



*December
2000*

The South
Coast
Orchid
Club
Inc.
Gazette

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THE NEXT MEETING of the South Coast Orchid Club will be held at 8 pm on December 12 2000 at the Calvary Lutheran Church Windsong Court Morphett Vale.

THE GUEST SPEAKER : Syd Monkhouse who will talk on a recent Orchid Conference in Malaysia .

DAYTIME GROUP will meet at 2.00 pm. Thursday 14 December 2000 at the South Brighton Community Hall, Dover Square , Broadway, South Brighton.

THE GUEST SPEAKER: Vic Goode and his topic will be Masdevalias

THANKYOU to our Moss Bray for last months raffle plants.

THE DECEMBER MEETING: Sausage Sizzle at 6.30 pm (payment by (gold) donation), followed by our monster raffle. Please let Murray know if you are attending the "sizzle".
Please remember to donate a parcel for the raffle and bring a plate of supper for later.

Have an opinion or something to say
contact the Editor

Ron Parish

Ph 08 8298 4118

E-mail vcs@ihug.com.au

Interesting Internet Addresses

Please tell me any you have so that we can include them here for others to benefit from

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| <p>Australasian Native Orchid Society http://www.ozemail.com.au/~graemebr/</p> <p>The Orchid Weblopedia http://conbio.bio.uci.edu/orchid/</p> <p>Orchids.Net - The Site for Orchids http://www.orchids.net/</p> <p>The Orchid Garden http://fly.hiwaay.net/~rjmartin/Orchids.html</p> <p>BOTANA, the Orchids ReSource homepage http://www.botana.com/tors.html</p> <p>Orchid, an Encarta Encyclopedia Article Titled Orchid http://encarta.msn.com/find/Concise.asp?ti=040DB000</p> <p>Asian Species Orchids from Vietnam http://www.vietnamonline.com/orchids/</p> <p>Orchids Australia http://www.infoweb.com.au/orchids/</p> <p>Brazilian Orchids - Welcome http://delfina.simplenet.com/page2.htm</p> | <p>Orchids species of Indonesia, including Paphiopedilum, Phalaenopsis and Dendrobium http://www.geocities.com/RainForest/Vines/9686/</p> <p>Australasian Epiphytic and Lithophytic Orchids http://www-personal.une.edu.au/~mgray2/epiphyte.htm</p> <p>Orchid Books from the AOS http://www.orchidweb.org/bookstore/</p> <p>Software, magazines, books http://reseau.chebucto.ns.ca/Recreation/OrchidSNS/wbooks.html</p> <p>Royal Horticultural Society Orchid Section— Supplied by Suzanne Willcox Http://www.rhs.org.uk/science/plant groups/mmorchids1.asp</p> <p>http://www.globalserve.net/~cmd/orchid-page/orchidframes.html</p> <p>http://directory.netscape.com/Science/Biology/Taxonomy/Taxonomy_Map/Plantae/Magnoliophyta/Liliopsida/Orchidaceae</p> |
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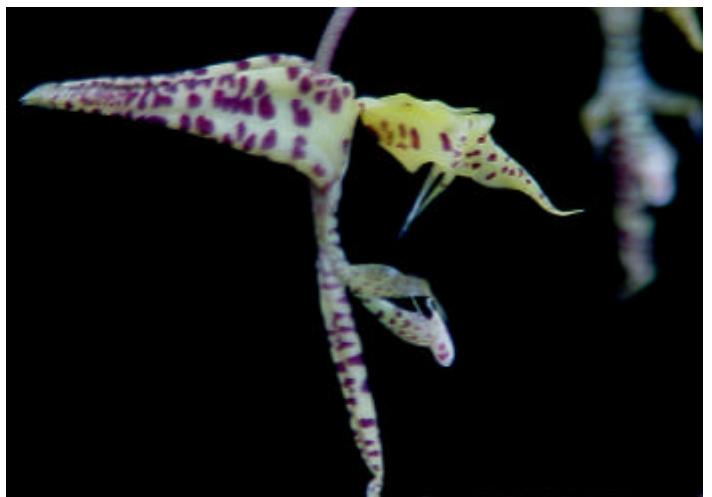
Species Gongora nigropunctata

Gongoras home is in the tropical areas of South America.

There are many species and not all of them are in cultivation They are related to Stanhopea's in that they have big wide papery leaves and the flowers hang down over the sides of their container. They are not necessarily warm growers but seem to like an intermediate condition. I grow mine hanging about a meter off the ground and under the Cattleyas

As they prefer more shade. They also seem to like their pot sitting inside a slightly larger one This plant flowered for the 3rd time for me this year eventually having 9 spikes—not all out at the same time.

The spray of flowers looks like a swarm of wasps rising and also has a very strong perfume.



Reminder

The first meeting for 2001 will be on Tuesday 13 February and is our A.G.M.
Please attend

I am very pleased to include a chronological article by Michael Cunningham on Shade Cloth and his new shade house. I think members will appreciate..

Thank you very much Michael

My new shade cloth

21 Dec 98 Due to neglect my shade house was useless. My shade cloth was possibly 10 years old and yes, my Cyms. were suffering. So Christmas 98 I decided to replace all my shade cloth (house size 20ft x 13ft x 6ft). I used beige 70% on the roof & green 70% for the sides.

Now I sit back & wait

14 Jan 99 2 weeks later the temperature was between 36 & 42 degrees for approximately 3 weeks. Thank heavens I changed the shade cloth.

20 Feb. 99 Noticed new growth on the Cyms. They needed dividing and repotting badly but I will wait till the cooler weather around May/June. My baby tears are growing crazy, before they were nearly dead.

23 Feb. 99 When I replaced my shade cloth I thought THAT I HAD MADE IT DOG PROOF – Not So!! , Holly my Jack Russell & Paddy my Australian terrier x Maltese found a spot and dug and dug until they were in. They ran amok, destroyed most of the Baby Tears, swam in the fishpond and generally had fun. When I found them they were saturated and covered in mud. I didn't get angry as they looked so cute and innocent and it was very hot.

Now the base of my shade cloth is lined with house bricks. That should stop them...

27 Feb 99 Some plants I repotted in 1995 and were growing poorly are now showing good signs of improvement.

22 May 99 Have not looked at my Cyms since the end of Feb. We just had a few days of good rain, so I thought I might check them out. To my surprise they are looking really good, much better than I expected. Funnily enough my Dendrobiums have not changed. Looking good as usual, the Baby Tears have finally reclaimed the floor.

1 June 99 Started repotting and dividing all my Cyms which needed doing (which is most of them) they have new growths and roots and look promising (some might even survive). Some plants I had given up on are now picking up. When I repotted my Cyms I used bark (thumb size). I also placed heaps of chicken fertilizer pellets (I use Easy-grow). Looks the same and stinks as much. My wife thought we had a problem with the tomcats.

Knowing winter was upon us I knew the rains would wash the pellets through the mix. I also used crushed eggshells on top of the mix. (I had read about this in a previous Gazette)

14 Jul 99 We had very nice rains so far this winter and the Cym bulbs are growing and swelling nicely. I'm getting excited and feeling pleased with my orchids again.

3 Sept. 99 I am now back to my regular fertilizer program (every 2 weeks). New growths look good. Plants not very big yet but remember I only grow miniature and intermediates.

4 Sept 99 "And the rains came"
The heavens opened up – 22mm at Christies Downs in 24 hours

5 Sept 99 More Rain

7 Sept 99 I can see the difference- bulbs swelling and nice strong growths.

11 Oct 99 After 2 successive weekends of good rain (who needs rain on a weekend) my plants are looking better. I expected good size plants this year but realize I will have to wait a bit longer

Cont.

5 Jan 2000 The best thing I did was to replace the shade cloth. The beige does not seem to be a problem yet. There appears to be a higher light intensity and it is fairly glary in the middle of summer. It definitely lets in more light all year round.

27 Mar 2000 At last, green growth. Not too green though. Just right (I HAD BEEN GETTING USED TO YELLOW). I found 3 spikes today, not to worry my orchids never showed spikes until late. Lots of new growth too. If I have to forsake spikes for stronger new growth, so be it: I will be laughing next year. Believe it or not I purchased a mericlone of Mimi Lucifer back in 1986 it grew terribly, always rotting bulbs and always looked in poor condition and never flowered. But since I changed the shade cloth it has grown in leaps and bounds. If it flowers this year all the \$ time & effort will be worthwhile.

1 May 2000 Surprises!! Lots more spikes. I am really excited as I previously stated my Cyms don't show spikes early. The 70% shade cloth combination obviously works.

11 Jun 2000 It's been 1-½ years (second season) since I changed my shade cloth and repotted. and fertilizing them correctly. Maybe they need another year to really pick up.

7 Jul 2000 Exceptionally good rains and my plants are looking 100% compared to Christmas 1998. I am also surprised at the amount of plants throwing 2 spikes per bulb. I have never had this before. A couple of disappointments, some plants I thought would flower – didn't, never mind. My favorite plant Peepers 'Santa Barbara' has 2 spikes on a very small division. No matter what I do to it or how small it is it does always flower. I have just realized that on previous seasons my plants always dropped leaves (beginning summer and end autumn) so far this year no leaves have dropped. Something must be working. In conclusion the best thing I did was to use beige on the roof and green on the sides.

So watch out Division 1 people in 2001 Cunningham's back.....!!

Also attached to this Gazette is an article on Paphiopedilums submitted by Helen Edwards, and written by Jim McCubbin, Paphiopedilum grower & hybridiser from Brisbane which I am sure members will find of interest, especially those who receive the Gazette by E-mail as the colour pics are great.

Ron

We are very pleased to reproduce an extract from a letter received from THE PETER NELSON LEUKAEMIA RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP FUND INC.

Orchid Club of South Coast
C/- Mr. G R Shevlin
22 Australian Avenue
CLOVELLY PARK SA 5042

Dear Friends

Re Donation to the Peter Nelson Leukaemia Research Fund

I would like you to know how much I appreciated your donation of \$50.00 to the Leukaemia Research Fund in memory of the late Mrs. Pam Beasley. Our official receipt is enclosed.

Your kindness and thought for others and generous gift must hasten the day when the answers will be found to help us conquer this terrible disease.

It was the death of my husband in 1977 that motivated me to establish with the help of Rotary Clubs in South Australia, the Peter Nelson Leukaemia Research Fellowship. This facility is now fully set up and operational here in Adelaide, and is contributing its share of the enormous research and experimentation effort that is taking place around the world.

Yours sincerely

MARJORIE NELSON (MRS)

We are indebted to the Cymbidium Society for allowing us to reproduce the following very interesting article on –

TYPHLODROMUS

predatory mite

Biocontrol organism

Typhlodromus occidentalis

The predatory mite typhlodromus attacks spider mite, including twospotted mite. Typhlodromus is well adapted to hot and dry conditions, and is resistant to or tolerant of many organophosphate insecticides. Adults are similar size to adult twospotted mites. Typhlodromus are pear-shaped with no spots or markings, and are usually off-white, but their colour may vary depending on the type of prey. Immature stages are mostly pale and translucent.

Typhlodromus eggs are larger than the eggs of spider mites and oval in shape, whereas spider mite eggs are spherical. Adult typhlodromus consume 5- 15 spider mites or eggs per day, and lay approximately 50 eggs at the rate of 2-3 per day.

Typhlodromus can complete a generation in 7-8 days under optimal conditions, whereas spider mites will take 14-17 days. Optimum temperatures for development are 27- 32°C, but temperatures over 40° are tolerated. Typhlodromus also tolerate very low temperatures, but become less active and may enter a diapausing or hibernating stage. This stage sometimes allows typhlodromus mites to remain established in the release area for many years.

Target pests

Twospotted mite (*Tetranychus urticae*)

Web-spinning spider mites (*Tetranychus* spp.)

Twospotted mite, also known as red spider mite, attack over 200 species of plants. Its extensive host range, short term generation time, continuous reproduction, and resistance to many miticides often makes long-term control by use of conventional spraying a frustrating experience.

Adult mites are very small, yellowish green and have two dark spots on the back. Males are slightly smaller and slimmer than females. Mites reproduce by laying whitish, spherical eggs amongst webbing on the leaf. Young mites called nymphs resemble the adult and pass through three growth stages reaching adulthood. In autumn, with decreasing day length and cooler temperatures, adult females normally change to a light red colour and hibernate in cracks and crevices, In indoor situations with warm environments, mites may remain active all year round. Twospotted mites are found on all accessible plant parts, but mainly on mature leaves. In severe infestations, twospotted mites congregate on the growing tips. Usually mites prefer the lower leaf surface to feed and breed on.

Pest mites damage plants by puncturing the cells of leaves with their sucking mouthparts. Mites then suck up plant fluids, causing white speckling on the leaves. In severe cases the leaves are fully blanched, or turn brown and dry out, and leaves become covered in fine spider-like webbing.

Suitable crop/environments

Outdoor vegetable crops are also suitable, as are indoor or greenhouse crops, if temperatures are high and humidity is low. The predatory mite *Phytoseiulus persimilis* is generally more suitable, for indoor situations and vegetable or strawberry crops in moderate temperatures and higher humidity.

Before release

The first introduction of typhlodromus should be made at the first sign of spider mite activity.

If the levels of spider mite are already high, and no predators are present, a selective miticide may be required to lower the population before introduction.

This will vary depending on the type of crop. Do not use residual pesticides 2 weeks before, or after releasing typhlodromus.

Continued

At release

Immediate release of predators is extremely important. Typhlodromus are delivered on bean leaves. Approximately 100 predators in active and egg stages will be present on each trifoliate (three leaves joined together). Some pest mite will also be present as a food source. Bean leaves should be placed near mite-affected areas. Outdoor, release of typhlodromus can be made between November and March, depending on the presence of spider mites. In indoor situations, with supplementary heating, typhlodromus will stay active all year and can be released at any time.

An initial release is recommended early in the season, especially in areas where there has been a history of spider mite activity. The aim is to establish predators as soon as possible. Typhlodromus establish more readily when there is a good supply of pest mites as a food source. Therefore, a second release is recommended approximately 4 weeks after the first to ensure good establishment. Predatory mites are fairly mobile and will move on once they have 'cleaned up' the area in which they have been placed. Where predators establish readily and pest mite populations are low, good control can be achieved quickly within 6 to 8 weeks. Some situations may require multiple releases over two or more seasons to achieve long-term control. Where toxic chemicals are used to control other pests early in the season, annual release may be necessary.

Ornamentals/Greenhouse crops release rates: - 10 per m² released evenly throughout the crop, plus an additional 20-30 predators per infected plant. In most indoor situations, phytoseiulus persimilis is the preferred predatory mite. However, if conditions are hot and dry or organophosphates chemicals are used, typhlodromus may be more suitable.

Chemical use:- Typhlodromus tolerate many organophosphate chemicals and are resistant to azinphos-methyl. Miticides such as Apollo, Omite, Unimite, Torque and Pyranica are relatively safe to use, especially at IPM rates. Most fungicides and nutrient sprays are safe, but Benlate reduces egg production in typhlodromus. Carbaryl and some other carbamate insecticides are toxic. Pyrethroid chemicals, such as Mavrik or Klartan, are extremely toxic to typhlodromus. Re-release will definitely be required where these chemicals are used.

Other natural enemies of spider mites: - Ladybirds Stethorus spp.

Second Division

Flower of the Division

Sarco. hartmannii grown by S. Wilcox

This plant had 5 growths which nicely filled the pot. There were 5 spikes 18—22 cms long each carrying from 12—17, 2.5cms flowers attractively displayed along the stem. The flowers were a very clean and fresh pristine white with delicate burgundy striping in the throat.

| | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|---|
| Aust.Nat. Epiphyte Species | <i>Sarco. hartmannii</i> | S. Willcox | 3 |
| | <i>Sarco. hartmannii</i> | M. Smith | 2 |
| Aust.Nat. Epiphyte Hybrid | <i>Sarco. Heidi</i> | M. Young | 3 |
| Cymbidium < 60mm | <i>Cym. Pee Wee</i> | N. Gitsham | 3 |
| Laeliinae Std >100mm | <i>Blc. Sylvia Fry 'Wallacia'</i> | S. Willcox | 3 |
| Laeliinae Non Std Other | <i>C. Louise Georgiana</i> | D. Camack | 3 |
| Phalaenopsis | * <i>Phal. (Hermosa x Givre)</i> | D. Camack | 3 |
| Other Species | <i>Cym. lowianum</i> | N. Gitsham | 3 |

First Division

Flower of the Division and Flower of the night ***Den. (Adele Fortescue x Merlinflake) grown by W. & R. Clark***

This was an extremely well grown and presented plant with over 40 flowers measuring 75mm which were pale lemon/white with a red/brown 'spot' in the throat surrounded by a darker yellow margin. The plant, which was in a 140 mm pot, consisted of 12 canes about 450mm long but the flowers which were in bunches of 2—4 flowers grew on 4 canes only. The flowering canes were leafless and the non flowering canes had leaves and represent new growth which hopefully will flower next year.

This was a most attractive specimen which gave the impression that there were more canes carrying flowers than actually did carry flowers.



Flower of the night
Den. (Adele Fortescue x Merlinflake)
grown by W. & R. Clarke

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Aust. Nat. Epi Species | <i>Cym. canaliculatum</i> <i>Sarco. hartmannii</i> | G. & M. Voskamp W. & R. Clark | 3 2 |
| Aust. Nat. Epi Hybrid | <i>Sarco. falcatus x peri hillii</i> <i>Sarco. Fitzhart</i> <i>Sarco. Cherie</i> | N. Woodend W. & R. Clark W. & R. Clark | 3 2 1 |
| Cymbidium < 60mm. | <i>Cym. Pee Wee</i> <i>Cym. Pee Wee</i> <i>Cym. Pharlap</i> | N. Woodend W. & R. Clark S. Ng | 3 2 1 |
| Laeliinae Std > 100mm | <i>Blc. Moroniae</i> | G. & M. Voskamp | 3 |
| Laeliinae Std < 100mm | <i>Slc. Bright Angel 'Lea'</i> | G. & M. Voskamp | 3 |
| Laeliinae Non Std Cluster | <i>Lc. Trick or Treat</i> <i>C. Valentine Day</i> | M. Baulderstone M. Baulderstone | 3 2 |
| Laeliinae Non Std Other | <i>C. Unknown</i> | W. & R. Clark | 3 |
| Dendrobium (Not Aust. Nat.) | <i>Den. (Adele Fortescue x (Snowflakex Merlin))</i> = <i>Den (Adele Fortescue x Merlinflake)</i> | W. & R. Clark | 3 |
| Phalaenopsis | <i>Phal. (Doral x Fargo)</i> | G. & M. Voskamp | 3 |
| Species Paphiopedilum | <i>Paph. hirsutissimum</i> | L. Gunn | 3 |
| Zygopetalum Alliance | <i>Z. Pinaroo</i> | M. Baulderstone | 3 |
| Other Species | <i>Cym. lowianum</i> | W. & R. Clarke | 3 |

Open Division Flower of the Division

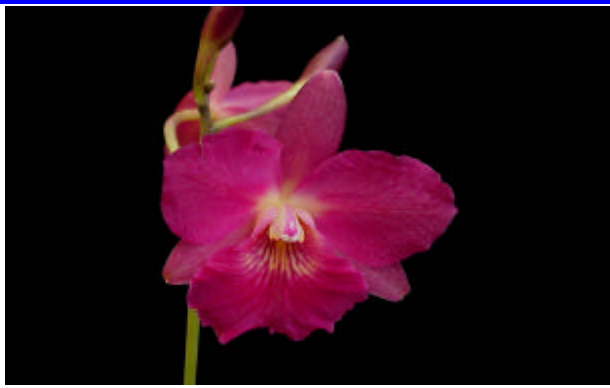
Cym. Cricket 'How's That' grown by H. & E. Van Leuveren

An excellent flowering of this primary hybrid (Cym. devonianum x madidum) with 22 pendulous racemes carrying an average of 37 flowers each. The flowers were mustard brown in colour with a dark red lip and measured 15 x 30mm. It was a large plant grown in a 10" pot.

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|---|
| Aust. Nat. Epi Species | <i>Cym. canaliculatum</i> | D. Biebrick | 3 |
| | <i>Cym. canaliculatum</i> | P. & G. Flavel | 2 |
| | <i>Den. prenticei</i> | M. Tiggeman | 1 |
| Aust. Nat. Epi. Hybrid | <i>Sarc. hartmannii</i> x Heidi | M. Tiggeman | 3 |
| | <i>Sarc. Cherie Snow</i> | M. Tiggeman | 2 |
| Aust. Nat. Terrestrial Hybrid | <i>Diuris sulphurea</i> x <i>brevifolia</i> | D. Biebrick | 3 |
| Cymbidium > 90 mm | <i>Cym. Ruby Anniversary</i> 'Pink Surprise' | M. Tiggeman | 3 |
| | <i>Cym. Tracy Reddaway</i> 'Marie' | M. Tiggeman | 2 |
| Cymbidium 60—90 mm | <i>Cym. Queen of Hearts</i> 'Diana' | H. Gerber | 3 |
| | <i>Cym. (Camas Meadows</i> x <i>devonianum)</i> | H. Gerber | 2 |
| | <i>Cym. Ten Pin</i> 'The Strand' | M. Tiggeman | 1 |
| Cymbidium < 60mm | <i>Cym. Cricket</i> 'How's That' | H. & E. Van Leuveren | 3 |
| | <i>Cym. Sweet devon</i> '1103' | K. Northcote | 2 |
| | <i>Cym. Mad Magic</i> 'Amber' | H. Gerber | 1 |
| Laeliinae Std. >100mm | <i>C. Princess Bells</i> x (Tia x Tiffen Bells) | R. Wilson | 3 |
| | <i>Blc. Verdant Venture</i> 'Jax' | K. Northcote | 2 |
| | <i>C. Lyn Spencer</i> 'Pearl' | K. Northcote | 1 |
| Laeliinae Non Std. Cluster | <i>C. Hallie Rogers</i> | R. Wilson | 3 |
| | <i>C. Orchidglades Palette</i> | R. & I. Parish | 2 |
| Laeliinae Other Hybrid | <i>Ctna. Jamaica Red</i> | T. De Ionno | 3 |
| | <i>Ctna. Jamaica Red</i> 'Splash' | D. & J. Higgs | 2 |
| | <i>Bpl Freya</i> | P. & G. Flavel | 1 |
| Phalaenopsis` | <i>Phal. Gabriella</i> x <i>Dtps. Modern Beauty</i> | T. Garrard | 3 |
| | <i>Phal. Gabriella</i> x <i>Dtps. Modern Beauty</i> 'Sunny Dale | T. Garrard | 2 |
| | <i>Phal. Brother Lawrenci</i> 'G. B. O.' | T. Garrard | 1 |
| Novelty Paphiopedilum | <i>Paph. Meon</i> | R. & I. Parish | 3 |
| Species Paphiopedilum | <i>Paph. concolor</i> | R. & I. Parish | 3 |
| | <i>Paph. tonsum</i> | R. & I. Parish | 2 |
| | <i>Paph. argus</i> | R. & I. Parish | 1 |
| Oncidium/Odontoglossum Alliance | <i>Alexanderara</i> | H. & E. Van Leuveren | 3 |
| | <i>Colm. Wildcat</i> | T. De Ionno | 2 |
| Zygopetalum Alliance | <i>Zcx. Kiwi</i> | P. & G. Flavel | 3 |
| | <i>Z. Titanic</i> 'Monarch' | P. & G. Flavel | 2 |
| | <i>Z. Dynamo</i> 'Hot Shot'. | B. Fisher | 1 |
| Other Species | <i>C. walkeriana</i> var. <i>alba</i> | R. & I. Parish | 3 |
| | <i>C. gaskelliana</i> | R. & B. Wilson | 2 |
| | <i>Max. sanderiana</i> | R. & I. Parish | 1 |
| Best Seedling | <i>Sarco. Cherie Snow</i> | M. Tiggeman | |

NOVEMBER FLORAL COMPETITION RESULTS

The benching this month made an eye catching display when viewed from the front of the auditorium. The continuing high quality of the benched plants is very impressive and congratulations should go to our growers for the effort they put into displaying their plants every month. There was a notable increase in the number of Cattleyas displayed this month. There were also quite a few Cyms, in part possibly due to the relatively new hybrids utilising the heat loving Australian native species in the breeding.



Ctna. Jamaica Red

From The Greenhouse

As the year winds down as far as orchids go, I always have very mixed feelings; I almost feel a sense of deprivation with no more shows until next Autumn and no more orchids to groom, but on the other hand, the pressure is off for this season and we have a bit of time to start preparing our orchids for the next year's flowering. It is also a good time to clean up your orchid house and rearrange your orchids after repotting and dividing. The repotting should really be done before the hot weather really sets in.

At the meetings, lots of people are forgetting to put their name in the box when they bench plants—the idea is to put a piece of paper with your name on it in the box of your division. When you bench one or more plants. (only one name regardless of the number of plants) One name is drawn from each box and the three winners each receive 5 extra raffle tickets—five more chances to win!!

You would have read in the last gazette the results of the Interclub Competition Day—it really was a very close contest with a surprising number of orchids benched considering the time of the year. Lots of very favourable comments were received about the day from the other clubs. Our thanks go to Murray for all his work in organizing it, also to Graham for his help and to Merve and Shirley for their excellent handling of the catering. Also thanks go to Irene for her help in the kitchen. There was some excitement too when a plant belonging to Ron and Irene Parish received an award on the day.

As you know, our next meeting is the Christmas meeting with a sausage sizzle beforehand and also our giant raffle. This should be a fun night, so I hope to see you all there. Don't forget to bring a raffle item and a plate of supper, and as this is the last gazette for the year I wish you all a very Happy Christmas and a Good New year with lots of Champion orchids produced and benched.

Jane Higgs
President.

Please give lots of thought to the filling of the committee positions. We need nominations for the following: President, Vice Presidents (2), Secretary, Treasurer, 2 committee members, Show Marshall. We also need a convener for the Day Time meetings.

If you want to have your say in running the Club, being on the committee is the way to do it. Nominations must be in by the end of the December meeting. See the next page for a nomination form.

Vale

We extend our sympathies to Wiera Bicanin on the recent death of her husband. Wiera is a member of our Club and attends the day time meetings.

Greenhouse glass for sale

(2)sizes 610mm x 610mm and 358mm x 407mm

Approx. 100 sheets of each size Price negotiable If interested contact Malcolm Tiggeman on 0411-261504

Subscriptions for 2001 are now due and to assist the Club in maintaining its records of members
We ask you to please complete the form below and return it with your subscription.
 The name(s) you use will be the name that you show under in any Club shows.
 Please also indicate your E-mail address if you have one so that we can more efficiently distribute
 mail and Gazettes to you.

South Coast Orchid Club Inc Membership Renewal

Show No.

I/We wish to renew Membership of the Club

| | | |
|-------|-------------------|---------|
| Fees- | Joint membership | \$25.00 |
| | Concession | \$22.50 |
| | Single Membership | \$20.00 |
| | Concession | \$18.00 |
| | Junior Membership | \$15.00 |

Name: Mr/Mrs/Miss

Address

.Postcode

Phone /Fax Number Email address

Mobile Phone Number

Be Club Conscious!!

And nominate for
Committee positions

Use the nomination form below

The South Coast Orchid Club Inc.
 Nomination form for Committee for the Year 2001

Nominee _____

Proposed by _____

Seconded by _____

Position Nominated for _____

Nominees Accepted _____



We wish you a happy & safe
Christmas
A prosperous New Year
And the best success in your
orchid growing & flowering

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