



BATEMANS BAY ORCHID & FOLIAGE SOCIETY INC.

President.....Robert Fish 44713678
Secretary.....Ron Boyd 44721934
Treasurer.....Margaret Turner 44725771



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JULY 2014 NEWSLETTER

Next Club Meeting 7.30pm Monday 7th July 2014

Guest speaker

“Mitch Karnaghan explaining how to mount orchids”

FROM THE SECRETARY:- "all Winter & Spring perpetual trophy's to be returned to Secretary Ron Boyd by July 7th Club meeting at the latest"



From the President

Thanks for the people that donated plants and etc. for our raffle table.

Also a big thank you to Peter Vanest for his talk on Pleione's.

Once again for Mitch on his talk regarding Orchids this time of the year.

Also coming up again , Batemans Bay Botanical Gardens for a coffee and chat . On the 3rd Thursday of each month 2pm.

If you are repotting orchids and do have a spare one please donate to our raffle table.

Next general meeting we have Mitch explaining on how to mount orchids. Come along and watch.

Also coming up on Saturday 12th July at the Village Centre our Orchid Display, we do require helpers to man the table. If you have orchids for sale please bring along. Times are 9am to 3pm.

Once again we do have Bunnings BBQ - SUNDAY 31st August. Please if you can help – give your names to Robert Fish.

President
Robert Fish.

Pleione's, Cultural notes from Mr. Peter Vanest June talk:

Start giving water when new growth commences late autumn, early winter, sparingly at first, but don't let them dry out from now on, and flowers will emerge very quickly, one from the smaller bulbs, two or more from the bigger ones, depend on the variety. When flowers start to fade, give more water to start fertilising about the same strength and frequency as you would fertilise your Cymbidiums. (read further down about added manure in your compost) A good place to grow them actually is between your Cymbids, they like that little bit more shade. Pleione's are very shallow rooted, and once the roots die, they won't make new ones, so once more, don't let them dry out. Sometimes the roots will push the bulb out of the mix, don't try to push them back down, you will break the roots, but put some fine compost over them instead, and water it in. The new leaf will grow fast and new bulbs will soon start to emerge. Start fertilising about Christmas time, when added manure is used up. When the bulbs are mature, (app. beginning of May) the leaves will start to turn yellow, this is normal and less water should be given now, until leaves start to drop off, from now on you can keep them almost dry and should be given a cold, but light, sunny place for about a week. Then harvest them and re pot in new mix. You should also have noticed that on the top of the old bulbs, small bulbs emerged, those can be broken off and planted and grown the same way you grow the bigger bulbs, and are a good way to increase your collection. The old bulbs will start to shrivel, and can be discarded, they won't grow any more.

Recommended compost:

When you have re potted your cymbidiums, and the compost is still looking alright, provided they were virus free, it's a good thing to use. Fresh medium size bark or coco husks can be used as well. Mix it with good friable top or garden soil, a good brand of potting mix will do as well. The ratios depend on the quality and size of the bark and potting mix, but keep it open. A void a to dense compost, it stays wet for too long. Mix in some cow or sheep manure, organic lifter is a good alternative.

Pests:

Not many, but watch out for mealy bug in the folds of the leaves, watch out for ants, that can be an indication that mealy bugs are around.

Potting;

Squat pots or shallow trays are very suitable. Leave about 50mm. of roots on bulbs, to provide anchorage; otherwise the new roots will push the bulbs out of the mix. Put compost in pot about 15mm. lower than you are going to fill up your container. Spread the roots out and put all your bulbs on top of the compost, with all the growing tips facing the same way. A 125 mm. pot can easily accommodate 3 mature bulbs. Then fill in the rest of the compost leaving about 2/3 of the bulbs exposed. Then carefully water in. The growing tips should be covered about half way up. Those are recommendations only, when you fertilize heavily, use a little bit less because your compost contains already fertilizer in the form of manure.

Temperature:

They exist in and around the Himalayas. There are 19 known species and 5 natural hybrids. Most varieties can withstand very warm conditions, provided the compost is moist. They can also handle the cold very well, and some growers even recommend exposing the mature bulbs to temperatures 1 to 2 degrees below zero for a few nights, to promote better flowering.



HAPPY BIRTHDAY TO

Our July Birthday members

Joy Guist, Dorothy Kauffman, Graham Scott



Wanted, Buy, Swap & Sell

Anybody wanting to buy swap or sell? Give a call to Dorothy on 44740884

WANTED

BUY

SWAP

SELL

Gal Fencing approx. 26m in length and 1.5m high.

Robert Fish

44 713 678

Minutes for Batemans Bay Orchid & Foliage Soc. Monday 2nd June Club meeting 2014

President Robert Fish opened the meeting at 7.30pm

Apologies; Sylvia Hawkins, Paula & Michael Brown, Matt Janjak, Ted & Jillian Richards,

Secretary's report, May Cub meeting minutes have been circulated, moved they be accepted Margaret Turner, 2nd Phil Bailey. Accepted on the voices!

Incoming and Outgoing correspondence read out, moved they be accepted Ron Boyd, 2nd Phil Bailey.

Treasurer Report! Treasurer Margaret Turner read out the report and copies of statement were available for members. Treasurer Margaret Turner moved they be accepted, 2nd, Leanda O'Connor

GENERAL Business

Item 1; President Robert Fish spoke on the last Bunning BBQ, despite a miserable day, taking were ok.

Item 2; President Robert Fish presented Tony Groube & Liz Cleaver with a new replacement perpetual trophy for "The most Successful Open Exhibitor" at the spring show in 2013

Item 3; President Robert Fish on our Clubs 10th anniversary year, coming up on February 7th 2015. Members asked to consider where we could hold this event!

Item 4; President Robert Fish spoke on the extra stock now on the raffle table with 20 prizes to be won including a dozen fresh eggs from Ron Boyd and plants donated by members!.

Item 5; Tony Groube spoke on Eddie Ruiz from Mogo Orchid & Fern Nursery having 15 to 20% off sale for members of the Eurobodalla Orchid Club, Milton-Ulladulla Orchid Club and Batemans Bay Orchid & Foliage Soc.

Tony spoke on the sale of a greenhouse and garden shed interested members to contact him!

Item 6; President Robert Fish spoke on the 'Hot Rod association' have a car show and display on the Saturday of the October long weekend in 2014, the Batemans Bay Orchid club has been asked to run a BBQ on the day, 7.30am setup and 9am open to the public, orchid potting demonstrations also requested for the day!

Item 7: President Robert Fish spoke on President of Milton- Ulladulla Sylvia Hawking request for our club members to place plants in their upcoming Winter and Spring shows

Item 8: President Robert Fish spoke on a new supplier of our clubs uniforms and if any member required any items to see Leanda O'Connor!

Item 9: Dorothy Kauffman requested permission from the members to purchase a pallet of orchid bark, an order for more pots from Garden City Plastics, and to buy a bag of Blood and Bone, these items were now low in stock at Grumpys Shed, and request passed on the member's voices!

Item 10: Mitch Karnaghan gave us an update on what should be happening in your 'Orchid House' this month, answered questions from the members!

Coffee Break

Item 11: President Robert Fish handed out certificates for May plant of the night, Novice winners, Maureen Miller & Norm Kemp, Open winner Robert Pollock

Item 12: President Robert Fish spoke on our clubs display day up at the Village Centre in front of Aldi's shop, on Saturday 12th July 2014. Plants needed for display and sales to the public and club members to help out needed on the day! 9am start and closes around 2pm

Item 13: President Robert Fish spoke on the upcoming Eurobodalla Orchid Clubs Winter show, Friday 11th & Saturday 12th July at the Moruya CWA hall.

Item 14: The volunteers who did the Bunnings May 2014 BBQ'S, names are going into a draw for a \$20 Bunnings voucher, this month's winner Sue Fish.

Item 15: President Robert Fish spoke on the request from some members to update our clubs name badges, to be looked a further before a decision is made!

Item 16: President Robert Fish spoke the club buying 50 orchid from Tinonee Orchid nursery, moved they be bought, passed on the voices.

Item 17: Peter Vanest our clubs guest speaker for the nigh gave an informative talk on how he grows his Pleione orchids.

President Robert Fish presented Peter Vanest with a gift for being our Clubs Guest speak for tonight.

Item 18: President Robert Fish drew the raffle of over 20 prizes going to our clubs members. President Robert Fish thanked all for supporting the raffles and those who bought in items to be raffled.

Item 19: Lucky door prize of \$25 voucher from Batehaven Garden Plus nursery, winner is Megan Quinlivan.

Item 20: Robert Pollock read out the plant of the night results.

Being not further business, President Robert Fish closed the meeting down at 9.35pm;

Cymbidium over 90`	1 st Liz & Tony
Cymbidium 60 - 90	1 st Liz & Tony 2 nd Robin Baker
Cymbidium under 60	1 st Liz & Tony
Cattleya	1 st Rob Pollock
Pleurothallidinae	1 st P&L Vanest 2 nd P&L Vanest 3 rd P&L Vanest
Oncidiinae Alliance	1 st Mitch 2 nd L.O'Conner 3 rd Robin Baker
Miscellaneous	1 st Liz & Tony
Seedlings	1 st Liz & Tony
Fern	
Foliage	1 st Rob Pollock

PLANT OF THE NIGHT

MITCH
“ODM NICKY STRAUSS X ODM DURHAM PURSUIT”



Lucky door prize of \$25 voucher from **SARC**
 Batehaven Garden Plus nursery, winner
 is Megan Quinlivan.



GRUMPY'S SHED.

Your Clubs Store of discounted Orchid Supplies

ALL profits are returned to the Orchid Club

From Bark to pots all at club members special prices

NOVICE POPULAR VOTE RESULTS

Novice	1 st Brian Coulton 2 nd Brian Coulton 3 rd Brian Coulton
Cymbidium over 90	1 st Brian Coulton
Cattleya	1 st Dorothy Kauffman
Cattleya under 70mm	1 st Norm Kemp
Vandaceous	1 st Brian Coulton 2 nd Brian Coulton
Oncidium Alliance	1 st Brian Coulton 2 nd Norm Kemp 3 rd Brian Coulton
Misc. Hybrids	1 st Brian Coulton
Foliage	1 st Dorothy Kauffmn

NOVICE PLANT OF THE NIGHT

BRIAN COULTON

“ONC SWEET SUGAR”



Growing Comp

DEN. ELLEN.	1 st Rob & Sue Fish 2 nd <u>Robyn Baker</u>
	1 st <u>Rob & Sue Fish</u>



Growing tips from the Orchid Society of N.S.W. Website Growing Paphiopedilums in Temperature Climates (Sydney)

General Conditions

Paphiopedilums are fan shaped plants which produce flowers comprised of a usually largish dorsal segment, a prominent pouch from which they derive their common name and two petals which are held horizontally or else droop to some extent. In the famed paph sanderianum, these petals can be as long as several feet. The synsepalum is the segment found behind the pouch and is a segment formed by the fusion of the lateral sepals. In addition, Paphs differ from other orchids in having 2 anthers carrying a sticky pollen paste rather than the typical pollinia masses. Each fan growth when mature, will produce a terminal inflorescence carrying one or more flowers. Paphiopedilums are derived from species found naturally in Asia and the Asia-Pacific region. There are about 90 to over 115 or so species.

Paphiopedilums come in many different varieties, some of which require special attention to their culture, but the vast majority can be managed successfully if basic universal cultural requirements are met. It is not absolutely critical that you need to know specific requirements of each species or hybrid, but of course, if you do supply the special treatment appropriate to each type, you will be rewarded with optimal results. The cultures of these various types differ mostly in their desired temperature ranges for optimal growth and some peculiarities in their cultural management.

Types

Broadly, Paphiopedilums may be divided into plants with single flowered stems or those producing multifloral inflorescences. Of the single flowered type, the Complex Exhibition type and the species from which they are derived, sort plain green leaves with only slight veinations (often in red flowers). This type is amongst the easiest type to grow and bear flowers which have great glossy substance and texture and often rounded shapes with large dorsals. The finest examples of these attract high prices. They come in plain green and yellows, reds to browns, spotted types and various combinations of these colours.

The Barbatum or Maudiae Type are the ones with prominent mottled foliage sometimes worth growing for their leaves alone. The flowers are a bit more slender and cruciform in shape and often carry warts, hairs and stripes. The vini-colour forms of these can be dark reds to almost black in colour.

The third group of single-flowered Paphs are those belonging to the Brachypetalum group mostly from Malaya to Thailand which are generally warmer growing and the closely related Parvisepalum group (the so-called Chinese Group) which hail from higher latitude from Vietnam to the highlands of Southern China, which are naturally more cold-tolerant. These groups and their hybrids sport flowers which are naturally rounder but with thinner substance than the two previous groups and have been something of a fad in recent times. The ease of culture in hybrids of these type when compared to the species themselves have made the hybrid highly popular recently.

The Multifloral group can be roughly divided into 2 groups, one which produces their flowers more or less simultaneously and those which produce them sequentially, sometimes over a period exceeding a year. These multifloral types, especially those in the simultaneously flowering group are much larger plants with correspondingly dramatic flowers. Because these hail from tropical climes, from moderate elevations, these plants and species require an intermediate temperature, albeit in varyingly so. The simultaneously flowering multifloral type should probably be left to those with suitable accommodation to house these larger plants.

The sequential flowered multifloral types on the other hand are smaller plants with cute cockle shell flowers. The inflorescences may last over a year with successive flowers being produce although the quality may decline with time. These are definitely easier to grow as are the hybrids between the two and other groups.

Light, Watering and Housing

In general, hybrids are easier to grow than species. Paphiopedilums lack pseudo bulbs like cymbidiums and they are generally more finely rooted. They therefore do not have the reserves in terms of moisture and nutriment to call upon which will allow them to endure the same levels of neglect as other orchids, at least

not without stress and their consequences. Care should then be given to preserving the humidity around them and keeping the water up to them without allowing them to be constantly wet. Due to this consideration, they are generally better housed in some area with protection from hot or cold drying winds so that a higher humidity can be maintained without the necessity of watering too frequently. Generally, environments where ferns thrive would be ideal. Elevate plants to keep them away from snails which love the flowers. Watering needs to be thorough, 3 or more times a week in summer to perhaps once a week in winter. Keep the potting mix "just moist".

Paphs do not require a great deal of light to grow but if insufficient, they will not flower. Generally a "dull shadow" intensity should be sufficient. Brachypetalums and multifloral types may benefit with a little more light and moving air than the other groups. The Maudiae types can even be grown indoors.

Temperature

Paphs grow seasonally in the warmth of spring but may stop growing if heat-stressed during summer, recommencing during autumn. Most will stop growing during winter. Cultural strategy involves providing the longest growing period so that the plants may mature a growth during the growth season so as to enable them to flower in their appropriate season. Multifloral Paphs may take more than a year to mature a growth and so may flower every 18 months to 2 years. Although the Maudiae types and other warmer growing types will tolerate a frost-free winter, especially if kept a little on the dry side, the plants may take longer to reinitiate growth. The shorter growing season may result in inconsistent flowering or compromised quality.

Fertilising and Potting

A great number of potting mixes can be used successfully. A reliable mixture is one that is moisture retentive, free-draining and resistant to rapid breakdown. Mixtures of bark, coconut husk chunks, peatmoss and even sphagnum together with relatively inert material such as perlite, diatomite chips, stone chips and polystyrene chunks can be used successfully. Try to keep using the same mix on all your plants so that some consistency in optimal watering practices can be developed. The mix should last about 2 years. Pot Paphs only in pots just able to accommodate the root mass without squashing them unduly. Paphs generally benefit from frequent repotting and fresh mix, as frequently as annually and certainly no less than once every 2 years. An exception may be the Brachypetalums which resent roots being too disturbed. In these cases more inert material especially calcareous material such as marble chips have been recommended.

Fertilising should be of the low nitrogen sort recommended for orchids and applied regularly and weakly, usually at half or quarter recommended strengths. Fertiliser can be withheld during period of no growth (winter) and increased during active growth. Over fertilising will result in lush weak growth susceptible to various diseases.

Pests and Diseases

Little to no pests or diseases will affect Paphs. Even the viral diseases plaguing other genera do not appear significant in Paphs. Pests and diseases appear on Paphs only under conditions of bad culture such as low humidity, overcrowding, over fertilising. Watch out for mealy bug, aphid and mites during the warmer periods. The non-toxic or low-toxic treatments will work for these pests if treatment is applied frequently or as recommended.

Botany I - Some Wrong Answers:

Dew is formed on leaves when the sun shines down on them and makes them perspire.

Mushrooms always grow in damp places and so they look like umbrellas.

The pistil of a flower is its only protection against insects.

Germinate: To become a naturalized German.

Rhubarb: A kind of celery gone bloodshot.

BATEMANS BAY
CLUB
ROD & CUSTOM

ASRF
Section 14/16

CLYDE AUTO
WATEMANS BAY

SUNSHINE BAY PUBLIC SCHOOL

Saturday 4th October

swap meet

Bay & Beaches
Show n Shine

Trophies for:
Hot Rod | Custom |
Street Machine | Bikes
All-American | Classic |
Project Under construction

Sunshine Bay School Oval
Beach Road, Batemans Bay
Entrants setup 7.30am - \$10
Public 9.30 am—Gold Coin

Swap meet site \$10 & **Vendor** stalls available
Lucky entrant draw, kids activities, BBQ, displays & much more...

Got a great vehicle or more info contact:
Anne-Marie | 0427 885 186
Ian Benton | 0410 488 139

www.batemansbayrodclub.com

Supporting Batemans Bay Hospital Auxiliary & Sunshine Bay Public School

The Club has been asked to do the B-B-Q for this event. Volunteers wanted.

ALL articles for newsletter

Can be mailed to or phoned or emailed to

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5/35 Cranbrook Road Batemans Bay NSW sponsors of our BBQ Sausages for Bunnings BBQ

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