President Rod Nurthen & Secretary Gary Hart arrived with a blank table and white pegboard backdrop. After about an hour and a half of tinkering we had a nice black material back-drop to our display, orchids in place and the final dressing of tillandsias, other bromeliads, hoyas and ferns.

We stood back, looked at the display, and almost spontaneously said to one another...”Not bad....not bad at all !!”

I was blown away when later in the night after the displays were judged Rod came and told me we won the tabletops. It was close we won by just over 1 point out of 100. The win earned the Society a \$100 prize, money that will help our Society bank balance. The other highlight of the display was that it had in it FOUR plants that received AM awards from the judges and the Champion Paphiopedilum Hybrid of Show.

Congratulations to our President Dr Seong Tay for his three AM awards. (2 x *Paph wardii*, and 1 x *Paph venustum*.) Congratulations also to our Secretary Gary Hart who had Champion Paphiopedilum Hybrid and an AM award for his plant Paph Global Harmony “RSN”.

Must confess Rod and Gary pulled the display down much quicker than it went up. Ah feet up, rest, reflect, what next.....I wonder.

MEMBERS CONTRIBUTIONS

Some Pictures from our member from the Central Coast – Jeff Ahern showing his set-up for his Paph. Growing – a 2.4 x 1.8 x 2 mtr Polycrim house with 70% shade cloth over the top and a flowering of Paph Grove ‘Dalla’

Thanks Jeff!



ARTICLES

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This month we have two articles written by our own members David Judge from Canberra and Ivan Vescovi from Brisbane. Thank you to both of them!! It is always interesting that one can remember their first Slipper orchid they grew. Paph. Juliet is truly an easy to grow orchid ...I should know as I had one myself but alas it was not as sentimental to me to it is to David and the “Out of Space” saga saw its departure from my collection.

The other article is on growing Complexes in Brisbane and how Ivan grows them in the slightly warmer weather compared to Sydney...enjoy reading both these articles.

My First Slipper Orchid – Paphiopedilum Juliet
David Judge.

My first slipper orchid was an old complex hybrid Paphiopedilum Juliet. It was given to me about twenty years ago by my parents. It was a division of their plant which had been given to them by a friend of theirs. It is an extremely vigorous plant, hence everyone in the Blue Mountains seems to have a piece of it. Juliet is an old cross between Mulatto x Swallow and was registered in 1927.

Paphiopedilum Juliet was actually my first orchid. Never having grown an orchid I had little idea how to look after it. Fortunately the plant has proven to be bullet proof, surviving despite some initially very poor culture. I think I broke every rule in the book. I took the plant down to Canberra where I live and grew it outside on the balcony. It seemed to be going fine during the summer and the following autumn it put out a whole lot of spikes. Unfortunately when they looked like they were about to open, a really cold frosty night burnt all the buds which was very disappointing. The next year I got some more buds and I put the plant inside to ensure the buds developed without incident. To be honest I didn't even know what a slipper orchid looked like, so when the buds opened up I was just amazed at the shape of the flowers. I'd never seen anything like it. It was the start of my love affair with this genus.



After a few years I thought I'd better give the orchid a repot as it was outgrowing the pot it was in. The plant was potted in that fine Cymbidium mix you get from Bunnings. The mix had basically turned to soil and when I pulled the plant out there wasn't a single root. I repotted the plant in a much coarser mix and as you can see from the photo below, the roots grew back with venom. I think I finally got the mix and watering right.

This plant is tough as old boots. I actually grow it outside in Canberra right throughout the year. It grows in the back corner of my pergola protected from the frost. The summers are extremely hot with very low humidity and the winters freezing cold reaching as low as -8°C outside in the open. Despite this it puts out a great flowering every year. It currently is in bud with 14 spikes. The flowers seem to last forever too (3 to 4 months). It is often in flower for our spring show although the flowers are often past their best by this stage. Still I get more feedback from the public on this plant than the rest of my other Paphs combined. It may not be a great flower by modern standards, but I will always have a soft spot for my first slipper orchid.





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Complex Paphiopedilum Culture My Way By Ivan Vescovi

Complex Paphiopedilums can be quite addictive to the hobbyist and specialist grower alike. Their blooms are heavy in texture, large and very long lasting. Blooms can last up to two months or a little longer. A display of complex hybrids can be a stunning sight on the show bench or in a collection. These plants are usually hardy and easy to grow if you follow some general rules. These will be outlined in the article below where we will seek to give you the key elements for successful complex Paphiopedilum culture.

Good plant selection is an important part of growing any orchid genera, so one needs to seek to select the best quality seedlings and mature plants. The first and a key factor to observe when obtaining your complex *Paphiopedilum* seedlings and mature plants is vigour. Signs of vigour are strong sturdy growth, and healthy broad green leaves: avoid any plants where the leaves are limp. Also avoid plants with discoloured leaves or markings as this may indicate disease, or genetically weak plants.

When selecting complex *Paphiopedilums*, if buying advanced seedlings, it is wise to check for any corrugation of the leaves as this can be a sign of polyploid plants which may produce blooms of a more desirable size and more colourful, shapely flowers of greater substance.

Potting media is an important factor in the production of healthy plants. Complex *Paphiopedilums* require variations in media at the different stages of their life. That is to say, newly deflasked seedlings will require a finer potting medium compared to an adult plant.

A good potting medium to plant newly deflasked seedlings into is a combination comprising of 6 parts of 3 to 5 millimetre fine bark, 2 parts of 3 to 5 millimetre charcoal, and 2 parts of coarse perlite. Other additives that can be used combined with this mixture are fine coconut chip, and vermiculite.

The first step to preparing a good seedling potting medium is washing the fine particles out of the bark. This can be done by laying the bark out on a fine gauze mesh frame to enable a thorough rinsing through with water. The bark should also be pre-treated with a bark ph. sanitizer to adjust the bark to a ph. of 6 to 7. Leave the bark in a container of water with the ph. sanitiser for a minimum of 72 hours before testing the ph. You can test the ph. by taking a sample of the liquid for testing with an appropriate ph. test kit. The other components are also rinsed to remove fine particles, but are not treated with the ph. adjuster.

For 50 millimetre to 75 millimetre pot size plants you use the same treatment and cleaning procedure for preparing the potting medium, but the size of the components is increased. For blooming size plants at the top end of the scale, for example, you would use a medium size grading around 10 to 12 millimetres for the bark and charcoal. Perlite should be super-coarse to jumbo grade and the coconut husk if you use it should be around 6 to 10 millimetres in size. Blooming size plants should be potted into 100 millimetre pots and upwards. They also benefit from the addition of coarse sized materials such as styrofoam or bark to around 20 millimetres deep in the bottom of the pot.

It is important to consider that while these potting media are appropriate for a set of conditions in a particular location. In your own growing area they may not be completely appropriate and adjustments may need to be made to the quantities of the various components so that you can achieve the correct moisture retention and draining requirements in your media.

Vital housing factors for complex *Paphiopedilums* are the right light, and good air movement. These plants require medium light, and this can be provided under 70% shade cloth in a sunny climate. You may consider to add cover to this to prevent rain entering and for insulation if you are in a cold winter area. If you are in a low light climate you will probably need to reduce the percentage of the shade cloth to 50%.

Airflow is probably the most critical of the requirements for growing any *Paphiopedilum*, so ensure that you create adequate air movement in your growing area if it not naturally occurring. This can be as simple as adding a pedestal fans, which can be a cheaper option in a small growing area. However, in a larger enclosure, ceiling fans are the most desirable as you can set them to updraft or downdraft depending on what you find works well for you and by the season. An optimal setting is to have some fans on updraft and some on downdraft if you have a number of them to create a random airflow that can get in and around all areas of the growing space.

In addition to fans, you may wish to add extra venting to the bottom and top of the walls, that can opened and closed. These vents should also be staged so vents at the bottom are not in alignment with those at the top. In a full enclosed area you may also wish to use an evaporative cooler to control summer temperatures.

Fertiliser for complex *Paphiopedilums* is given in moderation, as they are not heavy feeders. They however can be fertilised weekly with a half strength fertiliser solution. There are many brands of fertiliser on the market today that will suit the purpose. Alternating the fertilisers fortnightly is also of benefit. A good combination fertiliser regime comprises of using a fish emulsion (N:10-P:2-K:6), and an inorganic fertiliser (N:22-P:8-K:12).

It is also important when fertilising your plants that you give them a dose of liquid calcium at 1 millilitre per litre every 6 to 8 weeks, and a dose of Epsom salts at 1 gram per litre every 2 months.

Lastly every 6 months you can apply $\frac{1}{4}$ of a teaspoon of an equal parts mixture of dolomite and blood and bone powder by sprinkling over each pot.

Of pests and diseases, the main culprits that affect complex *Paphiopedilums* are mealy bugs, and mites. These can be controlled with a systemic pesticide and miticide respectively. There are various products that can be found in different countries, and as the trade names vary for the same generic components from one country to another, I will not go into trade names here. Use these chemicals as per manufacturer's directions only.

The diseases that are most prevalent with these plants are crown rot, wet brown spotting, and root rot. The best way to control these three rots is prevention by ensuring as previously stated that you have excellent air movement. Should any of your plants be afflicted with these diseases, firstly isolate the infected plant, repot it immediately into fresh potting medium and treat the infected areas of the plant. Two effective fungicides to use are Octaveat 1 gram per litre mixed together with 2 grams Mancozeb per litre.

Another treatment that can be used is the application of fresh cinnamon powder to the infected areas, which helps to dry it out and also seems to have natural anti-fungal properties.

With wet brown spotting (*Pseudomonas*), it is important to remove the dead areas of the leaf otherwise it will continue to spread and eventually kill the plant. This is a bacterium so you will need to apply a bactericide. A cheap but very effective treatment is the humble Listerine mouthwash. Do not use the flavoured variants as only the original Listerine is of use. Treat by cutting out the dead areas, then spraying the Listerine onto the cut. You can also apply cinnamon powder, but Listerine is more effective.

To conclude, I hope that this article will be of help to the newcomer and advanced grower alike. The information given here is a good and general outline for successful cultivation of these beautiful *Paphiopedilums*. It is intended as an overall guide and you will as a grower come up with your own favourite media and housing that is appropriate for your growing conditions.

It cannot be said strongly enough that prevention is better than cure when it comes to disease and pests, and that you will only get great results by providing the care and requirements necessary for the culture of complex *Paphiopedilums*.

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Many thanks to All who contributed!!