



Nambour Orchid News.

June 2020

Species plant of the month - *Cattleya percivilliana* "Summit" - George & Helena



This is a *Cattleya* species from South America in particular Venezuela and Colombia. It has had a variety of names since being discovered by James O'Brien in 1883 and is referred to commonly as the Christmas Orchid as it flowers in Winter around Christmas time in America.

This orchid grows from 1000 to 2000 metres above sea level on the tops of trees in rain forests as well as on moss covered rocks near streams and waterfalls. It enjoys cooler temperatures. It comes in a variety of colours from pale pink and mauve to darker mauve with a dark labellum as well as bicolor.

This variety "Summit" has received a number of awards including FCC/AOS no doubt due to its large, round and filled in shape and dark coloured sepals and petals and dark lip. It also has good strong substance. We purchased this plant about 25 to 30 years ago from Cairns Orchid Centre. We liquid fertilise weekly and

this plant has been hanging from the Shadehouse roof for increased light and air flow. **George .**



Judges Choice - May

Den. normanbyense x Neiferts Exception

Beryl & Graham



Species plant of Botanical Interest:

Gastrochilus retrocallus

Lyn



Secretary news June

Covid reminders as per Government regulations.

Social distancing is still in place please be mindful of this while moving around and doing the popular vote.

Hands to be sanitized before entering the hall.

Do not come to the meeting before 12.45pm or if you have any cold or flu symptoms.

As we are now registered to use the check in Qld app there is no need to notify me if you are attending the meeting. You will still be required to sign on for our fire safety check list.

Please bring your own pen to the meeting.

Reminder to use the same chair for the duration of the meeting.

Bring your own cup if you wish to have afternoon tea. Afternoon tea will be served by members who have completed the Tafe Covid safe for dining in food handling course. This is required by Qld. Govt. regulation. You may bring your own afternoon tea if you prefer.

Plants must be tabled by 1.30pm. Judging starts at 1.30 sharp. Your pot number is required for display of plants. Lorraine will hand out the stickers for your pot.

CLEANING: Thank you to those on the May cleaning roster, your assistance is greatly appreciated by your committee. We are so fortunate to have so many willing helpers at our meetings as members of our club. We are required to fulfill the cleaning roster as set out by the Uniting Church at the end of each meeting.

SHOWS: Our Buderim show was a great success. Thank you to the large numbers of members who assisted on the day and provided plants both for the plant sales table and the display table. What a great team we have.

A special thank you to Roger for the great job he did on publicity in both radio and print. Hope you know Roger you have the job for life now.

Sausage Sizzle: We have been allocated a fundraising sausage sizzle by Bunnings on the 27th June. Set up and start time 7.30am.

Garden Expo. Nambour Garden Expo is back on July 9/10/11. We will be mounting a table display at that event. Orchid and foliage will be required for set up on Thursday 8th. The organizers have allocated a 3m x 3m marquee to each of the garden clubs that normally participate. This will be set up on the oval in the same position as previous. Their requirements are that only 2 volunteers will be allowed on site at a time during the 3 days of the expo so instead of our normal 2 x 4.5 hour shift we will have 3 x 3 hour shifts with 2 people on each shift. Times will be 8am-11am, 11am-2pm, 2pm-5pm. The volunteers on the shift will be there to answer questions for the public and promote meetings and upcoming shows. Please put your name down at the meeting if you are available.

Alison

President's Report

How fortunate we are to have beautiful sunshine during the day, even though the temperature has dropped to a bit chilly! It was time to dig out the fluffy boots, scarf and gloves for the early morning dog walk today. If you have soft cane Dendrobiums out in the garden in pots or on palms, this spell of cold weather will be beneficial for reproducing the climatic conditions under which the species are found and initiate plenty of blooms in Spring.

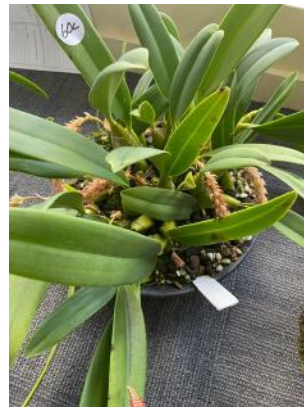
Warmest congratulations go to our members for staging our recent one-day show. To see such a great display of orchids and foliage approaching winter, when we think of the main flowering periods being Autumn and Spring, was a testament to the care and attention lavished on your "babies". Thank you to everyone who helped to make such a success of the show.

And as always to finish, I like this little gem from Roger Rankin's "Orchid Wise" :-

"Though you can not know an orchid when it is still in the flask. Knowing the parents is a strong recommendation' Keep up the good work! **Gina**

Helena's Gallery





Species

Species Group meeting at George & Helena's 13th June 2021

Judges Choice: *Cattleya percivaliana*

Botanical Interest: *Gastrochilus retrocallus*

Benched Plants:

Aerangis biloba, *Cattleya percivaliana*, *Cattleya walkeriana*, *Cryptochilus strictus*,
Dendrobium forbesii, *Dendrobium polysema**, *Dendrobium rigidum*,
Dendrobium uncatum, *Gastrochilus retrocallus*, *Isabelia pulchella* x2,
Laelia anceps x2, *Maxillaria schunkeana*, *Maxillaria variabilis*, *Oncidium sotoanum*,
Paphiopedilum insigne x2, *Pleurothallis crucifera*, *Pleurothallis stricta*,
Restrepia brachypus, *Rhyncholaelia digbyana*

Plant names are checked on the WCSP list of species plants.

If your name given on the day differs from that on Kew it is identified on this list with an *

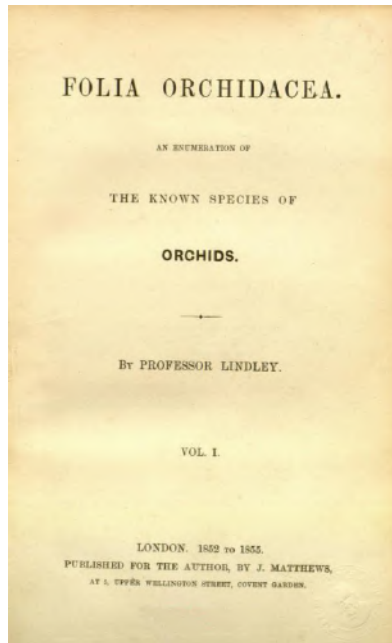
* *Dendrobium pallidum*; *Dendrobium polysema*



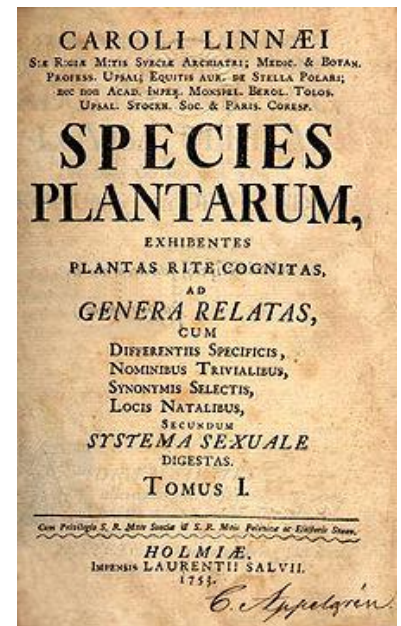
Classification of Orchid Genera - Part 1

by Charlie McMonagle

The Swedish botanist, Carl Linneaus proposed and developed a systematic method of classification of plants and animals between 1735 and 1759. His system was based on a structured division into kingdoms, phyla, classes, orders, families, genera and species. At the time, only eight genera were recognised in the Family Orchidaceae. By 1800, Olof Swartz had classified



Orchidaceae into 25 genera. In the 1830s, John Lindley, regarded as the father of Orchid Taxonomy, recognised four Sub-families and described 1980 species. Through the 1850s, he progressively published his *Folia Orchidaceae* covering most of the orchid species known at the time. The basis of classification was floral and vegetative morphology with emphasis on the



reproductive elements of the flowers as the primary determinant of genus and species. The Linnean System of classification continued over the next 150 years with many thousands of species being identified. Species names and, to a lesser extent, genus names changed from time to time as botanists/taxonomists refined the classification. Taxonomy was fertile ground for successive generations of botanists as they attempted to combine genera and/or species on the basis of similarities (lumpers) or divide them on the basis

of differences (splitters).

In the 1950s, scientists developed techniques for the identification of deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA), a molecule that encodes the genetic instructions used in the development and functioning of all known living organisms. For many years, access to DNA was not available to taxonomists at affordable cost. By the 1980s, however, scientists were amassing DNA data for a large number of orchid species and anomalies were becoming apparent in the historical classifications by genera, based on phylogenetic rather than morphological differences and similarities.

In the mid-1990s, a group of eminent scientists of the RBG Kew, led by Alec Pridgeon, Phillip Cribb and Mark Chase undertook the task of reassessing the classification of orchid species which now number around 24,000. They were joined by Finn Rasmussen of the University of Copenhagen in setting up the **Genera Orchidacearum (GO)** project. Over 200 scientists from many countries contributed to the project. In most instances, proposed changes were first published in peer-reviewed scientific journals before incorporation in GO. Contentious issues were referred to the Orchid Hybrid Registration Advisory Group (OHRAG) or its predecessor, the RHS Advisory Sub-committee on Orchid Hybrid Registration (ASCOHR) for resolution before publication. Membership of these bodies included eminent botanists from a number of countries but excluded the scientists working on GO. The results of this research were documented in the six volumes of *Genera Orchidacearum* totalling 2978 pages, published progressively between 1999 and 2014. The major changes were summarised in a paper entitled *An updated classification of Orchidaceae* by Chase et al. in *The Botanical Journal of the Linnean Society*, Vol 177, 2015. The new classification is summarised in an Appendix. I am authorised to make copies for training judges but I am not allowed to reproduce it in any publication. The article can be downloaded from <https://academic.oup.com/botlinnean/article/177/2/151/2416341>.

The Family Orchidaceae is divided into 5 very unequal sub-families. The larger sub-families are further subdivided into tribes and sub-tribes as listed below. The numbers of genera and species are quoted from the

paper cited above and were current at the time of publication. Some more recently described species are not included.

Apostasiodeae	no tribes or sub-tribes, 2 genera and 14 species
Vanilloideae	2 tribes, no sub-tribes, 14 genera and 245 species
Cypripedioideae	no tribes or sub-tribes, 5 genera and 169 species
Orchidoideae	4 tribes, 21 sub-tribes, 191 genera and 4631 species
Epidendroideae	15 tribes, 28 sub-tribes, 520 genera and 18730 species.

It can be seen that Epidendroideae is by far the largest sub-family, containing 79% of all species. The sub-family Apostasiodeae is almost insignificant and is of little interest to hobby growers. In the sub-family Vanilloideae, only the genus *Vanilla* is of much interest, particularly the species *Vanilla planifolia* (pictured right) which it is grown primarily as a source of Vanilla beans for food flavouring.



The **Sub-family Cypripedioideae** contains all the “slipper” orchids. All genera have fused lateral sepals, leading to some botanists arguing that they should be placed in a separate family, but Kew has decided that they belong in Orchidaceae. Cypripediums are native to North America, Europe and Asia, generally growing in temperate to cold climates and rarely cultivated in Queensland. At the time of publication of GO, there were 86 accepted species of Paphiopedilum, native to Asia and S.E. Asia, including New Guinea. They are popular in cultivation with almost 27,000 hybrids registered. *Paph. rothschildianum* is pictured left. Phragmipediums are native to



Central and South America. The 26 accepted species are also popular in cultivation. *Phrag. besseae* is pictured right.

The Sub-family Orchidoideae

Most species in this family are described as terrestrial orchids because they grow in the ground or in decayed organic matter above ground. Many do not adapt to cultivation away from their natural environment and relatively few are cultivated by hobby growers.

Tribe Codonorchideae contains only two species, both native to the southern region of South America.

Tribe Cranichideae contains eight sub-tribes, several of which are of interest to hobby growers. Sub-tribe Goodyerinae contains Goodyera, Ludisia, Macodes and Zeuxine. There are 211 species of Pterostylis in sub-tribe Pterostylidinae. Spiranthes, with 34 species, is one of around 40 genera in sub-tribe Spiranthinae.

Tribe Diurideae contains 9 sub-tribes and many of the Australian native terrestrial orchids are in this tribe. Sub-tribe Caladeniinae contains the genus Caladenia with 267 accepted species, more than half of them endemic to Western Australia. The sub-tribe Diuridinae contains Diuris (often called Donkey Orchids) with 70 out of 110 species endemic to Australia.

Tribe Orchideae contains four sub-tribes, two of which are of horticultural interest. Sub-tribe Disinae contains the genus Disa with 182 species, most of them native to Africa. The sub-tribe Orchidinae is large with 50 genera and 1749 species, the genus *Habenaria* accounting for almost half the latter number. Occurrence of *Habenaria* is widespread across all continents except Antarctica, including 17 species recorded in Australia and some are exhibited regularly. *Habenaria rhodocheila* pictured right (photo by W Harris) is popular in cultivation. Ophrys, Orchis, Peristylis and Platanthera are other genera of interest in this sub-tribe.



Popular Vote & Judges Choice - May 2021

Judges Choice in Blue		Red See Notes	
Cattleya	1st	<i>Rlc. Thaksina Gold</i>	Graham & Beryl
	1st	<i>Cattleya Jewel Red</i>	Luda
	2nd	<i>C. Jungle Gem x C. Ollies' Folly</i>	Graham & Beryl
	2nd	<i>Rlc. George King</i>	George & Helena
	JC	<i>Cattleya Dal's Choice</i>	George & Helena
Oncidium	1st	<i>Arthurara Sea Snake</i>	David & Lorraine
	2nd	<i>Oncidopsis Mem. Martin Orestein *</i>	Col & Marilyn
	3rd	<i>Oncostele Catatante*</i>	Roger
	3rd	<i>Oncostele Catatante*</i>	Roger
Vanda/ Phalaenopsis	1st	<i>Phalaenopsis Unknown</i>	Denis
	2nd	<i>Phalaenopsis Mituo Sun Queen</i>	Steve
	3rd	<i>Vanda Brighton's Leopard</i>	Rob & Joan
Dendrobium	O/JC	<i>Den. normanbyense x Neiferts Exception</i>	Graham & Beryl
	1st	<i>Den. Dal's Dazzler x Fraser's Beauty</i>	Col & Marilyn
	2nd	<i>Dendrobium French Rose</i>	Luda
	3rd	<i>Dendrobium Royal Wings</i>	Don
Any Other Genera	1st	<i>Bulbophyllum Fascination*</i>	Duncan
	2nd		
	3rd		
Paphiopedilum/ Phragmipedium	1st	<i>Paphiopedilum insigne x Gaël</i>	Sylvia
	2nd	<i>Paphiopedilum Transvaal</i>	George & Helena
	3rd		
Species America's	1st	<i>Cattleya cernua</i>	Steve
	2nd	<i>Cattleya jenmanii</i>	Luda
	3rd	<i>Cattleya percivaliana</i>	Roger
Species Asian	1st	<i>Dendrochilum saccolabium</i>	David & Lorraine
	2nd	<i>Bulbophyllum gracillimum</i>	Steve
	3rd	<i>Liparis grossa</i>	Luda
Aus. Native Hybrid	1st	<i>Dendrobium Valda</i>	Cliff
	2nd	<i>Dendrobium Teresa Doran</i>	Wayne
	3rd	<i>Dendrobium Albertine</i>	Don
Aus. Native Species	1st	<i>Pterostylis baptistii</i>	Don
	2nd	<i>Pterostylis nutans</i>	Don
	3rd		
Foliage	1st	<i>Begonia Unknown</i>	David & Lorraine
	2nd	<i>Spathiphyllum</i>	George & Helena
	3rd	<i>Fem Leaf Begonia</i>	George & Helena

Overall Judges Choice - *Den. normanbyense x Neiferts Exception*

Notes

**Bulbophyllum* Louis Sander; *Bulbophyllum Fascination*

**Catatante* Pumpkin Patch; *Oncostele Catatante* 'Pumpkin Patch'

* *Odontonia* Mem. Martin Orestein; *Oncidopsis* Mem. Martin Orestein

Nambour Orchid Society



Nambour Orchid society meets on the 4th Saturday each Nambour Uniting Church Hall, Coronation Ave., Nambour

Charlie's Cultural corner from 1.15pm to 1.45pm each meeting day.

Cultural meeting 2pm.

Plants are to be tabled for judging by 1.30pm .

Business meeting 1pm 3rd Sunday of the month at member's homes.

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	0438 177855	nambourorchids@gmail.com
Treasurer	Jean Harris	0413 292 504	
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 rhand39@gmail.com

Send all adds, articles and photos etc. no later than 2 weeks prior to the monthly meeting

Members may use space in the Newsletter to sell Orchid related items free of charge.

10% commission is payable to the Society by members selling plants at meetings

Members must sell their own plants, only plants that we would use in show displays are permitted

**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 \$15.00. Please order from secretary

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.

Nambour Orchid Society Show Calendar 2021

Set up is the day before Show date unless otherwise noted.

(NOS commitment in blue)

July

Fri/Sat/Sun 9/10/11 Fri/Sat/Sun 23/24/25	Nambour Garden Expo. Caboolture OS show	Nambour Showgrounds, Coronation Ave. Nambour Morayfield Community Centre (Behind Bunnings)
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August

Fri/Sat 6/7 Sat/Sun 14/15 Fri/Sat 27/28	Maroochydore OS show Agnes Water OS show Childers OS Spring Show	Buderim Uniting Church Hall, Gloucester Road, Buderim Agnes Water Community Centre, 71 Springs Road,
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September

Fri/Sat 3/4 Thurs/Fri/Sat 16/17/18 Fri/Sat 16/17 Fri/Sat 24/25 Fri/Sat/Sun 24/25/26 Sat/Sun 25/26	Nambour Orchid Society Maryborough OS Show Noosa DOFS Show Glasshouse Country OS show Hervey Bay OS show Rockhampton OS Spring Show	Uniting Church Hall, Coronation Ave, Nambour St Paul's Memorial Hall, Maryborough Beerwah Community Hall, Peachester Road. Xavier Catholic College, 1 Wide Bay Drive, Eli Waters
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October

Fri/Sat 1/2 Thurs/Fri/Sat 21/22/23 Fri/Sat 29/30	Caloundra OS Show Caboolture OS (closed) Nambour Species Show	Uniting Church Hall, Ulm St Caloundra Morayfield Shopping Centre Uniting Church Hall, Coronation Ave. Nambour
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November

Sat/Sun 6/7	Tweed Show
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