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

THE SOUTH COAST ORCHID CLUB GAZETTE

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Issue: *September 1986*

REMEMBER SEPTEMBER MEETING WILL BE HELD ON THE 3RD TUESDAY,
SEPTEMBER 16TH AT THE TAFF COLLEDGE, NOARLUNGA CENTRE, NOT
THE USUAL SECOND TUESDAY AT THE LUTHERAN CHURCH.

GUESTS SPEAKERS:-

DON WELLS - HE WILL GIVE A TALK, AND SHOW SLIDES ON THE
AUSTRALIAN NATIVES.

ANDY EASTON - FROM NEW ZEALAND, HE WILL GIVE US A
TALK IN THE LATEST TRENDS OF BREEDING
IN CYMBIDIUMS, CATTLEYS AND PAPHIOPEDILUM.

THIS SHOULD BE A NIGHT TO REMEMBER AND OF INTEREST TO ALL.

THIS IS GOING TO BE A SPECIAL NIGHT, SEE MRS. ANDERSONS NOTICE
ON PAGE 5.

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Christmas Function:-

*This year your Committee has booked the South Brighton Community Hall
and grounds for the Sunday 23rd November.
A caterer will provide the meal and B.Y.O.*

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OCTOBER MEETING WILL BE 14TH OF OCTOBER AT THE LUTHERAN HALL,
WINDSONG COURT, CHRISTIES DOWNS.

GUEST SPEAKER FOR THE EVENING WILL BE OUR OWN MEMBER
JIM CUMMINGS, HE WILL GIVE US A TALK ON THE MODERN CYMBIDIUM
HYBRID.

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With the advent of longer days and warmer ones, both heated house and cold grown cattleyas will be starting new growth.

Now is a good time to repot, breakup and generally up date your growing of this popular genus.

When the new growth is 1cm in length or the new roots are about the same or both are starting and the compost seems 'soggy' tip the plant out, clean up dead roots and repot into new compost. Hopefully your favourite mix has been prepared in readiness for this event.

Bark, charcoal or a mixture of both are the most widely used potting medium.

If the plant has overgrown the pot, then it may need to be divided. Tip the plant out of the pot, clean up the roots and then sever the forward growths, making the new plant with at least 3 mature growths. Dust the cut surface with a fungicide or sulphur and repot. Keep the cut surface near the pot edge so that the new growth is in about the pot centre, Stake the plant (as wobbling plants will not root properly) and complete by adding the compost, firm it down and water the day or so after repotting, this allows the cut surface to dry out, thereby preventing rot organisms and fungus from entering the cut area.

The 'back' section if in good order, and the plant is worth keeping, may be treated as for the forward growth, new growths may be much longer in appearing as dormant eyes on old canes need time to commence activity.

Never use a large pot, one that will accommodate the plant for no more than 2 years is ideal. A large pot usually spells trouble as the compost will remain wet too long, and as the root area of the cattleya is reasonably small rotting of the roots may occur.

General up keep of other plants not in need of repotting can be given a weak dose of fertilizer in water, and as the weather warms up more water can be given to the plants.

Cattleyas generally need plenty of light short of leaf burn for best flower results. Keep the benches damp to provide humidity around the plants for the summer outlook.

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AUSTRALIAN NATIVE EPIPHYTIC ORCHID CULTURAL NOTES for SEPTEMBER

by Reg Shooter

The orchids should be in full bloom this month try to keep them under some type of roof cover as rain will spoil the blooms quite quickly, particularly if the weather is cold. If you intend taking your orchids to a meeting or show, spend some time in cleaning up the plants, remove any dead leaves, trim any dying ones wipe the leaves and pots over, you will be suprised at the difference this makes.

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When wiping your plants' leaves try a little milk mixed with water. This gives the plant a more natural look, rather than the old way of wiping the leaves with "white oil".

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HAVE YOU REMEMBERED? THIS MONTH'S MEETING IS TO BE HELD ON THE THIRD TUESDAY (16TH) NOT THE USUAL SECOND (9TH) TUESDAY.
WHERE? THE COMMUNITY THEATRE AT THE T A F E COLLEGE NOARLUNGA CENTRE.

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We have been favoured with kind permission to reprint articles by another GuestWriter, Ted Chance. Ted is a qualified judge with the Orchid Club of South Australia Inc., Registrar of Judges at The Gawler Districts Orchid Club Inc., and is a most competent grower of 'paphiopedilums'.

This is the first of many, we hope.

HOSPITALIZATION OF PAPHIOPEDILUMS

by Ted Chance

Plants like people get sick and paphs are no different from other orchids, infact in a few areas they are more prone than any other genera. The main one being a complete loss of root system. Slippers can live up to two years without roots and insome cases when grown in high humidity, do not appear under any stress until they just fall over in the pot. Then the fight is on to save the plant.

The following is how I deal with this situation in a mature plant. Items required, Benlate, a plastic bag and twisty, sphagnum moss, a sterilizes knife and a Big Prayer. A sachet of Benlate or about $\frac{1}{2}$ a teaspoon is thoroughly mixed in about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cup of water until the powder is dissolved, then it is diluted with water to make $\frac{1}{2}$ a pint of liquid, take the plant and with a sharp sterilized knife remove all the dead leaves and roots with the utmost of care. Submerge the plant in the Benlate and leave for five minutes. Prepare a ball of fresh damp sphagnum moss (not wet), shake the surplus Benlate from the leaves and crown before wrapping the moss around the base of the plant $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to an inch depending on the size so that the lowest part from which you hope for new roots is in the middle of the ball of moss. Place the whole plant and moss into the plastic bag, with care, to ensure the base remains covered with moss. Tie the bag with a twisty-tie and hang below the bench in the shade. Keep an eye on it but do not disturb for three months.

After three months remove the plant from the plastic bag, examine for any sign of new growth, or roots, if the plant appears fresh but with still no roots showing in the sphagnum moss return it to the plastic bag for another month. Look for signs of rot at the base of the leaves if this should appear, go back to square one with a clean knife and Benlate.

When roots appear in the peat moss repot in fir bark, charcoal and shellgrit mix, (or your favorite mix), use the smallest pot possible in which the plant will fit, put a stake on both sides of the plant, the roots will not grow unless it is held firm in the pot. Keep on the dry side and with a little more shade. The plant should be disturbed as little as possible until good signs of recovery are observed don't be impatient this could take two years.

My plant of paph species *venustum* lost its roots three years ago, but there are now signs of flower which should be out for the Spring Show. Which made it all worth the effort. Remember prevention is better than the cure, most loss of roots is caused by over watering, especially in cold weather. The second major cause is over feeding, a little often when plants are growing well is the order of the day and never when the plant is in hospital.

best of luck with that sick paph.

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SEPTEMBER TO THE END OF NOVEMBER FOR CYMBIDIUMS

Harry Lambert

Feed at least once a week with a balanced fertilizer with high nitrogen, and during this period at least once with *iron chelate, manganese sulphate & Epsom Salts*. Have compost slightly acidic (ph 6 - 6.5), Treat compost with appropriate fungicide. Insecticide spray three times five days apart, according to the directions, usefull additive - white oil.

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REMEMBER THE CHANGE OF DATE FOR THE SEPTEMBER MEETING - 16TH NOT 9TH

THIRD TUESDAY NOT THE NORMAL SECOND.

NOT AT THE NORMAL VENUE BUT

I A F E COMMUNITY THEATRE

NOARLUNGA CENTRE.

AUSTRALIAN DECIDUOUS TERRESTRIAL ORCHIDS

CULTURAL NOTES

These orchids are adapted to a Mediterranean climate and are very easy to grow when their basic requirements are understood. In Adelaide they thrive in a 50% shadecloth shadehouse, provided they are allowed to dry out in Summer. Australian ground orchids normally follow an annual growth cycle comprising 6-8 months as growing plants under cool moist conditions and 4-6 months as dormant tubers in hot dry conditions. All species like good air circulation and will not thrive in a stuffy humid atmosphere especially if temperatures are high. Some species prefer heavy shade, others full sunlight, but most will adapt to a wide range of light intensity. If the leaves and stems are weak and limp or if the leaf rosettes are drawn up to the light then the shading is too dense and the amount of light should be increased. The Spring flowering species can take higher light intensities at flowering time and flowers may not open properly under dull conditions.

Keep the soil moist at all times during active growth by watering gently if rain does not fall. Hand watering is especially necessary in Spring as soil in pots dries out more rapidly than in the garden. Watering must be done slowly so that mat of pine-needles (mulch) on the surface of the pot is not disturbed. Slugs and snails love these plants and must be kept under control. Keeping the pots up off the ground on galvanised steel benching is very effective in controlling these pests.

Be very careful with fertilisers because these orchids are easily burnt or even killed by overuse. *Pterostylis* and *Diuris* are very hardy and will benefit from weak applications of folia feed in early growth stages. Do not use fertilisers or insecticides on the more difficult to grow *Caladenia* and *Thelymitra* species. These species depend on a delicate association with a certain fungus in the soil, an association which is easily upset by chemical treatments.

The new tubers are produced in Winter-Spring. The colony type species multiply each year by forming several tubers per plant. The leaves yellow and then dry up as the days get hotter and drier in late Spring. After the leaves have turned brown let the pots dry out completely to dry up old roots and tubers otherwise they will turn into a soggy mouldy mess and infect adjacent new tubers.

The pots can be knocked out and the tubers examined in Summer without harm, in fact we find at the Nursery that the best results are obtained if the tubers are repotted in fresh soil each year. A suitable soil is 40% loam, 45% sand, 15% peat moss with a little blood and bone fertiliser added. Replant the tubers with the tops 20mm deep. Cover the soil surface with a mulch of pine or sheoak needles, chopped to 20mm long, to prevent erosion. Repotting is normally done in November, December and January.

Keep the pots cool and almost dry until the end of February when they may be set out in their growing positions and watered lightly. The tubers of some species will rot if kept wet during the dormant period, others will produce plants prematurely which are then attacked by pests such as thrip and red spider and fungal diseases in the warm weather.

Each tuber sends up a shoot to the surface in Autumn and leaves grow rapidly in late Autumn-early Winter as the rains set in. *Pterostylis* are usually the first to appear in March, followed by *Diuris* in April, *Caladenia* in May, *Corybas* in June-July.

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The above article has been reproduced with the permission of the author, Les Nesbitt. Les is the proprietor of Australia's only Terrestrial Orchid nursery at Kersbrook, an active member of NOSSA, well known for the manner in which he always produces outstanding specimen pots of terrestrials at show, a hybridizer of terrestrials and has the honour of registering the first Australian Native Terrestrial Hybrid.

MEMBERS PLEASE TAKE SPECIAL NOTICE.

Thanks to those members at the August Meeting who donated food drinks and cash, for the September Meeting Buffet Tea and Supper, those who were not there and still wish to attend could they bring a extra good plate of supper, we estimate 300 people will be there.

The meal is well in hand, thanks to the many helpers, and those people who have offered help. The meal will start with drinks and nibbles, followed by hot foods, Curry Mornay etc.

Then chicken and salads, sweets will be available also cakes and slices etc, for supper with tea and coffee.

Could those people who offered food please have them there no later than 6.30pm in time for 7pm meal.

There are plenty of power points to keep food hot in containers. Thank you from Chairman of the Ladies Committee.

Mrs beaTRIX Anderson.

Any queries please phone 3845265.

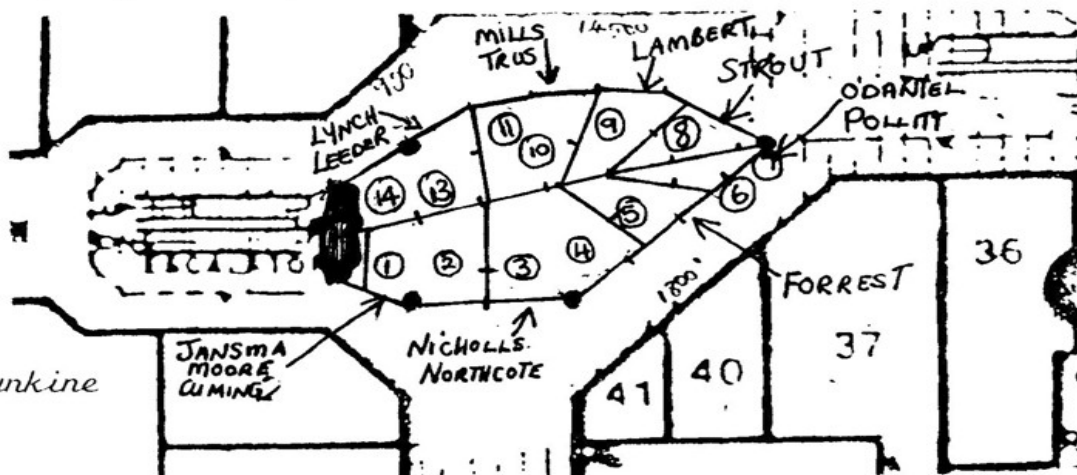
TOWNSVILLE SHOW

Blooms for Townsville Orchid Society Spring Show. Would members with blooms please note that Wednesday 1st October, is despatch day. Malcolm Mangelsdorf will be packing the blooms, so members in the Southern area please deliver to his nursery. Any members closer to Adelaide may deliver to Brenda Lynch's house, either Tuesday 31st September or early morning Wednesday 1st October.

Please help out if you can, as the Club wishes to reciprocate for the fine display of blooms sent from Townsville Orchid Society for our Winter Show.

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Don't forget South Coast Spring Show put in the 27th September. Proposed Spring Show Layout Lower Level Colonades for Open Divisions.



Roger Rankine says

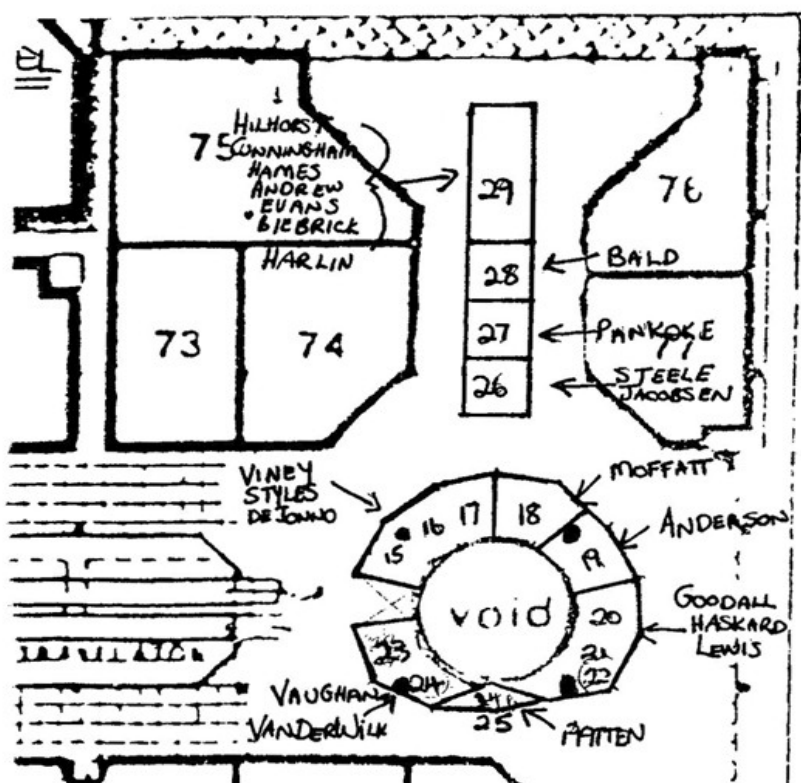
Don't brag about your orchid until it's safely in the show.

LANGUAGE OF ORCHIDS:

- ENDEMIC - native to a particular region, as a country or an island, and not found elsewhere.
- EPIPHYTE - a plant which naturally grows upon another plant or other means of support above the earth's soil but is not parasitic, deriving its needed moisture from the air.
- EPIPHYTIC - pertaining to an epiphyte; having the character of an epiphyte.
- EXOTIC - not native, foreign.
- EYE - the incipient bud of a vegetative growth, particularly in sympodial orchids.
- FLAT - shallow tray or box, usually of wood, in which very small seedlings are grown in quantity.
- FLASK - a bottle in which orchid seeds are sown. (Verb) To sow orchid seeds in a bottle containing agar.
- GENE - a self-duplicating unit of inheritance located in a chromosome.
- GENERA - plural of genus.
- GENUS - a group of closely related species. Plural is genera.
- GERMINATION - a phase of plant development in which an individual emerges from an embryo or seed.
- GREEN POD CULTURE - a method of harvesting and planting orchid seed before the pod matures and splits but when the embryos are capable of developing into plants.
- GREX - latin word for flock. All the seedlings grown from one pod.

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Proposed Spring Show Layout 1st Floor Colonades for 1st and 2nd Divisions.



DON'T FORGET NEXT MEETING WILL BE HELD TAFF COLLEGE

TUESDAY 16TH OF SEPTEMBER

DON'T FORGET SUPPER.

MONTHLY COMPETITION

AUGUST 1986

OPEN DIVISION

Aus Native Epiph.	<i>Den tetragonum var giganteum</i>	L & R Moore	3
	<i>Sarco falcatus</i>	L & R Moore	2
Aus Native Terrest.	<i>Ptst nutans</i>	L & R Moore	3
	<i>Ptst curta X Ingens</i>	L & R Moore	2
	<i>Ptst curta</i>	K Northcote	1
Cymbidiums	Lunara 'Peach Bloom'	J & E Cuming Orchids	3
	Meadows 'Chloratone'	G & L Spear	2
	Red Beauty 'Wendy'	J & E Cuming Orchids	1
Mini Cyms.	Beacon Fire 'Cecil Park'	K Northcote	3
	Bedivere	K Northcote	2
	Lancelot 'Paramour'	K Northcote	1
Inter Cyms.	Dinky Di 'Miss South Coast'	Adelaide Orchids	3
	Celadon X Carikhyber	John Nicholls	2
	Arunta 'Dimples'	Adelaide Orchids	1
Cattleyas	<i>C intermedia x L jongheana</i>	K Northcote	3
Miscellaneous	Ctism Orchidglade 'Orchidglade No2'	John Nicholls	3
	Howeara 'Mini Prim'	I & A O'Daniel	2
	Calanthe William Murray	John Nicholls	1
Phalaenopsis	Lady Ruby	John Nicholls	3
Novelty Paph	Maudiae 'Coloratum'	Adelaide Orchids	3
	Maudiae 'Magnificum'	Adelaide Orchids	2
Species Paph	<i>purpuratum</i>	Adelaide Orchids	3
	<i>insigne</i>	L & R Moore	2
	<i>fairrieanum</i>	B Lynch	1
Species	<i>Haemaria discolor</i>	John Nicholls	3
	<i>Osmoglossum puchellum</i>	B Lynch	2

FLOWER OF DIVISION :- Cym Lunara 'Peach Bloom' J & E CUMING ORCHIDS

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FIRST DIVISION

Aus Native Epiph	<i>Den aemulum</i>	W & M Vaughan	3
	<i>Den gracilicaule</i>	W & M Vaughan	2
	Dend Ellen	W & M Vaughan	1
Cymbidiums	Meadows 'Dorothy'	T & D Howard	3
	Peetie X Alnwick Castle	J & P Lewis	2
	Lisa Rose	A DeIonno	1
Mini Cym	Alice Williams 'Camden'	V Rogers	3
	Wilpena 'Camden'	V Rogers	2
	Amesbury 'Frank Slattery'	V Rogers	1
Inter Cym	Bingo 'Pink Beauty'	H & B Viney	3
	Mini Mint 'Jessica'	J & P Lewis	2
	Bonnies Chance 'Mary Campbell'	T & D Howard	1
Cattleyas	C Esbetts	C C Burfield	2
	B unknown	C C Burfield	2
Miscellaneous	Wils Salgrin	A & M Moffatt	3
Paphiopedilum	(Dena X Golden Orb) 'Citrina'	J & P Lewis	3
	(Hellas X Westonbirt) 'Joyance'	R Goodall	2
	(Hellas X Westonbirt) 'Sparkle'	R Goodall	1
Novelty Paph	Maudiae 'Magnificum'	C C Burfield	3
	<i>curtisii x hennessianum</i>	C C Burfield	2
	<i>glaucophyllum x parishii</i>	A DeIonno	1
Species Paph	<i>venustum var tutanis</i>	C C Burfield	3
	<i>insigne</i>	J & P Lewis	2
	<i>venustum</i>	C C Burfield	1
Species	<i>Haemaria discolor</i>	R Goodall	3

FLOWER OF DIVISION :- Wils. Salgrin A & M MOFFATT

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SECOND DIVISION

Aus Native Epiph	<i>Den teretifolium</i>	B Anderson 3
	<i>Den ruppianum</i>	M & R van der Wilk 2
	<i>Den gracilicaule</i>	M & R van der Wilk 1
Cymbidiums	Terama	M Cunningham 3
	Hiroshima	G McMartin 2
	Caramel Toffee 'Lime Caramel'	M & S Steele 1
Mini Cym	Mystique 'Shirley'	H H Pankoke 3
	Embers 'Yowie Bay'	C C Hames 2
	Wilpena 'Camden'	L Bald 1
Inter Cym	Tricia Allen 'Black Lips'	M Cunningham 3
	Tricia Allen	L Bald 2
	Winter Fire 'Jaime'	M Cunningham 1
Cattleyas	<i>C trianae</i> X Bc Mt Anderson	H H Pankoke 3
	Bc Thaile X C Estalla 'Alba'	B Wyly 2
	<i>Lc Issebarina</i> X <i>C aurantiaca</i>	J Jacobsen 1
Species Paph	<i>insigne</i>	M & S Steele 3
Species	<i>Cym tracyanum</i>	H H Pankoke 3

FLOWER OF DIVISION:- Inter Cym Tricia Allen 'Black Lips' M CUNNINGHAM

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REGISTRAR'S CHOICE: Cym Lunara 'Peach Bloom' grown by J & E Cuming Orchids

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ON THE BENCH

by Brenda Lynch

Jewel Orchids, so named for their beautifully marked foliage, are now often seen on the benches. They are usually grown for their colourful foliage, as although the many flowers are borne on erect stems, they are normally very small. The leaves look a lot like velvet.

Several genera are included in the family of Jewel Orchids, and although they are quite distinct botanically, they are all identifiable by their lined and veined foliage.

Most of the species are of dwarf habit, they are all terrestrial, with fleshy tuber-like stems, and are often partially deciduous, their culture is the same and although Jewel Orchids have gained a reputation of being hard to grow, given the correct conditions they will flourish. Compost may consist of sphagnum moss and bark, and adequate drainage is most essential, so a few crocks in the bottom of the pot are necessary.

Jewel Orchids, will not tolerate draughts, and during Spring and Summer should be protected from sunlight. Water sparsely during the Winter months as some species like a decided rest period during the Winter. They prefer temperatures no lowers than 60° in Winter, and 70° in the growing season.

Given the right conditions the plants will increase rapidly and the finest foliage will be on the new growths. As well as the genus *Ludisia*, the genera *Anoectochilus*, *Macodes*, *Iossinia*, *Goodyera*, *Physunus* and *Zeuxine*, are called Jewell Orchids. Some have light green leaves, some dark green, some bronze, some burgundy. All have beautiful markings, some with very pronounced veining and / or striping. Colours of markings and veining vary from silver, to red, gold, yellow and various shades of green. They are all very beautiful, but the most easily obtained here would be *Ludisca Discolor*. WHY NOT ADD A 'JEWEL' TO YOUR COLLECTION.

There were two Jewel Orchids on the bench at the August Cultural Meeting. Both were plants of *Ludisia* (formerly known as *Haemaria*) *Discolor*, and had most attractive burgundy coloured leaves with gold veining, they belonged to Mr. Ray Goodall -1st- Division and Mr. John Nichools - Open Division.

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