



THE SOUTH COAST ORCHID CLUB GAZETTE

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

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APRIL 1989

NEXT MEETING

TUESDAY, APRIL. 11 th 1989
BENCHING TO BE COMPLETED BY 7.45pm.
MEETING COMMENCES 8.00pm.

GUEST SPEAKER

Mr. Peter Chiles will give a talk on New Cymbidium Trends. Peter owns his own Nursery, and he does a lot of hybridizing himself.

GENTLE REMINDERS.
Why not have a look at our new book shop.

SUPPER ROSTER

Mrs..B. Viney, Mrs. J. Jacobsen.

HALL ROSTER.

W. R. Barrett. K. J. Larsen.

DAY-TIME CHAPTER.

Next Meeting 13th April, South Brighton Community Hall, Dover Square (off Broadway) South Brighton.

Topic Mr. Don Gallagher will talk on the Australian Orchid Council.

DATES TO REMEMBER.

South Coast Orchid Club Shows.

Autumn Show. 9th May 1989. Lutheran Church Hall.

Winter Show Marion Recreation Centre, Oakland Road, Morphettville. S.A.
29th to 30th July.

Spring Show Colonnades Shopping Centre, Nourlunga Centre. Sth Aust.
18th to 23rd September.

A.P.O.C. 3. August 30th to September 4th 1989.

Could members who have not picked up their Orchids Australia magazines, please pick them up at the next Cultural Meeting.

Cultural Meeting Programme for 1989.

APRIL	Peter Chiles on New Cymbidium Trends.
MAY	Colin Jennings on Phalaenopsis.
JUNE	Adrian Walter on Odd Species you can grow (Masdevallia)
July	Jim Cuming on His Cymbidium Hybridizing.
AUG	Bob Markwick on Australian Native in the Grampians.
Sept	to ne confirmed
Oct	John McGrath on Soft Cane Dendrobiums.
Nov	Mrs Tormet on Orchids she grows.
Dec	Social Evening.

A.P.O.C. 3

There has been shown interest in putting in a display in the APOC Show. To put in a display from the SOUTH COAST members do not have to be Registrants.

However if the Club is to put in a display it will be necessary for volunteers to do the work.

If you are interested in doing something for the Club then let the Secretary know next meeting.

Roger Rankin Says :-

"One way to improve a grower's culture
is to use your ears: listen to him"

Howeara Mini-Primi

[Rodricidium Primi X *Leochilus oncidioides*]

{Rodricidium Primi = *Onc. sarcodes* x *Rodriguezia secunda*}

registered by S.E.Howe, Miami Florida U.S.A., in 1976.

Oncidium sarcodes - Distribution ; Brazil

Colour ; Sepals & Petals Chestnut brown with yellow
margin

Lip Bright yellow with a few reddish brown
spots

Name refers to red-brown (flesh-like) colour of flowers

Flowers 3.7 - 7.0 cms across spike 1.0 1.8 m branched flowers on bracts 4-6cm Require
winter temp. 12-15 oC, humid conditions with moderate shade during growing season

Rodriguezia secunda -Distribution ;Panama, Columbia, Venezuela,
Guana, Surinam & Trinidad

Colour ; Fairly small pink to rose-red

Flowers 1.0-3.5 cms across, spike up to 6 flowers 15-38 cms long Requirements same as
oncidium

Leochilus oncidioides - Distribution ;Mexico, Argentina & West Indies

Colour Miniature and inconspicuous

Requirements same as *oncidium*.

Howeara can be grown in S.A. both in a cool glasshouse or in a sheltered spot out with
the cym. However they do much better in a glasshouse where the species from which it
is bred requirements are met and able to be controlled somewhat.

This clone, Howeara Mini-Primi, is truly a miniature type orchid and to appreciate
same must be allowed to grow to a specimen plant. During its growing season should
never be allowed to dry out. Frequent weak foliar balanced fertilizers should be
applied.

The choice clone is one that flowers freely, some growths supporting two spikes, the
spikes are up to 18cms long and arch naturally carrying up to 12 highly coloured
flowers. The flowers are 2cms across, clear bright yellow with red-brown slashes, the
lip compliments the rest of the flower giving an overall round appearance, on some of
the larger flowering plants the flowers are more elongated which however does not
distract.

One must remember that because of the size of the plant that there is little or no
commercial value to this plant, the only thing that the enthusiast grows them for is
the spectacle a well grown plant makes, we have seen 80mm pots producing up to 21
spikes. Normally they are a winter flowering plant {June-early August} and the flowers
are quite long lasting. Some people say that if you are careful the way that you cut
off the spike, back to the second or third node often you can induce a secondary
spike.

CATTLEYAS

Rob Worden, from Crystal Brook, gave us a very interesting talk last meeting, on how to grow these beautiful orchids. He began from the time he obtained his first 'Ritelite' glasshouse to his present one, an adapted garage frame.

Bob is a very successful first division grower who has won many first prizes regularly at both monthly meetings and at shows. He originally had a preference to grow cattleyas because of their ease of handling and the habit of some to flower twice a year. Several of his flowering plants were on display for us to see, some not long out of flask.

Starting a Collection:-

HOUSING

Rob's glasshouse is about 25'X9' and has self opening vents and an air conditioner which operate automatically when temperature reaches 28'C. Fans run 24 hours a day [air movement in a house is most important]

PLANTS

We were advised to purchase flowering size plants from local growers at reasonable prices to begin with rather than small ones or expensive ones, which can be lost by novice growers.

PLANT LANGUAGE

Observation of your plants will tell you if your growing conditions are suitable. If your leaves are deep green you need more light, if more yellow reduce light. For bulb shrivel adjust watering and check roots. Keep humidity up in the warmer months and reduce for the cooler months.

CULTURE

Air movement is necessary for healthy plants and to reduce any fungal attack.

1. Potting Mix - Rob grows his plants in medium grade pine bark with a finer grade top dressing of about 1"
2. Watering - is done about twice a week in summer, as Rob grows with out heat watering is reduced in winter.
3. Fertilizing - a fertilizer such as 'Aguasol' or 'Peters' is given weekly. Give 'Peters' yellow monthly to promote blooms.
4. REPOTTING - about every two years.

To finish off Rob showed some very interesting slides from America, some seedlings from Stewarts and some from Frank Foryce latest flowering plants, many of which were not long out of flask. (even one named 'Rob Worden')

Thank you Rob for a very informative programme.

Betty Wyly.

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IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN BECOMING A JUDGE LET OUR REGISTRAR OF JUDGES KNOW, THAT IS LET Brenda Lynch know, you assistance will be most urgently needed at both at the Cultural Meetings each month and at the Shows. The knowledge that you will gain at these two venues will be of great help to you when you start the course, in fact there is nothing like practical experience to learn by and this is something that is hard to come by.

SO WHAT ABOUT IT ?

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CULTURAL NOTES

- CYMBIDIUMS : Look out for those spikes, keep snail & slug baits around to protect them
Use a balanced fertilizer [lower in nitrogen] at makers recommendation or weaker strength more often.
Water as required now that cooler weather has come.
- CATTLEYS : Water early in the day, as required, to allow plants to dry off
Fertilize with a well balanced fertilizer [e.g. Thrive] at 1/2 strength weekly. Spray fortnightly for insect control.
- PAPHIOPEDILUM : Water every 2-3 days, making sure water does not lodge in the leaf axil to cause rot.
Look out for scale & mealy bug, have those cotton buds & metho' handy.
- ONCIDIUM : Mist plants daily, hot weather they like it cool.
Fertilize with a well balance fertilizer about 1/2 strength add a little iron chelate
- AUS NATIVES: Water in the mornings, they do not like wet feet to go to bed with.
Even NPK fertilizer every 2-3 weeks
Keep an eye out for those chewy grubs, use baits for snails & Slugs,
- PHALAENOPSIS : For spike initiating give the plants a lower temperature situation for the next month
Look out for snails & slugs
Low nitrogen fertilizer to be used every second watering at 1/2 strength.

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REMINDER :

IF YOU HAVE A **URGENT** STAMP ON THE BACK OF THIS GAZETTE
YOU ARE UNFINANCIAL. THIS WILL BE THE LAST COPY OF THE GAZETTE THAT
YOU WILL RECEIVE.

IF YOU DO NOT WISH TO CONTINUE WITH YOUR MEMBERSHIP, PLEASE NOTIFY
THE SECRETARY OF YOUR INTENTION.

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YUM YUMS

6ozs margarine or butter	pinch of salt
4ozs sugar	1 1/2 cups flour
1/2 teaspoon vanilla	4 tablespoons of
1 tablespoon of cocoa	finely crushed
	cornflakes

Cream shortening, sugar, vanilla and cocoa till smooth, soft and well mixed. Work in sifted flour, salt and cornflakes. Mixture is stiff and requires considerable mixing. Roll into balls, place on greased tray, flatten slightly with fork.
Bake in moderate oven [175°C Gas, 205°C Electric], 15-20 mins..
Allow to cool.
Coat top with chocolate icing.

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MONTHLY COMPETITION
February 1989

SECOND DIVISION

Novelty Cattleya	<i>C. guttata</i> X Lc. Wakiki Gold	M & E Gale	3
Dendrobium	D'Bush Classic x (D'Bush Classic X Gemwood)	C & H Edwards	3
Species Paph.	<i>dianthum</i>	G Richardson	3
Species	<i>Phrag sedenii</i> 'Cordatum'	M & E Gale	3

FLOWER OF DIVISION :- *Paph. dianthum* grown by G Richardson

Judged by Lewis Moore

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FIRST DIVISION

Australian Native Epi.	Den. Ellem	W & M Vaughan	3
Hybrid	Pat Ann 'Pip Squeak'	J Lewis	3
Mini Cym	Valentine's Love ~Audrey'	D Biebrick	3
Inter Cym	Blc. Ioima	J & J Jacobsen	3
Cattleya	Slc. Orglades 'Spotlite'	R & B Anderson	2
Cluster Cattleya .	C. Kew	B Wyly	3
	C. Valentine Day	D Biebrick	2
	C. Chocolate Drop 'Kodama'	B Wyly	1
Novelty Cattleya	Bc. Binosa 'Lyn'	R & B Anderson	3
Dendrobium	Singapore x Snowwhite	R Barrett	3
	<i>compactum</i> X <i>schoderianum</i>	R Barrett	2
	Autumn Lace	B Wyly	1
Miscellaneous	Mtssa. Goodale Moir 'Golden Wonder'	J & J Jacobsen	3
Species	<i>Epi. radiatum</i>	D Biebrick	3
	<i>B. flagellaris</i>	R Barrett	2

FLOWER OF DIVISION : C Kew Grown by B Wyly

Judged by Brenda Lynch

Assisted by Keith Northcote & Wayne Farquhar

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OPEN DIVISION

Aus Native Epiphyte	<i>Sarcochilus ceciliae</i>	McGrath Orchids	2
	<i>Bulb. radicans</i>	Double V Nursery	1
Aus Native Epi Hybrid	Den Hilda Poxon	Double V Nursery	3
Mini Cymbidium	Peter dragon 'Marcu'	Denlia Orchids	3
Cattleya	Blc. Hilday Gem X Lc. Albert Heinecke	J Nicholls	3
	C. (Karae Lynn X <i>skinneri</i> 'Alba')	K Northcote	2
	Blc. Indian Treasure	L & R Moore	1
Novelty Cattleya	Lc. Parysatis	L & R Moore	3
Dendrobium	May Neal X Dandy Dame	J Nicholls	3
	<i>gouldii</i> X <i>johannis</i>	J Nicholls	2
	Impact	J Nicholls	1
Odont. Alliance	Onc. Milky Way 'Yellow Bird'	K & B Lynch	3
	Onc. Kaiulann	K & B Lynch	2
Miscellaneous	Vdnps. Twinkle	J Nicholls	3
*	<i>Dor. buyssoniana</i> x <i>rosea</i>	J Nicholls	2
Phalaenopsis	<i>violacea</i> x <i>luddemanniana</i>	J Nicholls	3
Species	<i>C. leopoldii</i>	K & B Lynch	3
	<i>Phal. violacea</i> 'Blue Star'	J Nicholls	2
	<i>Gongora galeata</i>	McGrath Orchids	1

FLOWER OF DIVISION :- *C. leopoldii* grown K & B Lynch .

MONTHLY COMPETITION

February 1989

Judged by Brenda Lynch

Assisted by Keith Nortcote & Wayne Farquhar

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REGISTRAR'S CHOICE :- *C leopoldii* Grown by K & B Lynch

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* *Dor. buyssoniana* & *Dor. esmeralda* are both synonymous with *Dor. pulcherrima*
Phal. buyssoniana & *Phal. esmeralda* are both also synonymous with

Dor. pulcherrima

"Saunders's List of Orchid Hybrids 1981-1985"

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A SPECIAL THANKS GOES TO THOSE MEMBERS WHO HAVE AGREED TO HELP AND FILL IN POSITIONS
WHEN ASKED.

There's an old saying

"You only get out of a Club as much as you are prepared to
put in"

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Laelia anceps

The genus *Laelia* is widely spread throughout South and Central America, *anceps* being indigenous to Mexico, is closely related to the genus *Cattleya*, having similar flowers with generally narrower petals and sepals.

Being widely spread in nature the species is very variable in colour, in fact Saunders Orchid Guide, 1927 Edition, list some 27 named varieties. *Laelia anceps* flowers in Adelaide from May to July, depending on the area in which you live, some of the better specimens have been exhibited at the Winter Shows.

A description of the 'type' is :-

Pseudo-bulbs 50 to 130 mm high, more or less four-sided bearing usually one strong leaf from the apex, however some do have 2 leaves, the erect scape bearing 2 or 3 flowers is produced from the apex. The flowers are 70 to 100 mm across, sepals and petals deep rose, lip crimson purple side lobes yellow striated with red.

Anceps has a straggling habit and is well suited to basket culture, repotting should be done as seldom as possible, never whilst the compost is in good condition, it is better to allow the plants to extend beyond their pot or basket.

Of the varieties that we see at our meetings or shows is var. *Chamberlainiana*, often incorrectly shown as *Chamberlains*, it is possibly the largest flower of the *anceps* on tall spikes often up to 1.25 metres tall.

If ever you see a piece of *Laelia anceps* you would be well advised to obtain this beautiful species.

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Phalaenopsis violacea is epiphytic, with erect stem stout roots and shiny dark green, fleshy and leathery leaves, often with wavy margins. The inflorescences have few flowers, fleshy and waxy, 5-8 cms across, borne 1 or 2 at a time in succession. Sepals and petals are white, shaded green at the apices with bright violet at their base. The column and mid lobe of the lip is magenta-purple, the side lobes marked with yellow.

Phal. violacea var. *Bowringiana* has light yellow flowers, with a purple blotch at the base of the petals and sepals.

The genus is characterized by the absence of pseudobulbs: by large, broad usually very leathery leaves, the base of which sheaths the short stems.

Some species bear many flowers e.g. *Phal. schillerana* it is not unusual to find as many as 70 flowers on a spike.

They are either epiphytic or lithophytic growing on trees rocks or mossy banks overhanging water. A few species grow so close to the seashore that they are sprayed by salt water at times.

Phal. violacea is found in shady places by rivers at low altitudes, in Sumatra, Borneo and Malaya. In cultivation plants grow best when given high average temperatures, high humidity and good shade. Night temperatures should not fall below 15°C. Good air movement is especially important during flowering season.

A fir or pine bark compost is ideal, as it is well aerated, retains some moisture, and does not decompose too quickly. Some growers add a little charcoal to keep the compost sweet.

Repotting should be done during the growing season, mature plants during their second year, seedlings at least twice during their growing period. Plastic pots are preferable as they hold the moisture longer than clay pots.

Fortnightly doses of high nitrogen fertilizer can be applied when watering. Water should not be allowed to lodge in the centre growth, as rot can occur, if this happens dry the area out as soon as possible and treat with 'Captan' or a similar fungicide.

John Nicholls again demonstrated his successful cultural methods when he exhibited a mature plant of *Phal. violacea* at the March Cultural Meeting, the orchid had 6 flower spikes each with 1 or 2 flowers terminally and showing evidence of the progressive flowering habit with many spent bracts on each stem. The plant has been in continuous flower for many months.

Flower spikes should not be cut from the plant when flowering is eventually finished as secondary and sometimes tertiary spikes will eventuate.

Phal violacea is one of the many beautiful easy to grow species readily available to orchid lovers here in Adelaide.

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COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS:-

Host & Hostess - Mr. Kel & Mrs Lisa Larsen, Mrs. Carlien Potter
Patron - Mr Ray Gilbert, Mayor of Noarlunga

WE welcome the following as new members :-

Mr Vic Bourne; Mr Frank and Mrs Connie Law; Mr Andrea Crestani;
Mr George and Mrs Isa Reid

it is hoped that you enjoy the fellowship of the Club and gain cultural knowledge.

SEEDLINGS & MERICLONES AVAILABLE AT THE SALES TABLE.

1. C. Irene Hologuin 'Sweet Spring' AM/AOS
A very large full shaped exhibition lavender on tall stems. Some yellow in throat
2. Lc. Gila Wilderness 'Nippon Treasure' AM/AOS; SM/JOGA
Large exhibition white and broad red purple splash on petals.
3. C. Penny Kuroda 'Spots' X Blc. Toshie Aoki 'Pizazz' AM/AOS
Stiking medium size sunset to cerise shades, many with flared and feathered petals.
4. Cym. Cariga 'Sorrento' X Dr Baker 'Bewitched' \$n
This cross should produce orange intermediates of show bench shape. There may be some upright spikes but in the main will be pendulous. Compact growth will be a feature and should be very free flowering.

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DAY-TIME CHAPTER.

by Kath Harris.

Cooler weather made conditions much better for the good attendance at this month's meeting.

Apologies from Dorothy and Terry Howard, John Dudley and Frank Bell. Cheerio from us all, Frank, hope you are soon back with us.

An amazing range of orchids Mr. Lewis Moore grows in his back garden was our programme. All the unusual orchids rarely seen by the hobby grower were shown in all their glorious colour on the slides. Thank you Lewis for a most intersting programme.

There were even orchids benched for the Most Popular vote - won by Mr. Keith Northcote from Mrs. Roberts and Harry Viney. Congratulations to you all - excellent orchids, how did they survive the heat?

It was great to have a Trading Table, we are always looking for that one extra orchid and a special thank you for the excellent seedlings provided. These sold very quickly and I do hope in a year or two, a Day Time member will win a Championship with one of these seedlings.

Smiles and encouragement again for the winners of the raffle and an enjoyable get-together with that friendly "cuppa" ended a most enjoyable afternoon.

Be sure to keep April 13th free and come along to our next meeting - all are welcome.