

HERVEY BAY ORCHID SOCIETY Inc

NEWS AND VIEWS

May 2018

THE WONDERFUL WORLD OF ORCHIDS

No. 109

P.O. Box 26, Pialba Qld 4655

e- mail hbosinc1983@gmail.com

Web www.herveybayorchidsociety.com



R/c Hawaiian Rusty

GENERAL MEETINGS:

Our general meetings are held on the FIRST Monday of the month unless otherwise notified. They are held in the Presbyterian Church on the corner of Denman Camp Road and Freshwater Street, Torquay.

Doors open at 6:30pm for a 7:00pm start.

Plants to be judged need to be tabled by 6.45pm

The next General Meeting is 4th June, 2018

COMMITTEE MEETINGS:

Our committee meetings are held on the FOURTH Monday of the month at the Presbyterian Church with a 6.30 pm start.

Next committee meeting is **28th May, 2018.**

Feature Plant for June 2018 meeting is:

Cattleya Alliance

INTERESTED GROWERS MEETINGS: These are informal gatherings offering cultural advice and information exchange which are usually held on the FOURTH Saturday of each month from 2pm.

The IGG meeting in May will be held on 26th May at the home of Glyn and Carol Jenkins, we will be having a sausage sizzle from 11.30am. Bring a plate to share for afternoon tea as well as a hat and chair.

COMING EVENTS:

24/25 May 2018 - Fraser Coast Show

Members may take their plants to the Fraser Coast Show and Equestrian Centre, 23349 Bruce Highway, Maryborough on Wednesday 23rd May between 3pm and 5pm - judging will commence at 6pm sharp.

27th May Hervey Bay Botanic Gardens Open Day
- see info next page

16th June 2018 STOCQ meeting Maryborough

Competition Results and Lucky Door Prize

- The lucky door prize winner for May was: H. Myles
- The lucky competition winners were: Bevan Neuendorf , Ross Skyring, Cherie Thurston, Giles Barbler, Julie Arthur, Anna Morel.
- ***Members must wear name badges to meetings to be eligible for the lucky door prize***

An Orchid book library is available at the Church Hall for all members to use.

Please ensure books borrowed are signed out by our librarian Robyn Elliott.

Check out the many books available

HBOS Inc. Executive and committee members elected for 2018

Patron	Ted Sorrensen	
President	Giles Blaber	giles.blaber@optusnet.com.au
Vice President	Daphne McKenna	daphnemckenna@bigpond.com
Secretary	Ross Skyring	rossskyring47@gmail.com
Treasurer	Tony Russell	tgerussell2@bigpond.com
Committee	Darryl Coombes	
Committee	Leanne Coombes	
Committee	Carol Morgan	
Committee	Kay Russell	
Committee	Janine Blaber	
Committee	Graham Sluce	
Committee	Keith Lydiate	
Committee & Editor	Terri Bade	tbade@aapt.net.au

Notes:

1. A classified advert. page is available on our website www.herveybayorchidsociety.com
To place an advert, e-mail a description (and a picture of the item if possible) to Brian Lawrence bla86836@bigpond.net.au The members' phone number would be included for direct negotiation and the member would provide their HBOS membership number as a means of ensuring they were financial.

A cost of \$10 will apply for 3 months insertion.

2. Anyone with flowering plants who would like to loan them to the Botanical Garden's Orchid House please contact: Vicki Riley Phone 0448 001 759 email vicky.riley@frasercoast.qld.gov.au



HERVEY BAY BOTANIC GARDENS AND ORCHID HOUSE

Activities and events for May 2018



***Note** All events may be subject to postponement or cancellation at short notice.

Sunday 27th May 2018 Botanic Gardens Day at Hervey Bay Botanic Gardens **9am – 2pm.**

Community and gardening stalls, plant sales, micro bat display, children's activities, orchid potting, Bush tucker demonstrations, Orchid Nursery and Botanic Garden Tours are other attractions. Free entry. Morning tea and lunch available at a small charge. Our society is putting on a display.

HBOS Shirts are available from Tony Russell Ph. 0412 989 004

21st AUSTRALIAN ORCHID COUNCIL CONFERENCE & SHOW 18-22 JULY 2018

Set in a perfect location at the foot of Sydney's famous Blue Mountains in South Windsor at the Hawkesbury Indoor Stadium.

<http://www.aoc2018.orchidsocietynsw.com.au>



EARLY-BIRD REGISTRATION CLOSED
31st December 2017

JUDGING RESULTS - POPULAR VOTE

NOVICE:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1 st <i>Den.</i> unknown | C. Morgan → |
| 2 nd <i>Den.</i> Black Pearl | THuy |
| 3 rd <i>Phal.</i> unknown | P. Oxlaid |



INTERMEDIATE:

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| ← 1 st <i>Blc.</i> Gloria May 'H & R' | R. Atyeo |
| 2 nd <i>L.</i> <i>anceps</i> | G. & J. Blaber |
| 3 rd <i>Lc.</i> Jungle Queen 'Highland Spots' | H. Miles |

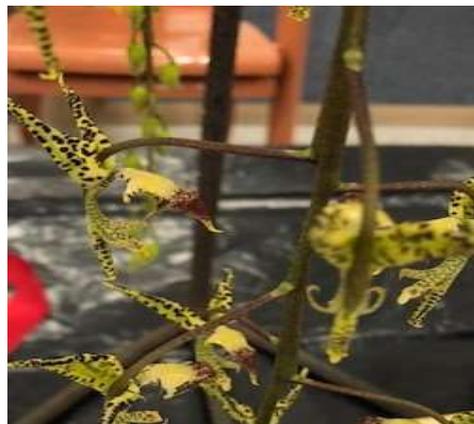
OPEN:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 st <i>Blc.</i> Burdekin Dream | R. Skyring → |
| 2 nd <i>Phal.</i> Lac Big Orange | Thi B Van De Groot |
| 3 rd <i>Wils.</i> Pacific Panache 'Dorothy Jean' | Thi B Van De Groot |



MASTERS:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|------------|
| ← 1 st <i>Den.</i> Tanida Two-Tone | N. Smith |
| 2 nd <i>Brs</i> Rex | R. Colbran |
| 3 rd <i>Den.</i> Santi Fancy | N. Smith |



SPECIES:

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 st <i>Gongora</i> <i>grossa</i> | R. Colbran → |
| 2 nd <i>Ctsm.</i> <i>dentiulatum</i> 'svo' x 'Dark Spots' | Thi B Van De Groot |
| 3 rd <i>Cyc.</i> <i>warscewiczii</i> | Thi B Van De Groot |

AUSTRALIAN NATIVE:

- 1st *Den. bigibbum* var *superbum* 'Cobbs Best x Kitty' →
H. Myles
- 2nd *Den. Johulatum* R. Colbran
- 3rd *Den. Pauline* R. Colbran



JUDGING RESULTS - JUDGES CHOICE

NOVICE:	<i>Den</i> unknown	72 points	C. Morgan
INTERMEDIATE:	<i>Blc.</i> Glorious May 'H & R'	71 points	R. Atyeo
OPEN:	<i>Blc.</i> Burdekin Dream	69 points	R. Skyring
MASTERS:	<i>Den.</i> Tandia Two-Tone	69 points	N. Smith
SPECIES:	<i>Gga. grossa</i>	72 points	R. Colbran
AUST. NATIVE:	<i>Den. bigibbum</i> var <i>superbum</i> 'Cobb's Best x Kitty'	70 points	H. Myles Thi B Van De Groot
FEATURE PLANT: (<i>Oncidium Alliance</i>)	<i>Wils.</i> Pacific Panache 'Dorothy Jean'		



Wils. Pacific Panache 'Dorothy



Lc. Jungle Queen 'Highland Spots'



V. Kasems Delight



Brassia Rex



Gga grossa



Den. Back Pearl

Thrips

Thrips are tiny, slender, cigar or sausage shaped insects with fringed wings, all from the Order Thysanoptera (pronounced Thigh-san-op-terra). The word thrips is both singular and plural and originates from ancient greek, meaning "woodworm". Most thrips encountered in production nurseries are pale to dark brown, but may sometimes be black. They have tiny needle like mouthparts that feed by rupturing the outer layer of plant cells and sucking up cell contents. When feeding occurs on new growth the primary result is scarring and deformation of subsequent expanded leaves and flowers.



Some species can also transmit certain plant viruses. Not all thrips are plant feeders, some species feed on fungi or pollen and are often non-damaging. Certain thrips are predators that feed on other insects (including thrips) and mites.

General biology - Thrips are small insects ranging from 0.5-2mm and occasionally up to about 14mm in length. They are cylindrical in shape with their head often being narrower than the prothorax or the rest of their body. Adults may be winged or wingless. When present, both pairs of wings are slender, with long comb-like hairs. The life cycle of thrips includes an egg, two larval stages that actively feed, followed by two or three non-feeding pupa stages. Eggs are often laid into plant tissue (stems, leaves, flowers or fruit), but some species lay their eggs on the plant surface. Immature thrips (larvae) are similar in appearance to adults, but are generally paler in colour and are always wingless. Many

species pupate in soil or leaf litter layers, but some pupate on the plant itself, particularly in flowers and other protected areas on the plant. Females tend to be slightly longer and wider than males. Under good conditions, adult thrips may live for 2-6 weeks, depending on the species. Females may lay 80-300 eggs, depending upon the species, host plant and environmental conditions. As such, thrips have the capacity to build up to large numbers in a relatively short period of time.

Damage In Australia, only a relatively small number of species are considered pests. Thrips larvae and adults feed on various plant parts, pupa stages are relatively immobile and do not feed. Members of both sub-orders probe vegetation with their stylets, using their rasping-sucking mouthparts to damage individual cells, emptying cell contents that are sucked up. While collectively thrips can feed on growing tips, flowers buds, petals, pollen, new and old leaves and stems, some species feed in specific areas. Some species may exclusively feed within flowers, others may feed on flowers, leaf buds and expanding leaves. Feeding on older leaves may cause relatively mild damage including the formation of silvery patches that turn brown as the cell tissues dry up beneath the epidermis. This reduces photosynthesis and can induce premature leaf fall. Damage tends to be visible almost immediately after feeding occurs. Damage resulting from feeding on new growth or between plant parts tends to be delayed, i.e. plant growth must occur for the damage to become visible. As the tissue develops it may then cause leaf distortion, leaf scarring, petal scarring and or leaf distortion, leaf scarring, and petal scarring and or leaf drop and rind blemishes. Fecal droplets, which turn black as mould grows on them, frequently accompany damage. Larvae tend to be more damaging than adults as they are often in greater numbers and are less mobile than adults. As such, damage is concentrated. Damage from thrips can also predispose plants to fungal or bacterial infection, allowing a point of entry to the pathogen.

Monitoring - Plants susceptible to thrips damage should be inspected on a weekly basis for the presence of thrips. Increase the frequency of monitoring during expected periods of infestation, spring and summer, particularly during periods with strong winds. Frequent monitoring will enable infestations to be spotted while they are still light, and thus easier and cheaper to manage.

This article is an extract from a document prepared by Andrew Manners and John Duff (Agri-science Queensland, Department of Agriculture and Fisheries, Ecosciences Precinct, GPO Box 267, Brisbane QLD 4001

Editor's Note: Thrips are usually noticed on orchids when flower damage occurs. Often there is a brown papery appearance where petals and sepals overlap, or flowers become crippled and don't open properly. Often the tiny black adults can be seen moving about in the flower parts. They are insects so can be controlled with a good insecticide such as Fortune 500 but the whole plant collection must be sprayed thoroughly, at least twice and preferably 3 times, at weekly intervals for effective control.

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How To Prepare Your Plants for the “Showbench”

I would like to tell you how to select and prepare your plants for the showbench, because a clean, well groomed orchid will stand out in any display. While you are repotting, pull off all old husks and securely stake upright any wayward leads. Then protect your plants all year round with fungicides and insecticides so that when flowers do appear you will be rewarded with unblemished blooms. You will only need to spray about three times a year with a Fungicide and Insecticide.

When selecting your plants for judging and display, make sure the flowers are fresh, not spotted or eaten and that they will last the length of the show. Most growers have their own ideas on what to use to clean plants. The most popular agents are a few drops of White Oil in a litre of water or equal parts of milk and water. I prefer the White Oil and water myself, as there is not enough White Oil to give the plant an artificial look, but just enough to make the leaves look crisp and fresh. A piece of old stocking or tissues make good cleaners. You will also need secateurs, stakes and ties. While on the subject of cutting uten-sils, Trisodium Phosphate or T.S.P. has proven to be a good sterilizing agent. Make a solution of 2 table-spoons to 1 litre of water, and keep your secateurs and other utensils in this solution at all times when not in use.

Firstly clean leaves, then pull old husks off the bulbs and cut off any withered bulbs or dead leaves. Top up medium if needed and stake bulbs where necessary.

The flower spike on a *Cattleya* may be staked up to the pedicle of the flower. Staking and tying to support the inflorescence will be permitted. On all inflorescences no staking or ties are allowed on or above the pedicel or ovary of the flower. On multiflowered unbranched inflorescences staking and ties are allowed up to but not above halfway along that portion of the inflorescence carrying flowers and buds. On branched inflorescences, the main branch may be staked or tied up to but not above the uppermost branch. Parafilm or florist tape is not allowed as ties.

Next clean your plastic pot with water and detergent. Clean clay pots with same liquid and a scouring sponge. If a plant is too large and top heavy for the pot it is in and may fall over, set it inside a larger pot. The people setting up the display will really thank you for doing this.

Make a list of the names of the plants that you wish to enter in the show and give it to your label makerand now you have done your best so good luck...

Just remember:-

1. Start now
2. Select unblemished, fresh flowers
3. Clean thoroughly and stake
- 4 Clean the pots
5. Give names of orchids to label makers

[Note: This article was written by a reputable grower of many years who shares some interesting tips and tricks and I thought it was worth sharing in the lead up to our Show in September.]

HBOS
Display at
Gympie
Show won
1st place.
Well done!





HBOS display stand at the recent Bundaberg Orchid Show.



Congratulations
Terri Bade
STOCQ Hybrid of the Year
2017



HBOS Inc. now has a presence on Facebook. If you are into Facebook then go to the search bar and type in 'Hervey Bay Orchid Society' to bring up the page, and join the discussions. Julie Arthur is the Administrator for this site, with the assistance of Carol Jenkins.

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