

Affiliated with
The Australian Orchid Council
The Orchid Club of
South Australia Inc.

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# THE SOUTH COAST ORCHID CLUB GAZETTE

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Issue: NOVENBER. 1988

# NEXT MEETING :-

TUESDAY, 8th NOVEMBER, 1988.
BENCHING TO BE COMPLETED BY 7.45pm.
MEETING COMMENCES AT 8.00pm.

#### GUEST SPEAKER :-

MR. DEANE JOHNSTON OF JOHNSTON'S ORCHIDS WILL GIVE A TALK ON PHALAENOPSIS, DEANE HAS BEEN GROWING THIS GENERA FOR A GOOD MANY YEARS, AND ALLWAYS GIVES AN INTERESTING TALK.

#### SUPPER ROSTER :-

TRIX WOULD APPRECIATE ANY HELP.

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## HALL ROSTER :-

BRIAN NORSWORTHY. ANY HELP WOULD BE APPRECIATED.

#### VALE

It is with deep regret that we have to annonce the death of one of our Life Members JOHN LEEDER who died suddenly on Tuesday 25th October. John was one of the most respected members of the, South Coast Orchid Club and of the Orchid World. He served on the South Coast Committee in various capacities, for a great many years, he served as President, assistant Registrar of Judges, Show Marshall, and Judge. Besides filling all these positions, John also helped to set up the Club's Constitution. John always had a great capacity for work, John will be sadly missed at the South Coast. On behalf of Committee and Members, we would like to send our condolence's to John's wife Laurel and family.

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THIS MONTHS PROFILE - KATH HARRIS.

A friend gave my son John an orchid in 1969 and it flowered under a wattle tree. This opened up the wonderful world of orchids to us both.

It has been a rewarding hobby. I became involved when John was made Secretary of the Orchid Club of S.A. when he was 19 and he held that office for 10 years. The typing etc. was my contribution, leading to Bulletin collating, selling raffle tickets and the distribution of of 45,000 copies of "A Book for Orchid Lovers" all over Australia and overseas.

Highlights must be the trip to Bangkok for the 9th World Orchid Conference, John and I made Life Members of the Orchid Club of S.A. on the same night and best of all, an orchid grown by John, and bearing my name, won an H.C.C.

Football is a must every Saturday and cricket in the summer and in between, I am a part time book-keeper who talks too much.

Thanks to the Day-Time Chapter, new friends have been made, new ideas given at meetings have renewed all the early enthusiasm for growing orchids.

Orchids have certainly played a major part in my life.

#### ON THE BENCH

by Brenda Lynch

On the Open Division Bench at the October Cultural Meeting there was a little gem exhibited by John Nicholls, a member who can always be relied on to delight us by showing something different. The small plant of Vanda coerulescens had one inflorescence of blue-lilac coloured flowers which were beautifully shaped. The petals and sepals were pale-lilac, the lip a darker lilac-blue and the column blue.

Vandas are epiphytic and sometimes lithophytic orchids, and are found in the warmer countries of the East; Burma, Thailand, India and the Phillipines. Plants vary from small to large, with showy flowers variously shaped and coloured. They are easily cultivated, but require heat and a good deal of light.

Some species, like *V. coerulea* grow naturally on stunted trees, in exposed situations. The species produce numerous aerial roots and are particularly suited to basket culture. With the exception of a few of the Vanda species, they mostly require moist conditions all year round and should not be allowed to dry out.

 $V.\ coerulea$  does not require such a high temperature as some Vandas, but during its growing season requires abundance of fresh air, warmth and moisture. After growing and flowering periods are completed a temperature of 55-60 F should be maintained, the plants kept fairly dry and given as much light as possible with a steady airflow.



#### BOOK REVIEW.

## The Orchid Glossary

Do you have trouble getting your tongue around Orchid names and trems, if so this book is a must for you. It is a complete dictionary which defines the names, and helps you to pronounce the names correctly. For example Oberonia (o-ber-roh-nee-a) it also helps you with the orchid biology, it is a very easy reading book, which you can only gain from.

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#### CULTURAL NOTES FOR PAPHIOPEDILUM ORCHIDS

Paphiopedilums commonly called the 'SLIPPER ORCHID' are a most beautiful long lasting flower, that can be grown relatively easily, providing a few basic growing principles are applied.

The main flowering season is JUNE to SEPTEMBER for most hybrids, however, now with hybridising species types and continual flowering hybrids flower in Summer.

Paphiopedilums require medium light intensity which makes them ideal for that sunny window situation, or anywhere that African Violets grow and flower successfully.

They should be kept on a humidity tray filled with gravel, but, never allow the plant to stand in water.

If you have a glasshouse or fibreglass house, Paphiopedilums will flourish. Plants with mottled foliage generally require more heat to grow than plants with straight green foliage.

Paphiopedilums are semi-terrestrial and will grow in a variety of composts. The compost we use consists of graded orchid pine bark, charcoal, isolite (foam) and a little shellgrit. Before potting, make sure this compost is dampened.

Paphiopedilums should be repotted every 2 years, if small seedling plants, they would need potting on more regularly. Watering is required at least twice a week in Summer, make sure to water heavily to help leach out any salt build up in the potting mix. Winter time once a week would be sufficient, making sure not to allow water to remain in the leaf axils (centre) over night, as this is where the flower appears from, and can be rotted if water is left in this axil.

Fertilizing is very important in Paphiopedilum culture, especially in the warmer months. Our nursery uses mainly NITROSOL at recommended strength as on the container, every 10-14 days. Winter time fertilize every 2 or 3 weeks, making sure the potting mix is damp prior to fertilizing.

To obtain the best results from Paphiopedilum Orchids, let the plants grow into mature divisions of 4 to 6 growths before dividing the plant. Then always keep as many growths in a division as possible, this way you will have the best possible chance of getting the maximum number of flowers from these plants.

These plants are relatively pest and disease free. Sometimes a brown rot will get into a leaf of a plant. If this happens, isolate the plant, cut off the rotted part and soak the plant in a commercial fungicide for about 30 minutes.

PROVIDING YOU FOLLOW THE ABOVE PROCEDURES, YOU WILL BE REWARDED WITH FLOWERS FOR SEVERAL MONTHS OF THE YEAR.

#### MONTHLY COMPETITION

#### SECOND DIVISION

S Walter Do	Dan linguiformo	M Cunningham 3
Aus. Native Epi.	Den. linguiforme	
	Den. kingianum	J Siviour 2
	Den. pugioniforme	M Cunningham 1
Cymbidium	Narela Jennifer Gail'	M Tiggerman 3
-,	Levis Duke `Bella Vista'	K & L Larsen 2
	Sensation 'Purple Perfection'	B Fisher 1
Mini. Cym.	Brown Eyes	G McMartin 3
	Tom Thumb `Caliope'	K & L Larsen 2
	Lynette `Artemis'	M Tiggerman 1
Novelty Cattleya	Slc. Hazel Boyd `Sunset'	C Amee 3
	C. Shasta x C. intermedia var. aquinii	J Siviour 2
Dendrobium	Paradise Maid X [(Sensation X Black Moo	n)
	X Maui Beauty]	W R Barrett 3
Odont. Alliance	Odnta. Debutane 'Oxbow'	W R Barrett 3
Pahiopedilum	Pacific Ocean X fairieanum	M & E Gale 3
Novelty Paphiopedilum	barbatum X sukhakulii	M & E Gale 3
Species	Onc. maculatum	C Howard 3
- Proceed	Cym. lowianum	J Siviour 2
	Bletilla striata	M Tiggerman 1

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# FLOWER OF DIVISION:-

Odtna. Debutante 'Oxbow' W.R. Barrett.

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### FIRST DIVISION

Aus. Native Epi.	Sarc. hartmannii	L Chambers 3
	Den. rupianum	R Parish 2
	Plectorrhiza tridentata	R Parish 1
Aus. Native Epi. Hybrid	Den. Sun Star	L Chambers 3
Aus. Native Terrestrial	Microtis unifolia	R & B Anderson 3
Cymbidium	Highland Mist `Kersbrook'	E & H van Leuveran 3
•	Burgundian Bexley'	F Bell 2
	Burgundian 'Chateau'	E & H van Leuveran 1
Mini. Cym.	Giro Lemon Heart'	R & B Anderson 3
8 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6	devonianum X Negrito Cherry Ripe'	D Biebrick 2
Inter. Cym.	Nonna Golden Glades'	H & B Viney 3
Cattleya	Blc.Ranger Six `A-Ok'	B Wyly 3
•	Lc. Stephen Oliver Fouraker X C.Ki	ittywake B Wyly 2
	Unknown	J & J Jacobsen 1
Novelty Cattleya	C. intermedia X L. jongheana	D Biebrick 3
	Lc. Rosemary Clooney `Namiae'	J & J Jacobsen 2
	Lc. Trick or Treat 'Orange Beauty'	B Wyly 3
Dendrobium	Physan `Princess'	B Wyly 3
	Unknown	A & M Moffatt 2
	Cochlides x <i>johanis</i>	B Wyly 1
Species Cattleya	C. loddigesii	B Wyly 3
	C. intermedia "Alba"	T & D Howard 2
Species Paphiopedilum	chamberlainianum	R Parish 3
	appletonianum	R Parish 2
	hirsutissimum	R Parish 1
Species	Pleone formosona	R & B Anderson 3
	Bletilla striata	V Rogers 2

#### XMAS DINNER :-

THE CLUB'S XMAS DINNER HAS BEEN FINALIZED, SO REMEMBER IT IS AT THE RED GUM RESTAURANT AT MCLAREN VALE ON FRIDAY 25th NOVEMBER, AT 7.30pm.

# FIRST DIVISION

Miscellaneous

Neogar murrayana X Z. Helen Ku J & J Jacosen 3

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# FLOWER OF DIVISION :-

Cym. Giro 'Lemon Heart' R & B Anderson

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# OPEN DIVISION

Notes Webber 19-3	Constant	W-Q
Aus. Native Epi.	Sarc. falcatus	McGrath Orchids 3
	Sarc. hartmannii	L & R Moore 2
	Den. kingianum	Guest Orchids 1
Cymbidium	Burgundian `Chateau'	L & R Moore 3
Mini. Cym.	Mad Magic `Glowing Flame'	Guest Orchids 3
	Negrito 'Chery Ripe' X devonianum	J Nicholls 2
	Miss Muffet 'Cutie'	L & R Moore 1
Inter. Cym.	Cracker Jack `Mark'	L & R Moore 3
Cattleya	C. Irene Hoquin `Brown Eyes'	A DeIonno 3
Cluster Cattleya	Slc. Jewel Box 'Dark Waters'	L & R Moore 3
_	C.Walteriana	K Northcote 2
Novelty Cattleya	C. Little Walker	L & R Moore 3
	Ctna. Joy Bassin 'Lea'	L & R Moore 2
	Blc.Debba Doo 'Carmella Orchids'	L & R Moore 1
Odont. Alliance	Vulys. Helmut Sang `Ansa'	K & B Lynch 3
	Vulys. Edna 'Stamperland'	L & R Moore 2
Dendrobium	Helix X caniculatum	J Nicholls 3
	Upin Red `Mini'	McGrath Orchids 2
	Super Star `Dandy'	McGrath Orchids 1
Phalaenopsis	Phal. Zuma Firefly X Dtps.Alice Loe	
•	Winter Dawn X (Barbara Moler	
	x Bamboo Baby)	L & R Moore 2
	Zada Malibu X Bettylee Burke	J Nicholls 1
Vandaceous	Ren. Mona Chica	J Nicholls 3
	V. coerulescens	J Nicholls 2
Species Cattleya	L. anceps Var. oxaqueana	K & B Lynch 3
	C. forbesii	L & R Moore 2
	Den. tapiniense	J Nicholls 3
	Calanthe elmeri	J Nicholls 2
	Bastistinia equinata	L & R Moore 1
		2

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# FLOWER OF DIVISION :-

Cym. Mad Doctor 'Glowing Flame' Guest Orchids

# REGISTRAR'S CHOICE for OCTOBER :-

Vulys. Debutante 'Oxbow' W.R. Barrett

One year old, and what a wonderful day we had. The Benched orchids were excellent for this time of the year and the Popular Vote was won by Frank Bell from Mrs. Roberts with Mrs. Coulter and Keith Northcote making the third place. Congratulations to you all.

There were many smiles when the Raffle was drawn as we had 15 prizes. Cards and messages from the many speakers we have had during the year wishing us a happy birthday were appreciated.

Afternoon tea was a delight, with a huge birthday cake, complete with orchids, provided by Keith Northcote, was the centre peice - a very happy and well attended afternoon.

Thanks to Keith, Terry and John, and not forgetting the ladies who are always there with the afternoon tea - you have made this the happiest of orchid clubs with all your efforts.

Come to the next meeting on November 10th, you will thoroughly enjoy the talk to be given by Mrs. Marjorie Chance.

## DAY-TIME CHAPTER :-

MRS. MARJORIE CHANCE WILL TELL US ALL ABOUT WHAT HAPPENED AT THE 1988 SYDNEY ORCHID CONFERENCE. THESE CONFERENCES ARE A GREAT INTEREST TO EVERYBODY.

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- Sarcochilus falcatus. [ORANGE BLOSSOM ORCHID).

A semi-pendulous epiphyte with stems 1-8 cm. long. Leaves 3-8, 5-16 x 0.8-2.2 cm., asymmetrically narrow-obovate to narrow-oblong, usually falcate, rather thick, pale green. Racemes usually semi-pendulous, shorter or longer than the leaves, the peduncle shorter than or as long as the rhachis; the whole inflorescence is quite black when dried. Flowers 3-12, 2.0-3.5 cm. diam., sometimes widely opening and sometimes not, white or rarely cream, fragrance strong and usually somewhat like vanilla. Sepals and petals almost equal, 8-16 x 4-7 mm., ovate but narrowed at the base, usually slightly concave, often with a purplish red median line on the outside. Labellum 3.5-6.0 mm. long; lateral lobes 4-7 x 3-5 mm., oblong, usually stained with orange inside where there are also transverse bright or dark red striae; mid-lobe erect, almost a quarter of the length of the lateral lobes, narrow, fleshy, yellowish; spur projected well forward, almost half as long as the lateral lobes, thin, fleshy, rounded at the apex, sometimes stained with purple; grooved central callus at the "orifice" of the spur tall, narrow and thin, about twice as tall as broad and a quarter as thick as tall; calli on the side walls not very well pronounced. Column 2.5-4.0 mm. long with a foot about 3-5 mm. long more or less at right angles to it. Stigma transverse elliptic, emarginate on top. Rostellum not very prominent, projected forward. Anther with a large apiculate rostrum. Pollinia ovate to oblong when viewed from the front; stipe about the same length as the pollinia, somewhat dilated in the apical half; retinaculum almost as long as the pollinia, from almost triangular to ovate.

This is probably the most common of all species of Sarcochilus; it is distributed throughout eastern Australia from eastern Victoria to at least as far north as the Bloomfield River in the base of Cape York Peninsula. In southern latitudes it occurs from the lowlands to at least 3500 ft. but in the tropics is apparently confined to areas above 2000 ft. It grows on rain forest trees or rarely on rocks where it gets a fair amount of light, but prefers areas in which the soil and rocks are of volcanic origin (basaltic or granitic). The flowering season is mainly October in New South Wales but June and July in the tropics.

The stems of this species are from ½ an inch to 3½ inches long and bear from 3 to 8 leaves. The leaves are from 2 to 6 inches long, ± sickle-shaped (hence the name "falcatus"), slightly thick and somewhat yellowish green. The racemes may be shorter or longer than the leaves and bear from 3 to 12 flowers. The better forms of flowers are handsome but they vary from ½ of an inch to 1½ inches in diam., are usually widely opening, usually snow white with a central purple stripe on the back of the sepals and some orange or yellow markings on the lip; they have a delightful scent, which, in conjunction with their white colour, has earned them the common name of "orange blossom orchid"; a number of variations occur, one of the most noteworthy being a large-flowered form which has pale yellow markings on the lip and a distinct tuberose-like scent. The sepals and petals are oval with a narrow base and, in common with all species of Sarcochilus, the lip has large side lobes and double-headed (or grooved) appendage inside and a thickening on each side wall; the spur is projected forward, about half the length of the side lobes and is fleshy.

#### ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF the Club will be held at the Lutheran Church Hall, Windsong Court, Christies Downs on

## TUESDAY 14th FEBRUARY, 1989 at 8pm.

#### BUSINESS :-

To receive the Annual Report.

To receive the Statement of Receipts and Payments.

To elect Office Bearers for forthcoming year.

The following positions will be vacant and nominations are called for.

Nominations must be lodged with the Secretary by the close of the December Cultural Meeting.

PRESIDENT

VICE PRESIDENT - 2 required

SECRETARY -

TREASURER -

COMMITTEE MEMBERS - 2 for one year and 1 for two years.

Committee Member with a further year to serve. Trix Anderson.

The positions of - Registrar of Judges, Show Marshall, Editor, Publicity Officer, and Representative of Day-time Chapter, are Committee Appointed.

If you know of anyone who you feel could help in these capacities, would you please let the Secretary know.

#### JOHN'S TABLE:-

This month there will be three seedlings offered for sale to members, surely there will be one that will be of interest to you, as there will only be 6 of each it may pay to be early. All three will be \$7.00 each -

- 1. Zygopetalum Titanic 'April Love' X John Banks
  This should produce some very fine zygo's. They are
  cool growers and generally quick to mature and
  flower. Zygo's grow quite happily out with the
  cyms. the only time that they actually require
  protection is when they are in flower, however if
  possible to prevent that black spotting on the
  leaves is to when watering endeavour to keep the
  leaves dry.
- 2. Cym. Cricket 'Hows That' X canaliculatum

  This cross has three species (devonianum X madidum

  -Cricket & the dark red form of canaliculatum which
  is loosely referred to as Var Sparkesii). This
  crossing should produce dark brown/red minis with
  pendulous spikes of 30+ flowers (the canaliculatum
  used has 70+ well spaced flowers per spike). The
  compact plants should flower Nov-Dec when there is
  shortage of flowers.
- 3. Cym. Red Beauty x Mem. Ken Blackman
  This should prove to be a very exciting cross,
  producing that always evasive 'showbench' early
  highly coloured flowers. This is a Geyserland
  crossing