

# STOCQ – FEBRUARY 2020



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# GROWING CATASETINAE ORCHIDS

IN THE BUNDABERG AND WIDE  
BAY REGION

# WHAT NEEDS TO BE COVERED

- Genera and Abbreviations
- Understanding Habitat
- Growth Cycle
- Culture
- Repotting
- Water & Fertiliser
- Pests & Diseases



# CATASETINAE SPECIES

## Abbreviations & Genera

- Cl.                      Clowesia
- Ctsm.                  Catasetum
- Cyc.                     Cycnoches
- Morm.                  Mormodes



# CATASETINAE INTERGENERICS

## Abbreviations & Genera

➤ Cgh.	Cloughara	Cl. x Ctsm. x Cyc.
➤ Cld.	Cyclodes	Cl. x Cyc. x Morm.
➤ Clo.	Clowesetum	Cl. x Ctsm.
➤ Clw.	Clowenoches	Cl. x Cyc.
➤ Ctmds.	Catanoches	Cyc. x Ctsm.
➤ Cycd.	Cycnodes	Cyc. x Morm.
➤ Fdk.	Fredclarkeara	Cl. x Ctsm. x Morm.
➤ Gcr.	Georgecarrara	Cl. x Ctsm. x Cyc. x Morm.
➤ Mo.	Mormodia	Cl. x Morm.
➤ Monn.	Monnierara	Ctsm. x Cyc. x Morm.



# CATASETINAE HABITAT

## ORIGIN:

Equatorial South America including  
Columbia, Peru, Brazil & Bolivia  
(Amazon region)



# CATASETINAE HABITAT

Cont'

**RAINFALL:** Areas with high, consistent rainfall during wet season Jan – Jul with dry periods during Aug – Dec

**TEMPERATURE:** High most of the year round with average of 25°C

**HABIT:** Epiphytic – Grows on trees





# GROWTH CYCLE

## Seasons

- Late winter to early spring sees the commencement of new growths.
- Plants grow very quickly during the periods of late spring to summer.
- Flowering typically follows the growth period.
- Plants need a rest period once they have finished flowering following the growth period.
- Plants are mainly deciduous and go dormant during these periods.



# CULTURE

## Light & Humidity

- All members of the family prefer bright indirect light.
- Plants can be hung high in the nursery to provide stronger light if needed.
- Humidity should be maintained through out the growth and flowering seasons but reduced during the cooler autumn and winter months.



# REPOTTING

- Plants should be repotted and divided in need once the new growths have commenced and new roots appear. Care needs to be taken not to damage the new roots or growth as they are fragile during this period.
- Once plants go into dormancy, they can be de-potted and placed onto a tray away from the nursery so as not to get watered while watering other plants.



# WATERING & FERTILISING

Different seasons need different conditions

- Water heavily from when the new growths are starting to show the leaves splitting and 75mm (approx.) of new roots. The roots do not need to be all one root.
- Fertilising needs to be heavy to feed the exceptional growth of the plants.
- Once leaves die and plants go into their rest period, they should be kept completely dry. Do not water until new growth appears in new growth season. There is also no need to fertilise during the dormant months.



# PESTS & DISEASES

## Pests

- Red Spider Mite
- Slugs
- Woolly Aphid
- Mealy Bug



A picture showing red spider mite damage

# RED SPIDER MITE

## Damage & Control

- Destruction of leaves, can lead to plant death
- Best controls – Chemical Sprays, Horticultural Light Oils, Predatory Mites



# SLUGS

## Damage & Control

- Very efficient remove of all leaf material, leaving the plants unable to produce food
- Causes poor growth and limited flowering ability
- Best Controls – Slug Out



# Woolly Aphids

## Damage & Control

- Colonise quickly if left unchecked
- Will kill plants by sucking the sap from the plant
- Control can be obtained through a good quality insecticide, or by using oil-based product to smother the insect

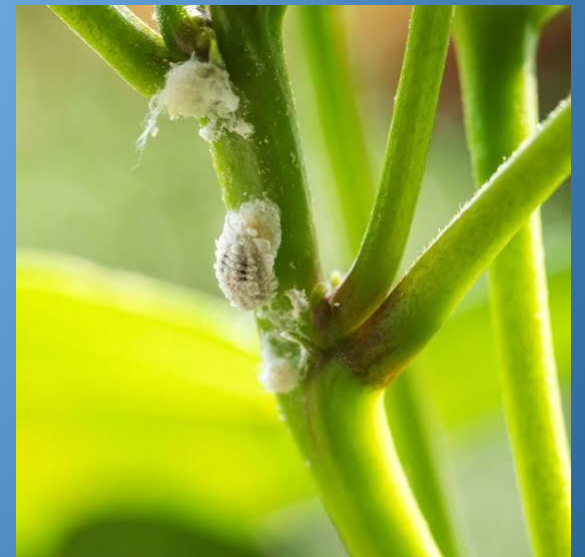




# Mealybug

## Damage & Control

- Colonize quickly if left unchecked
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# WHAT TO GROW

Which ones are the easiest & why

## ➤ CATASETUM

- Widely agreed to be the easiest to grow as it is more forgiving of cultural mistakes.
- Plants have both male and female flowers which are quite different in appearance. This is called dimorphism.
- Male flowers are the showiest of the flowers however can eject or shoot their pollinia



# WHAT TO GROW

Which ones are the easiest & why

- CLOWESIA
- Strong growers
- Resistant to rot
- Multiple flower spikes (Late winter or early spring)
- Has flowers which contain both male & female parts



# WHAT TO GROW

Which ones are the easiest & why

## ➤ CYCNOCHES

- Susceptible to rot
- Bulbs last 2 -3 years
- Grow and flower in the first year, produce a new bulb the following year, and then decline and die in the third year
- Has male and female flowers that look very similar however the female flowers usually have larger segments



# WHAT TO GROW

Which ones are the easiest & why

- MORMODES
- More difficult to grow
- Most susceptible to rot
- Often have twisted floral segments but produce intense colour
- Flowers have both male and female segments



# WHAT TO GROW

## Intrageneric

- FREDCLARKEARA & MONNIERARA
- Crossing between genera can assist in overcoming cultural difficulties which are inherent to a specific genus.
- Easy to grow and flower
- Rich colours



# QUESTIONS

- Q - Where does most of the stock sold in Australia come from?
- A – Thailand
  
- Q - Are there any other Genus not discussed
- A – Yes. Dressleria is another Catasetinae genus rarely seen in cultivation. Flowers are very waxy with delightful fragrance. Plants are relatively small and ivory in colour. Resembles a miniature Catasetum.





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THE END