



March 1999

*The
South
Coast
Orchid
Club
Inc.
Gazette*

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THE NEXT MEETING of The South Coast Orchid Club will be held at 8pm on March 9th 1999 at the Calvary Lutheran Church, Windsong Crt. Morphett Vale.

THE GUEST SPEAKER will be Ron Parish, a long time Member of South Coast. His topic will be Paphiopedilums.

MEMBERS wishing to show plants are reminded that they need to be benched by 7-45, with your name beneath the pot. All Members can show plants.

WILLING HELPERS to set-up the chairs and trestles please be at the Hall by 7pm.

THE DAYTIME GROUP will meet at 2pm Thursday 11th March 1999 at the South Brighton Community Hall, Dover Square Reserve, Broadway, South Brighton. The Guest Speaker will be another Member of our Club, Don Biebrick. His subject will also be Paphiopedilums (Slipper Orchids). All welcome.

WAGGA WAGGA

If you are interested in going to Wagga for a Conference & Show from the 30th September - 4th October please ring Lesley Fenton on 83327319.

TASMANIA

What about a trip to Tiger country for the 15th Australian Orchid Conference in October 2000? Lesley would like to hear from you too.

DAYTIME GROUP

On a hot, sticky day about 24 brave souls ventured out to our February Meeting. Lesley welcomed all, especially our visitors, Vi Cheel and Richard Fishlock. Then it was over to Richard who gave a most interesting and informative talk on basic culture and tips on growing Cymbidiums (See Below) and also on Virus.

At the close Richard chose his 3 best orchids benched, 1st Ctna. Lavender Maid (registered 1995) 2nd Otaara Krull Smith (registered 1985) and 3rd Blc. Toshie Aoki 'Robin' (registered 1980). All from the Edwards Household. Members chose 1st. Toshie Aoki, 2nd. Lavender Maid and 3rd Lc. Malibu (registered 1934) grown by Mina and Gerald Voskamp. Krull Smith and Toshie Aoki both grow in a heated glasshouse whilst Lavender Maid grows under shadecloth. We had tried to grow the latter in the glasshouse but she wasn't a 'happy chappy' but since being outside has flowered each year. This is probably due to *C. walkeriana* which is one of the parents.

The meeting concluded with the usual drink and a chat.

HOW DO YOUR CYMBIDIUMS GROW? from notes supplied by Richard Fishlock.



Important factors for success include **temperature, humidity, moisture, light intensity, nutrients, compost** and other cultural aspects.

Generally we are lucky in South Australia, to have such a climate that suits cymbidium orchids. There are certain provisos with this statement.

SHELTER

It is a good idea during extreme conditions of heat or cold to give some shelter, either a shadehouse with shadecloth 50% or 70% or put plants under a tree.

In our summer we need to protect cymbidiums from the sever heat of the day. Very dry conditions during summer, needs to be overcome by watering or misting of the plants.

Cymbidiums do not like frost, so where heavy frosts are experienced some covering is essential during winter.

Shade house: If you can build a shade house you need to keep it away from buildings or tall trees. If possible, place your plants on benches 20cm high off the ground to help with air circulation and to keep snails, slugs etc, off the plants.

HUMIDITY

During summer it is good if you can have sufficient moisture in your environment to provide medium humidity to help plant growth. Placing wood chips or growing green vegetation (baby tears), on the floor of your shade house will help.

AIR MOVEMENT

This is very important so don't keep your pots touching each other. Place your shade house to get the most of the breeze, particularly at night.

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LIGHT INTENSITY

Cyms will flower better if given plenty of light, low levels of light is one cause for not flowering. I even put some plants in full sun from May - August.

WATER

Rain water is the best if you have it, because during the summer months a lot of salt is present in our mains water.

Don't over water. Watering frequency varies, if it is hot weather you need to water perhaps every day.

Don't let the pots dry right out. Let the water run through the pot, do it in the morning if you can.

Another important trick is to mist the plants at sundown during December to March to cool them down.

This initiates flower spikes

FERTILISER

During the growing season of spring and summer, various *high nitrogen fertilisers can be used.

Then from late summer to autumn use a **low nitrogen fertiliser.

If you follow these tips you should have good results.

* Nitrosol, Fish Emulsion, Aquasol, Gro-Lush 18:18:18.

** Gro-Lush Blossum Booster or similar.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Subscriptions for 1999 are now due. If You haven't renewed your Membership this is the last Gazette you will receive.

Cheques may be sent to the Treasurer, Box 314, Oaklands Park 5046 or paid at a Meeting.

Junior \$10

Single \$20 concession \$18

Joint \$25 concession \$22.50

ARTICLES

I'm sure most of you appreciate how difficult it is to come up with articles for this Gazette. Lately I've been fortunate to receive, courtesy of John and Pam Beasley, 2 articles from The Honolulu Advertiser. My husband E-mailed this paper to request permission to reprint and we received a favourable reply. The message went on to extent Best Wishes to S.C.O.C.

So if you have anything that you think might be interesting to other Members please get it to me. It will be well received.

Thank You in anticipation.

Ed. Helen

JUDGING CYMBIDIUMS

At the October meeting of the A.O.C. it was agreed that the recommendation of the AOC Judging and Awards Standing Committee be adopted. To this end :-

'the flowers are to be measured horizontally across the visible limits of the flower. The majority of the flowers should measure 55 mm or less for the Miniature class, between 55mm and 90mm for the Intermediate class and greater than 90mm for the Standard class. They should be well grown for their type.'

S.C.O.C. will impliment these changes from February 1999 for Meetings and Shows.

The main points are:-

1. The flowers are to be measured across the widest part horizontally.
2. The measurement will be the only factor to determine whether the flower is Miniature, Intermediate or Standard.
3. Plants must be well grown for their type. Miniature and Intermediate will still be judged on the whole plant.

The names for Cattleya classes will also change to be in line with other Clubs.

NEW MEMBER

We welcome back to the Club Bertie Bower from Murray Bridge. Good Orchid Growing Bertie.

Cattleya walkeriana by Don Higgs

Is *Cattleya walkeriana* difficult to grow and flower? It would appear so if one looks at its history, however, with the knowledge of the natural habitat in which it grows then perhaps one should be able to grow it more successfully.

C. walkeriana was discovered in the Minas Gerais region of Brazil by George Gardiner in 1839 or 1840 and named after his good friend Edward Walker. It took over 100 years, till 1947, before it was flowered in cultivation by a gentleman named Rucker. Now it is recognised that *C. walkeriana* grows best utilising slab culture techniques most usually tree fern or cork with plenty of air movement and a high light level. It also needs protection from our winter rains, especially in the cooler areas. In nature it grows high up in rough barked trees on the plains where it is exposed to the warm winds in summer, or on granite cliffs often exposed to full sun. Thus it is both epiphytic and lithophytic. In some parts of its habitat the winter temperature drops to near freezing but *C. walkeriana* is



protected from frosts by growing in places where the cold air drains quickly away.

The club shaped pseudobulbs are well spaced on a stout rhizome bearing a single leathery leaf although occasionally it may have two. The flower stems usually rise from the base of the latest pseudobulbs but sometimes from the apex, as is the case with most other *Cattleyas*, and bear up to 3 flowers 8.5cm across in autumn or spring. The colour of the flowers varies from pale lilac pink to bright rosy purple petals and sepals with a darker and veined three lobed lip and a white or pale yellow disc striated purple. There is also an alba (white) form of *Cattleya walkeriana*.

The compact growth habit of *C. walkeriana* is perhaps its most sought after characteristic in hybridization. In this role it may be used to increase the flower size while reducing or maintaining the plant size, an example being Slc. Mahlo Jack 'Tabatha Wilson' (*C. walkeriana* x Sl. Orpetti). There is evidence that it can also be used to reduce both the flower size and plant size. Much depends, of course, on the characteristics of the other parent for the final outcome.

Thus if a care is taken with the conditions under which *C. walkeriana* is grown very satisfying results will ensue as the flowers are very attractive and may be produced twice a year (yes, autumn and spring).

TROPHY WINNERS for 1999

Steven Gambell Trophy
Australian Native Terrestrials
L. & R. Moore Trophy
Australian Native Epiphytes
Glenn Forest Trophy
Paphiopedilum species
John Leeder Trophy
Odontoglossum Alliance
A.O.C. Trophy
State Bank Trophy
Most points at Shows

Malcolm Tiggeman
B. Fisher
Ron & Irene Parish
Ron & Irene Parish
Helmut & Ursula Herrmann
Helmut & Ursula Herrmann



AGGREGATE POINT WINNERS

OPEN DIVISION

Malcolm Tiggeman	Australian Native Epiphyte Species Australian Native Terrestrial Species Standard Cymbidium
Rosalie Moore Ray & Trix Anderson	Zygopetalum Alliance Nov. Cluster Cattleya (tie) Other Laeliinae Vandaceous
Helmuth Gerber	Intermediate Cymbidium Mini. Cymbidium
Beryl & Richard Wilson	Standard Cattleya Novelty Cattleya
Peter & Geraldine Flavel	Aust. Native Epi. Hybrid Cocktail Cattleya Nov. Cluster Cattleya (tie) Std. Paphiopedilum
Don Biebrick Moss & Rosemary Bray Charlie & Helen Edwards	Australian Native Terrestrial Hybrid Phalaenopsis (tie) Cluster Cattleya Dendrobium Phalaenopsis (tie)
Tony DeItonno Ron & Irene Parish	Nov. Cluster Cattleya (tie) Nov. Paphiopedilum Species Paphiopedilum Oncidium/Odont. Alliance Species

FIRST DIVISION

Don & Jane Higgs	Australian Native Terrestrial Species Australian Native Terrestrial Hybrid Species
Ian & Denise Attenborough Bill Fisher	Australian Native Epiphyte Species Australian Native Epiphyte Hybrid Zygopetalum Alliance
Lesley Gunn	Nov. Cluster Cattleya Cocktail Cattleya
Helmut & Ursula Herrmann	Std. Cattleya Std. Paphiopedilum Nov. Paphiopedilum Species Paphiopedilum Oncidium/Odontoglossum Alliance

SECOND DIVISION

Peter & Lesley Fenton John & Pam Beasley	Australian Native Terrestrial Species Oncidium/Odontoglossum Alliance Vandaceous
Silvester Ng	Standard Cymbidium Intermediate Cymbidium Miniature Cymbidium

Murray Baulderstone
 Norm Woodend
 David & Kay Cammack
 Gerald & Mina Voskamp

Zygopetalum
 Standard Cymbidium
 Australian Native Epiphyte Hybrid
 Australian Native Epiphyte Species
 Standard Cattleya
 Novelty Cluster Cattleya
 Other Laeliinae
 Standard Paphiopedilum
 Miscellaneous Hybrid
 Species
 Odontoglossum/ Oncidium Alliance
 Phalaenopsis

CONGRATULATIONS.

FEBRUARY MONTHLY FLORAL COMPETITION RESULTS

FLOWER OF THE DIVISION AND OF THE NIGHT:
Encyclia cochleata grown by Tony DeLonno

OPEN DIVISION

Judge: J. Gay
 B. Bower
 G. Brooks

Aust. Nat. Epi. Species	<i>Den. prenticei</i>	M. Tiggeman	3
Inter. Cymbidium	Kauilani 'Summer Dream'	H. Gerber	3
Std. Cattleya	Blc. Toshie Aoki 'Robin'	C. & H. Edwards	3
	C. Princess Bells x C.(Tia x Tiffen Bells)	R. & B. Wilson	2
Nov. Cattleya	C.(Penny Kuroda x Little Dipper)	R. & B. Anderson	3
Nov. Cluster Cattleya	C. Valentine Day	T. DeLonno	3
Cocktail Cattleya	Slc. Wendy's Redstone 'Carmela'	R. & B. Wilson	3
Other Laeliinae	Ctna. Lavender Maid	C. & H. Edwards	3
	Otaara Krull Smith	C. & H. Edwards	2
Nov. Paphiopedilum	Paph. Ardrossan	H. & U. Herrmann	3
	Paph. <i>praestans</i> x <i>primulinum</i>	H. & U. Herrmann	2
	Paph. Fowlerianum x <i>papuanum</i>	H. & U. Herrmann	1
Species Paphiopedilum	<i>Paph. parishii</i>	H. & U. Herrmann	3
Onc./Odont Alliance	Hwra. Mary Eliza	P. & G. Flavel	3
	Onc. Sharry Baby 'Sweet Fragrance'	M. Tiggeman	2
Vandaceous	V. Yuet Yeg Lim	R. & B. Anderson	3
	Aranda North Alsoff	R. & B. Anderson	2

Zygopetalum	Z. Helen Ku 'Hong Kong'	P. & G. Flavel	3
	Z. Kiwi 'Sequin' x Titanic 'Bayswater'	P. & G. Flavel	2
Miscellaneous	V. Doristy White x Phal. Dorcoment	H. & U. Herrmann	3
Species	<i>Enc. cochleata</i>	T. DeIonno	3

FIRST DIVISION

Judges:
H. Edwards
R. Moore
D. Higgs

Std. Cattleya	C. Hawaiian Wedding Song	D. & I. Attenborough	3
	Lc. Malibu	G. & M. Voskamp	2
Nov. Cluster Cattleya	C. Valentine Day	M. Baulderstone	3
Nov. Cattleya	Blc. Makaha Gold x C. Chocolate Drop	J. & B. Gay	3
	Unknown	W. & R. Clark	2
Other Laeliinae	Epi. Anderson's Special	H. & B. Viney	3
Odont/Onc. Alliance	McLna . Pagan Love Song	G. & M. Voskamp	3
Zygopetalum	Z. Helen-Ku	J. & B. Gay	3
Miscellaneous	Angcm. Longiscott	J. & B. Gay	3
	Enc. Bees Knees	J. & B. Gay	2
	Masd. Swallow	G. & M. Voskamp	1

FLOWER OF THE DIVISION:

C. Hawaiian Wedding Song grown by Denise & Ian Attenborough

SECOND DIVISION

Judges:
Rosalie Moore
Helen Edwards
Don Higgs

Nov. Cattleya	C. Summer Stars	N. Gitsham	3
Other Laeliinae	Epi. Boundii	R. Smith	3
	Epi. Boundii	R. Smith	2
	Epi. Boundii	M. Smith	1
Species	<i>Onc. flexuosum</i>	J. Dudley	3

FLOWER OF THE DIVISION:

C. Summer Stars grown by Norm Gitsham