



## **NEWS LETTER** vol. 1 no. 5 **July 2016**

Meetings held at the Ermington Community Hall, River Road, Ermington, NSW 2115 on the 3rd Wednesday of the Month. All Visitors Welcomed  
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### Minutes from the 15<sup>th</sup> June 2016 Meeting.

Doors opened at 7pm and hall was set up by a small band of committee and helpers. Many thanks to those who helped out.

Sales commenced at 7.30 pm with another frenzy of excited purchasers.

Plants benched and all set up ready to start the meeting.

At 8pm Our President Dr Seong Tay opened the meeting issuing a warm welcome to all present. A special welcome was extended to our Society member Mr Jim Cootes who is our guest speaker.

President then:-

- Accepted apologies from – Irene Bodell, Cary Polis, Angie Sulfaro, Dylan Morrissey, Alan Cushway, Chris Dalrymple, Jonathon Clark, Peter Ng, Lesley Bromley, Nola Brisco-Hough, Craig Scott-Harden.

- Welcome to visitor Peter Duong

- Announced that the Committee have invited Mr Wally Rhodes to be our Society Patron and he has happily accepted the position.

Seong gave a brief outline of our new patrons achievements and dedication to paphiopedilums.

- an outline and discussion was held on the Inaugural Paphiopedilum Society of NSW show to be held at Dural on the 12<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> August. Benching is from 9am to 4pm on THURSDAY 11<sup>th</sup> with plants to be collected after 4pm on SUNDAY 14<sup>th</sup>.

Show Schedules will be emailed to members very soon.

A request was made to members to sponsor classes at the show. As a result a big THANK YOU goes to Phyl Murn, David Brookes,(class 13 &15) John and Marie Bartlett and Bill Howse and Michelle Rose (Class 11) .Plenty more classes to sponsor please let me know if you can help out.

- described the raffle plants for the evening.

They are all Philippine species to match the talk Jim is presenting on Paph Species of the Philippines.

The meeting paused for our supper break.

As always a big thank you to our members who brought along food and helped out with the supper.

President Seong reconvened the meeting and introduced Jim Cootes and handed the meeting to him for his PowerPoint presentation on Paphiopedilums of the Philippines. Jim presented a fascinating talk on the Philippine species with wonderful habitat photos, photos showing the considerable natural variation that exists in species . Jim outlined the location, elevation and growth characteristics of each of the

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Committee: Craig Scott Harden  
Daniel Coulton  
Ken Siew*

*Patron : Wally Rhodes*

species. I was particularly fascinated by his description of the search for *Paph adductum* with a final photo of it in flower in situ.

Jim was thanked by Seong for his presentation and presented with two NFS size plants of *Paph philippinense* (one was the alba form!) as a thank you from the Society.

Ken Siew, our Judges Convenor for the night then announced the winners from the evenings judging. There were 56 plants benched.

Champion Hybrid was Paph Blenhill x (Stardust Tree x Winston Churchill) shown by See Ting Ho  
This was a beautiful spotted standard paph shown in the seedling class. Two days earlier it had been awarded an AM by NSW judges panel members.

Champion species was *Paph liemianum* 'TOM' shown by Seong Tay.  
A lovely colour, size and balanced form of the species. Seong has received several awards for his liemianums.

Both winners were presented with their \$10 voucher for the sales table.

Raffle was then drawn with the very happy winner being Dora Law.

Seong reminded members that at the July meeting (20<sup>th</sup> /7/16) Mr Ken Siew will be presenting a talk on Paphiopedilums in Thailand.

Also to note is that Sam from the Orchid Inn USA will be talking at the August Meeting of the OSNSW (29<sup>th</sup>/8/16)

Meeting closed at 9.30 pm and our President wished everyone a safe journey home.



**20<sup>th</sup> July 2016 – Meeting Night - Paphiopedilums in Thailand by Ken Siew**

**12<sup>th</sup> – 14th August 2016 – Our First show held in conjunction with the Cymbidium Club of Australia Inc, 2016 National Orchid Extravaganza, Dural. More details to come.**

**17<sup>th</sup> August 2016 – Meeting Night - Growing Phragmipediums by Gary Hart**

**19<sup>th</sup>-21<sup>st</sup> August 2016 - St. Ives Orchid Fair, St Ives Showground.**

**29<sup>th</sup> August 2016 – Sam Tsui from Orchid Inn USA presenting a talk at the OSNSW meeting**

**7<sup>th</sup>-9<sup>th</sup> October 2016 - Southern Orchid Spectacular Caringbah High School**

### **New Questions for this month**

Michell Rose : Desirable characteristics for benching plants?

Bill Howse : Reliable or recommended growers and vendors and a rough guide on what is a reasonable price to pay (again, subjective and open to debate but what would you reasonably expect to pay or be paid for a seedling of a more common variety vs. a rare variety, or an excellent specimen even of a common variety, or a plant near or at flowering size)?

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### **Last Month's Questions and Answers**

**Bill Howse :** Bug and pest treatments, what to look out for in terms of pests or problems and what to use to control problems. Are there any chemicals which should be avoided for paphs.

**Rod Nurthen :** The main pest for slippers is undoubtedly mealy bug. It is a very shy little insect that hides down in out of the way places (like between the emerging leaves at the base of the plant) and unless you are extremely vigilant, they only become really obvious when you have a serious infestation.

They cause damage to plants by sucking the sap from the roots or the leaves. They are covered by a white waxy, powdery substance, hence their name, which offers them a degree of protection. When you find one or two there are probably many others around.

The best control, if you find them, is to spray the entire collection with Confidor. Confidor is a systemic insecticide. It is absorbed by the plant and kills the mealy bug when they ingest it while feeding. For this reason it should be liberally applied to the whole plant and potting mix so that it gets to the roots for maximum uptake. Although Confidor is fairly safe and the least dangerous of the systemic insecticides always follow the safety directions and use the recommended concentration.

As eggs hatch approximately every 2 weeks it is essential to have a follow up treatments at that interval. I will do this two, or three times to ensure a complete eradication. Failure to do this can lead to selection of resistant bugs that are then extremely difficult to get rid of.

Spot treatment with an insecticidal soap or oil is useful for those insects you can see, but does not kill the ones in the compost or those that are well hidden. These agents kill the bugs by smothering them.

I use a combination of both methods, which is a worthwhile method in fighting against the selection of resistance.

There are always some plants in your collection that seem to be susceptible to mealy bug infestation. These plants can be useful as an indication as to when the bugs are around but I usually find that it is a better proposition to seal them in a plastic bag and bin them.

**Seong :** Paphiopedilums are relatively pest and disease-free if good culture is maintained in respect of the frequency of watering and fertilizing, good air movement and ventilation, avoidance of over-crowding, removal of dead and rotting leaves and flowers and good hygiene practices.

Fungal problems are associated with high humidity and wet areas on the plants after watering. A prophylactic spray of a fungicide like Mancozeb every month may help protect against fungal infections.

Bacterial infections by Erwinia and Pseudomonas are also associated with prolonged wetness on the plants.

These start off as semi-translucent water-soaked light brown spots on the leaf surface and quickly spread along the leaf towards the crown or base of the plant eventually killing the plant. Good air movement allowing the plants to dry before nightfall will help prevent such infections. Once infection spreads, it is very difficult to control.

Insects attacking your plants may include the occasional caterpillar making big holes in the leaves but the main insect culprits of Paphs are mealy bugs and to a lesser extent soft scales. Mealy bugs may not be easily noticed as they hide in the leaf sheaths and even the roots, sucking the plant dry. In spring and autumn, they may appear as small white fluffy masses moving about on the plant. Soft scales may appear as small circular spots on the leaves or as white masses in the leaf sheaths. Caterpillars when noticed can be picked off and killed or relocated. For mealy bugs and soft scales, it is better to use a systemic insecticide like Confidor or Dimethoate which are absorbed by the plant killing the pests when they feed on the poisoned sap. Use the systemic insecticide every 3 weeks for at least 3 sprays, preferably several, to kill all the pests as they hatch. More eco-friendly methods like alcohol-water mixes, oils, soaps and neem oil may be used but may not be as effective as systemic insecticides since they need to be in direct contact with these pests. With chemicals, always use the correct doses as recommended by the manufacturer. Too strong a concentration will burn your plants especially the young tender leaves or flower stem arising at the crown.

Snails and slugs can be controlled by a sprinkling of snail pellets (metaldehyde) around the plants. In the morning or after watering you may notice tiny bluish-brown snails called garlic snails at the bases of your plants or amongst the potting medium. These garlic snails are not attracted to the snail pellets but a spray of Measurool powder (metaldehyde in powder form) is lethal to them.

Paphs are considered to be resistant to viruses or is it because symptoms do not show? There have been occasions when a plant looks suspicious of viral infection with unsightly leaves but new leads come out clean. As with all orchids, take care to avoid any cross infection between plants.

I am not sure whether there are any chemicals that should be specifically avoided for Paphs. I suppose some copper compounds and petroleum oils should be used with caution if they are to be used.

**Gary Hart :** Hi Bill I guess we all from time to time get some unwanted guests on our plants.

I grow a lot of different orchids and happily find that paphiopedilums are not bothered by many insect pests. The one pest that does arise from time to time is the mealy bug. Small white fuzzy looking insect that lives on the undersides of leaves and down in those inaccessible areas of the plant. It sucks the sap from the plant. I find spraying with a systemic insecticide (one that is absorbed into the sap flow of the plant) kills them. You must spray your plants (including the underside of the leaves) and following it up with a second spraying 2 weeks later. (sometimes I have even sprayed a third time after another two weeks.) Always spray your plants at the recommended strength. Spraying at the wrong amounts can lead to insect resistance to the spray. I largely use Confidor (nursery strength). Other systemic sprays can be used in rotation. Always make sure you cover up when using these sprays as you do not want to be sprayed yourself. There are really no sprays that I know of that cannot be used on paphiopedilums. Do not spray plants on very hot days.

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**Michelle Rose :** Explanation of the different groups and common species in each subgenus / characteristics of these e.g. parvisepalum, brachypetalum and how a beginner can work out what they have!

**Gary Hart :** Hi Michelle, the question you have asked about paphiopedilum groups and characteristics is a huge question. I have several 200 to 300 page books that deal with this topic. My answer will be general and brief but not comprehensive.

The first classification would be between species and hybrid. Species are plants that occur in nature. There is over 100 different species (Approx 117 and growing in number) depending on what book you use and many thousands of hybrids. Hybrids are plants that are a cross between two different paphiopedilums. Species, roughly speaking, all come from Asia and are divided into 7 to 8 sections/subgenus. (depending on the book used) Hybrids at our shows are usually divided into broad classification dependent on parentage/appearance. The groupings we use are often labelled as COMPLEX ( sometimes called standard or classical) , MAUDIAE , MULTIFLORAL, PARVISEPALUM/BRACHYPETALUM, NOVELTY/OTHER.

Basically: Complex are large round single flowered paphiopedilums that have flowers which are circular in outline with broad overlapping segments. Most have solid green leaves. Maudiae type hybrids are tall stemmed, largely single flower plants that are closely bred from the Barbata section of species. (*barbatum*, *callosum* etc etc) Most have mottled leaves. Multifloral hybrids are paphiopedilum hybrids that have several flowers open on the one inflorescence. They are produced by crossing paphiopedilums from the multifloral species sections. Such plants as *rothschildianum*, *sanderianum*, *philippinense* etc etc) Most have large green leaves. Parvisepalum/Brachypetalum group hybrids are usually single or double flowered . They largely have

dark mottled leaved with very purple undersides and large often striking flowers. Species often used are *micranthum*, *armeniicum*, *bellatulum*, *delenatii* etc. Novelty/other paphiopedilum hybrids are all the hybrids that do not fall into one of the above broad “groups.” Michelle, as I stated earlier it is an impossible task to try to explain all these groups in a short answer. Purchase or borrow a book like, “The Genus Paphiopedilum” by Phillip Cribb or go online and google search the above groups I have mentioned. Go to shows and meetings and look at what appears in each section. It can be confusing but research and observation will make it easier.

**Seong :** The genus Paphiopedilum is divided into sub-genus according to common features among the species. Sub-genus in turn are divided into sections and sub-sections, complexes, the species themselves which in turn have varieties and forms.

#### **Sub-genus Parvisepalum**

These have compact growth.

Paph. *armeniicum*, *delenatii*, *malipoense*, *micranthum*, *vietnamense* have fleshy tessellated leaves, have 1-2 flowers per raceme and produce stolons.

Paph. *emersonii* and *hangianum* have fleshy uniformly green leaves, have 1 flower per raceme and lack stolons.

#### **Sub-genus Brachypetalum**

Are dwarf in size with fleshy tessellated leaves

Flowers are large relative to the size of the plant and have short flower stems.

Paph. *bellatulum*, *concolor*, *godefroyae*, *niveum*, *thaianum*

#### **Sub-genus Cochlopetalum**

Plants tend to be medium in size except for Paph. *primulinum* which is smallish.

Leaves are green or slightly mottled.

Flowers are sequential with one or two flowers present at a time and the raceme may continue to flower for a very long time.

Paph. *chamberlainianum*, *glaucophyllum*, *liemianum*, *moquettianum*, *primulinum*, *victoria-mariae*.

#### **Sub-genus Pardalopetalum**

Medium to large plants with green leaves.

There are many flowers on a raceme (multifloral)

Paph. *dianthum*, *haynaldianum*, *lowii*, *lynniae*, *parishii*

#### **Sub-genus Polyantha**

Medium to large plants with green leaves.

Many flowers on a raceme (multifloral)

Paph. *adductum*, *gigantefolium*, *glanduliferum*, *kolopakingii*, *ooii*, *philippinense*, *platyphyllum*, *randsii*, *rothschildianum*, *sanderianum*, *stonei*, *supardii*, *wilhelminiae*

#### **Sub-genus Paphiopedilum**

Medium size plants with green leaves

Single flower per raceme

Paph. *barbigerum*, *charlesworthii*, *druryi*, *exul*, *fairrieianum*, *gratrixianum*, *helenae*, *henryanum*, *hermanii*, *hirsutissimum*, *insigne*, *spicerianum*, *tigrinum*, *tranlienianum*, *villosum*

#### **Sub-genus Sigmatopetalum**

Small to medium in size with tessellated leaves.

Flowers are single or paired.

Paph. *acmodontum*, *appletonianum*, *argus*, *baccanum*, *barbatum*, *callosum*, *celebensis*, *ciliolare*, *dayanum*, *fowlieii*, *hennisianum*, *hookerae*, *javanicum*, *lawrenceanum*, *mastersianum*, *papuanum*, *parnatatum*, *purpuratum*, *sangii*, *sukhakulii*, *superbiens*, *tonsum*, *urbanianum*, *venustum*, *virens*, *violescens*, *volonteanum*, *wardii*

If you have a species and you want to work out which sub-genus your plant belongs to, begin a process of elimination by looking at the leaves and see whether they are uniformly green or mottled, the size of the mature plant, the number of flowers on a raceme and whether the flowers are sequential. With hybrids it is often guesswork what the ancestral background is. It is important to have correct labeling of your plants to help in identification.

**This Month's Tip**

**Editor :** When you first flower a seedling, unless the plant is robust and growing strongly, it is always a good idea that as soon as it flowered, remove the flower so the plant can spend its energy growing stronger. When this is done, it usually will trigger a new growth too. Some seedling will flowered even when they are small and not growing strongly...sometimes if you leave the flower on for too long, it struggles.

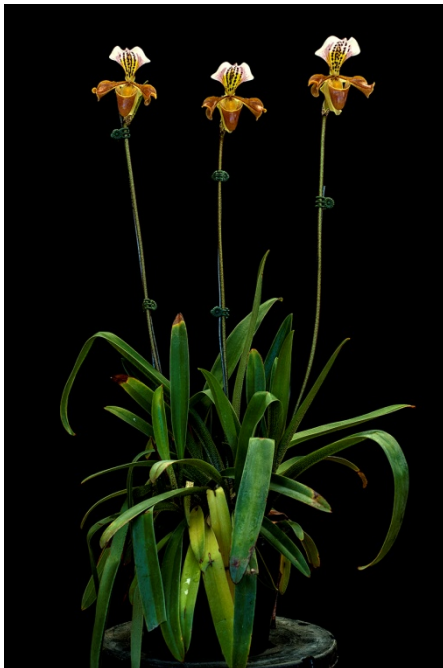
**MEMBERS CONTRIBUTIONS**

**From David Judge, our member from Canberra.**

David has provided these 4 images of what is flowering in his Heated Glasshouse in Cold Canberra!! David takes great pictures!!! David had this to say about his awarded Paph. gratixianum 'Geyserland' -" I had this plant awarded a couple of years back. I can't believe this clone had never been awarded for anyone else as it is so spectacular."

Editor : This grex "Gerserland" has certainly been around for a long time before David got his award. It has a very tall stem. When grown into large clumps is when it display its potential.

Thanks - David!!



***Paph. gratixianum 'Geyserland'***  
**AM/AOC-NSW**



***Paph. wardii 'Royale'***HCC/AOC



***Paph. Wrigleyi (villosum x charlesworthii)***



***Paph. wardii***

BENCHING RESULT FOR June 2016

**Species of the Evening**

*Paph. liemianum*

S. Tay

**Hybrid of the Evening**

*Paph. Blenhill* x (Stardust Tree x Winston Churchill)

S. T. Ho

**CLASS 2. Sequential Species**

1. *Paph. liemianum*

S. Tay

2. *Paph. liemianum*

S. Tay

3. *Paph. liemianum*

S. T. Ho



**CLASS 5. Paphiopedilum/Sigmatopetelum Species**

1. *Paph. villousm* 'Keith'

S. T. Ho

2. *Paph. venustum* fma. *album*

S. Tay

Note : The *Album* form is var. *measuresianum*

3. *Paph. insigne* 'Harefield Hall'

C. Nidigal

Note: Harefield Hall is apparently no longer considered as a variety of *insigne*, just a cultivar.



**CLASS 7. Species Seedling**

- 1. *Phrag. longifolium*
- 2. *Paph wardii*

J. & M. Bartlett  
J. & M. Bartlett



**CLASS 8. Complex Hybrids Red**

- 1. *Paph. Startler* 'Glance'
- 2. *Paph. Kalkari* 'Kirkby'
- 3. *Paph. Orchilla* 'Chilton'

S. Tay  
S. T. Ho  
S. T. Ho



**CLASS 9. Complex Hybrids Yellow/Green**

- 1. *Paph. In-Charm* Boulder
- 2. *Paph. Sunwillow* 'Ringlet'
- 3. *Paph. Magic Mountain* x *Honda Gold*

S. T. Ho  
V. Clowes  
C. Nidigal



**CLASS 10. Complex Hybrids Pastel, White/Pink/Cream**

- 1. *Paph. Freckles*
- 2. *Paph. White Royal* 'Mystique'

S. T. Ho  
P. Murn





**CLASS 11. Complex Hybrids Spotted**

- 1. *Paph.* Kevin Wilson 'Yeowie'
- 2. *Paph.* Winston Churchill 'Indomitable'
- 3. *Paph.* Winston Churchill 'Indomitable'

S. T. Ho  
 S. T. Ho  
 P. Murn



**CLASS 12. Complex Hybrids Other Colour**

- 1. *Paph.* Neridah x Jackie Graham
- 2. *Paph.* Oto
- 3. *Paph.* Danella 'Chilton'

S. T. Ho  
 S. T. Ho  
 P. Murn



**CLASS 16. Parvisepalum Hybrids**

- 1. *Paph.* Saeka Mochizuki

T. Peterson



**CLASS 17. Maudiae Type Hybrids**

1. *Paph.* Hsinying Malones

S. T. Ho

2. *Paph.* Gael 'Camira'

S. T. Ho

3. *Paph.* Mod Maude 'Colour Giant' x Macabre 'Dark Stranger'

J. & M. Bartlett

Note : Registered as *Lady Macbeth*



**CLASS 18. Novelty Hybrids**

1. *Paph.* In-Charm Grace

S. T. Ho

2. *Paph.* Green Envy

T. Peterson

3. *Paph.* Black Diamond

K. Siew



**CLASS 19. Other Cypripedioideae Hybrids**

1. *Phrag.* Hanne Popow

S. T. Ho

2. *Phrag.* Green Hornet

R. Randall



### CLASS 20. Hybrid Seedling

1. *Paph.* Blenhill x (Stardust Tree x Winston Churchill)

S. T. Ho

**Note: This is now Registered as Oliver Ho. Stardust Tree x Winston Churchill is now registered as Star Churchill.**

2. *Paph.* (Great Pacific x *bellatulum*) x In-Charm White

J. & M. Bartlett



### CLASS 22. Novice Hybrids

1. *Paph.* Nitens

B. Howse & M. Rose



56 plants benched

**Thanks to Peter D'Olier for taking the pictures!**

### ARTICLES

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### ***Paphiopedilum fairrieanum* – The mystery paph!**

One of my all time favourite paphiopedilum species is *Paphiopedilum fairrieanum*, named after Mr R Fairrie of Liverpool England, an orchid enthusiast who first showed it to the RHS in 1857. It was subsequently

named by Lindley in 1892, all be it with the wrong spelling! He left out an “r” which is today a common misspelling. (it should be double “r”)

*Paph fairrieanum* has a wonderful mystery attached to its discovery and release to cultivation.

The time line reads:

- \* Arrived with a shipment of plants from India 1854. (exciting new cypripedium)
- \* Flowering plant displayed to the RHS in 1857 by Mr R Fairrie of Liverpool.
- \* 1870-1875 W Bull and Co offered plants for 2/3 guineas each.
- \* 1876 on – the plant almost disappeared from cultivation became very rare/extinct.
- \* 1904 F Sander offers **one thousand pounds** for its rediscovery.  
(in 1904 this must have been a lot of money)
- \* 1905 rediscovered in Bhutan by Searight , and became readily available thereafter.

The mystery was solved, and today we are blessed with this wonderful plant.

*Paphiopedilum fairrieanum* is a dwarf clump forming terrestrial plant that grows on steep limestone cliffs and outcrops between 1300 and 2200 metres in North East India and Bhutan. It is single flowered in late autumn to spring. It grows in an area that is greatly affected by the monsoons with a well defined wet and dry season. (May to August wet – Sept to April dry.) This is vital knowledge to understand how to grow the plant in cultivation. Most people over time loose their plants through over-watering. *Paphiopedilum armeniacum* and *Paphiopedilum micranthum* are examples of other paphiopedilum species that require a dry rest period .... so many are lost through year round watering.

The species is quite uniform and distinctive in shape, but varies quite a lot in colour. The purple veining can range from very fine and light to almost solid purple: both of which have great charm. The albinistic form is largely green and white and is most appealing.

I grow my plants in both the glasshouse and covered bush house, under 70% shade cloth. They are potted in Orchidmate (medium grade), Debco bark (medium grade) and perlite. (about equal parts of each) They are repotted into 100% new mix every 2/3 years without exception. As I stated earlier one of the tricks to getting them to flower and not rot away before your eyes, is to give then 2/3 months of dry rest. This means an occasional splash from the hose but no deep thorough watering. Thus if you grow them in the bush house you must have rain control with a solid roof or plastic cover. In Australia this used to be a common species with plants seen in most of the floor displays at the big shows. In latter years it has become quite scarce and I am sure it is due for a revival. Thankfully flasks of line bred improved forms are slowly making their way to adulthood. If all goes well they will again be widely seen at shows & in collections.

If you can get a plant that in 1904 would have been worth a thousands pounds don't hesitate , it is one of the many wonders of the orchid world....and just think it will not cost you nearly as much as sander offered.

Gary Hart

### Illustration and its comments are added by the Editor



Image supplied by S T Ho

Editor's Comment : The image on the left is the type form. Some are darker and some lighter in the colouration. Flower size can also greatly differ. The image on the right is *fairrieanum* var *bohlmannianum* which you often hear being called the "Album" form. This form is much more difficult to find.



Image supplied by S T Ho

Editor's Comment : These two picture shows you a flowering size plant of *Paph. fairrie anum*. It is grown in a 100mm standard pot. Individual leaf span is approximately 250mm and 30mm at its widest. There is no visible difference in the plant of the type form and *var bohlmannianum* form.



## **Paphiopedilum Winston Churchill**

It is true of most orchid genera that occasionally a single pivotal hybrid is made that go on to influence breeding for generations to come. Paphiopedilum Winston Churchill, registered by Stuart Low Co. of England in 1951 is one such hybrid. As its name implies it was named in honour of British wartime Prime Minister and statesman Winston Churchill from a crossing of Paph. Eridge and Paph. Hampton. These two parents appear in other registered hybrids, but none to rival the famous Winston Churchill they created.

Orchid enthusiasts around the world often comment about the impact Paphiopedilum Winston Churchill had on American paphiopedilum breeding. This is true it did, but it must be emphasised that this is an English hybrid that was moved to America during World War II. Like so many orchid genera, Paphiopedilum stud stock was moved to the USA during World War II to avoid being wiped out by German bombing. There was also the restriction on fuel for any purpose other than providing food. In England solid fuel was used to fire most glasshouse boilers.

How many hybrids of the cross were ever raised is unknown, but two outstanding cultivars, the spotted "Indomitable" FCC/AOS and the red "Redoubtable" FCC/AOS emerged to dominate red and spotted standard paphiopedilum parentage for decades to follow. They were and are so valuable as stud breeding plants; they are still widely used today almost sixty years after the hybrid was originally made. Numerous other cultivars including "Invincible" and "Atlas" have been used extensively as breeding plants through the decades. Several Winston Churchill cultivars are tetraploids and as such exert a great and lasting influence on their progeny. The cross of Paph. Winston Churchill has been remade several times but to my knowledge none of the progeny have surpassed the original.

The most famous cultivars "Redoubtable" and "Indomitable" are very fertile parents but need careful mating to avoid results that can be somewhat indiscriminate. i.e. the rather small spotting of "Indomitable" can be so overwhelmed that a "brushed/muddy" effect is achieved. A partner with dominant colour and spots is required, such as Paph Small World (Ernest E Platt x Blendia) This hybrid was made in the early 1950's by the famous Paphiopedilum breeder Ronnie Ratcliffe. Bred to Paph Winston Churchill "Indomitable" it produces Paph British Bulldog,(1979) a prime example of a wonderful Winston Churchill hybrid. When we look at Sanders List of Hybrids it shows that over 300 hybrids have been registered from this grex to date. This number will surely grow, as many of today's paphiopedilum catalogues still have seedlings available with Paph Winston Churchill as one of the parents. The list is too long to produce the number of Paph. Winston Churchill hybrids that have gone on to become superior breeding plants, gained awards world wide, and have been show champions, in their own right. In the world of Orchids, Paphiopedilum Winston Churchill must stand as one of the most pivotally important hybrids ever made. Paphiopedilum breeders around the world look forward to seeing its name continue to appear in breeding circles for years to come and appreciate the outstanding progeny it continues to produce.

Sincere thanks to

- Paul Phillips - Ratcliffe Orchids - Personal correspondence.
- Jim McCubbin - Personal Correspondence.
- The Australian Paphiopedilum Society - TAPS

Gary Hart

Illustration and its comments are provided by the Editor



Image supplied by S T Ho

Editor's Comment : Picture on the left is Paph. Winston Churchill 'Indomitable'.

Orchidwiz tells us at present there are total of 631 First Generation offspring and a total of 3098 in total progeny. This is from what are registered with the RHS. I am sure there are lots more to come!!



Image supplied by Jim McCubbin/Ivan Viscovi (With Thanks!)

Editor Comment : Picture on the left is Paph. Winston Churchill 'Redoubtable'.



Image supplied by S T Ho

Editor's Comment : Picture on the left is Paph. Winchilla 'Dark Gem'. This is a cross registered in 1975 made with Paph. Orchilla. The late Stan Condon brought this clone in to Australia.



Image supplied by S T Ho

Editor's Comment : Picture on the left is Paph. Kevin Wilson 'Yeowie' AM/AOC-NSW. This is from a crossing of Paph. Sunny Tears x Winston Churchill 'Indomitable'. This was registered in 2012 when it received its award.



Image supplied by S T Ho

Editor's Comment : Picture on the left is Paph. Blenhill 'Indomitable'x (Stardust Tree x Winston Churchill). This cross was done by Wal Rhodes of Camira Orchids. It has 62.5% Paph. Winston Churchill in its blood line, both parents having Paph, Winston Churchill as a parent.

Registered as Paph. Oliver Ho on the 17/6/2016



Image supplied by S T Ho

Editor's Comment : Same cross as above, a first flowering seedling.

Registered as Paph. Oliver Ho on the 17/6/16



Image supplied by S T Ho

Editor's Comment : Paph. Oliver Ho 'Yeowie'  
This is the latest seedling to open in June 2016 and Awarded and AM/AOC-NSW on 13/6/16 at the Sutherland Shire Orchid Society.

Registered as Paph. Oliver Ho on the 17/6/16



Image supplied by S T Ho

Editor's Comment : This is the rear view of Paph Oliver Ho 'Yeowie'...the ventral is almost an mirror image of the Dorsal.





## Benching and Judging for June Meeting

A BIG THANKS TO ALL THOSE WHO CONTRIBUTED.