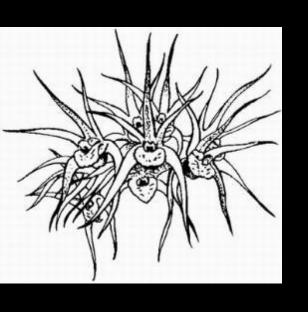
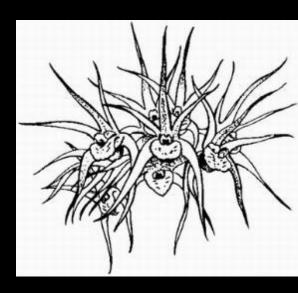
# The Culture of The New Down Under Native



Orchids

Callyn Farrell and

**Grahame Young** 





## De-Flasking

- We de-flask three times a year, once in Autumn, once in spring and again in mid to late summer
- Then we wash with Condy's Crystal as a fungal preventative
- Flasks are taken out and soaked in K.S, a specially formulated version of plant starter
- Seedlings are then left over night to harden off before they are potted



## Seedling Culture

- Seedlings are potted directly into 50mm tubes. We don't use any larger pots for recently deflasked seedlings as the focus is on stabilising the seedling, not filling a 80mm pot with roots
- After six months if the plants are ready they will be potted up into 80mm pots
- We don't use compots because if a fungal infection occurs it will more often then not wipe out the whole community pot





D. Hunter Revenge 'Genesis'

- All seedlings are potted in 75% number 2 Kiwi Pine Bark and 25% coarse perlite
- Our seedlings are grown under a hard roof until we are satisfied with their stability and then moved under 70% shadecloth. Our new seedling area is 13m x 5m and is made completley of mesh to maximise growing space
- Envy is used at the start of each season





### Mature Plants

- We tend to use Port Pots and Dome Pots as these have shown to have the best drainage and are of a high quality
- For Sarcochilus we have been using longer pots, made for cymbidiums

MORE ROOTS = MORE GROWTHS = MORE FLOWERS

 We have moved away from using mesh Port Pots for Dockrillia's as we find hey are just too hard to re-pot









- TROPICOOL™ Dendrobiums containing more than 20% D. bigibbum are grown under a hard roof
- These are all grown in 75%
   Size Number 3 Kiwi Bark and
   25% coarse Perlite





- Dendrobium. bigibbium are all grown in our hot house which does not drop below 18 degrees
- They are potted in 65% Number three Kiwi Bark, 15% 10mm gravel and 20% Coarse perlite
- They are also all grown in mesh pots topped with the same 10mm gravel.
   The Gravel helps to keep the roots a little cooler and also keeps the plant stable
- Our hot house is watered twice a week and plants are never let to dry out,`even throughout the cooler months!





D. Touch of Gold 'Laura' HCC/AOC – 2014 G. Hermon Slade Trophy Winner



#### Slab Culture

- We use treefern, cork and hardwood
- Tree fern for anything that likes a little more moisture
- Cork for species with coarse root growth
- Hardwood for mainly Dockrillia's
- We simply tie on with either bush moss or sphagnum moss
- Attempt to keep lying flat for six to eight weeks and are never left to get too dry!





D. Teretifolium 'Maddison Grace' HCC/AOC – 2012 Bill Murdoch Runner Up & OSNSW Species of the year







#### Fertiliser's Used

- Amino Gro Organic based fertiliser, similar to Powerfeed
- EX7 by Flow Feed Medium level Nitrogen, for growth between November and March
- GF9 by Flow Feed High Potassium, for flowering between April and October
- Plantation Starter Tonic and root stimulant
- Worm Juice When available

#### **Insecticides**

- Baythroid by Bayer –
   Contact kill
- Confidor for serious infestations
- Eco-Oil When we are feeling a little green

#### fungicides

- Mancozeb General, Semisystemic
- Fung-a-rid for dampening off and psudo rot

## Housing and Coverings

Tunnel House = 30% Black Shade cloth and barbed wire hanging spaces

Main Growing Area = 70% Green stretched and aged Shade cloth, so most likely 55-60%

Flowering House = Solar weave roof and curtains on two sides and 50% green shade cloth on the front

Seedling house = 70% green shade cloth with 1/3 covered with solar weave for recently de-flasked seedlings and those that prefer it a little dryer











D. Bellambi 'Genesis'

D. Cheryl's Glory 'Kay'



# Dendrobium. Bergen







D. Memoria Brian Gerhard

D. Don't Forget 'I Love You'





