



December 1998

*The
South
Coast
Orchid
Club
Inc.
Gazette*

Editor:
Helen J Edwards 82986689

PRESIDENT
J. Higgs

TREASURER
G. Shevlin

SECRETARY
M. Baulderstone
Box 314

MYPONGA 5202
0885586247

CLOVELLY PK 5042
82767652

OAKLANDS PK 5046
82763771



Christmas Lunch
Charlie's, Metro Brighton
November 29 at 1.30pm

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

PLEASE NOTE: THERE WILL BE A SAUSAGE SIZZLE AT 7PM IN THE CARPARK OF THE CHURCH PRIOR TO THE MEETING.

THE GUEST SPEAKER will be Mr Geoffrey Edwards. His talk will include slides from the recent Townsville Orchid Conference and his travels in Northern Queensland. Geoff is a keen Native Orchid grower and is a member of the Native Orchid Society of SA and also Orchid Club of SA.

PLEASE BRING A SMALL GIFT TO PUT IN A GIANT RAFFLE. MEMBERS ARE ASKED TO PLEASE BRING A PLATE OF CHRISTMAS GOODIES TO HELP MAKE THIS A FESTIVE OCCASION.

THE DAYTIME GROUP will meet at 2pm Thursday 10th December at the South Brighton Community Hall, Dover Square Reserve, Broadway, South Brighton.

PLEASE BRING A PLATE OF CHRISTMAS GOODIES FOR AFTERNOON TEA AND A SMALL GIFT FOR THE RAFFLE.





DAYTIME GROUP

Jane Higgs welcomed everyone to the Meeting with a special welcome to Don and Bubs Wells , Dave Smith, Verna Taylor, Jill Geier, and Elizabeth Simpson.

We were reminded that the next meeting is the Christmas one so please bring a small plate of afternoon tea and a small gift for the Christmas raffle.

Don Wells, our Guest speaker gave a most interesting talk and slide program on the Australian Native Terrestrial Orchids. Many of them we hobby growers find difficult to cultivate due to the fact that some of them grow in association with various fungi.

A couple of tips from Don's talk :-

Try growing keikas in leaf litter, after all that's what many of the epiphytes do in nature.

Try growing *sarcochilus ceciliae* in blue metal. This plant is usually considered a lithophyte so, in situ, would grow on rocks.

The bench had quite a number of different genera again.

The plant that appealed to most Members was Peter and Geraldine Flavel's *Cymbidium canaliculatum*. Second was *Disa* Betty's Bay x Kirstenbosch Pride grown by Jane and Don Higgs and third was *Sarcochilus* Kirra Lea grown by Bill Fisher.

P.S. Don Wells won Members Choice at the Northern and Eastern Districts Orchid Society in October with a magnificent plant of the Australian Native Epiphyte species *Dendrobium aemulum*. The plant is grown under black shade cloth and is mounted on gutter guard that is filled with coconut fibre. Ed



NEW MEMBERS

It is with pleasure we welcome to the Club:-

Ms Verna Taylor of Panorama

Ms Jill Geier of Eden Hills

Mr. Trev. Garard of Morphett Vale

Mr. Rob Garard of Woodcroft

Good orchid growing.

So when you're on that Christmas picnic keep your eyes open. Never know what you might find. Ed



POTTING TIME

Now is the time to repot many of your orchids. Nearly all of the *Cymbidiums* have finished flowering and those that have a few flowers hanging on can have those removed and plants be repotted. The Members who are well organized and have everything under control have probably finished this task for this year. Many of the *Cattleyas* and *Phalaenopsis* can also be repotted.

I find the baby Phallys so easy to do but the

NEW CALADENIA'S courtesy of the N.O.S.S.A. Journal Oct. '98' article by Kerry Bates.

With so many orchid enthusiasts now able to recognise those less obvious species, 1998 saw the finding of 4 species of *Caladenia* either new to the Southern Lofties or thought to be extinct there.

(Continued on page 3)

bigger plants with roots going everyway a real pain.

The large Cattleyas can also be a problem:- do I backcut and leave the plant another year or do I take it out of the pot and cut it up, with sterilized secateurs, of course. Probably depends on how much the bark has broken down

In our household we also have a 'discussion' as to what size bark to use.

The decision usually is :-

Dendrobium speciosum: large bark

Other Aust. Native Epiphytes: small bark

Large Cattleya plants: large bark

Medium Cattleya plants: medium bark

Baby Cattleya plants: small bark

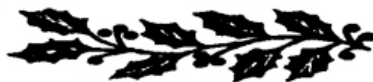
Cymbidiums: medium bark

Large Phalaenopsis plants: large/medium bark

Smaller Phalaenopsis plants: medium/small bark

Most other baby plants: small bark.

Happy repotting



DO YOU KNOW ?

I happened to come across some Facts and Figures on Shadecloth the other day and got quite a surprise. Decided to make a few phone calls to see what the sellers or agents in SA could tell me. (The article I'd read was from Interstate) Another surprise. One well known dealer in shadecloth told me one story and when I queried further changed the story, another agent told me one story and when I quoted what I'd read said, "Well I don't really know I'll get back to you." He did, with not much joy except a NSW phone number to ring. Not to be outdone I rang the number. Still no joy but told to ring Standards Australia. I was beginning to wonder why ever I started this but by now I wanted answers. I then decided to do what I probably should have done in the first place and that was to try to locate the people who were supposed to have supplied the figures in the article I'd read. Silly me, they didn't know, but the figures sounded about right, "but ring one of our manufactures". It was very convenient that my husband wasn't home, the air was getting a little blue. At last, got the manufacturer. Well the figures I quoted to him sounded about right, however, "they've changed now and the product, that's if it's ours of course, won't be the same after Christmas".

The end result of all that is I'm really none the wiser but here's the facts and figures as published in the Burnie Orchid Society Inc. Newsletter.

Colour	Sold as	U.V. Rating	Shade
Black	50%	50%	50%
	70%	70%	70%
Green	50%	50%	45%
	70%	70%	61%
White	50%	50%	28%
	70%	70%	40%



We all know that plants need light to facilitate photosynthesis and consequent growth. Only a portion of the light reaching a plant's leaves is absorbed by the plant. The amount depends on many factors - the density of the foliage, spacing of the plants, type of the leaf and leaf surface, and the reflection from the surface. Even when the light is absorbed only about 20% is actually used in photosynthesis. Once the carbohydrate is manufactured in the plant's cells, some is used for respiration rather than for tissue growth. The balance between photosynthetic manufacture of carbohydrates and respiration must be tipped towards photosynthesis or growth will be slowed. The point at which the balance of carbohydrate

production and its use in respiration occurs varies greatly between the various genera of orchids. *Paphiopedilums* are adapted to grow under shadier conditions than *Vandas* for example.

The conversion of light absorbed by the plant into heat presents great difficulties for the plant. Photosynthesis generally occurs most efficiently at 20 to 23 degrees C, and its rate decreases as the temperature rises above this. Respiration, however, continues to increase as the temperature rises. So we see that as the leaves heat above the optimum point, food production decreases whilst food utilisation by respiration increases. Thus the trick for optimum growth is to keep the leaf temperatures down so that the plant can produce more carbohydrates for growth.

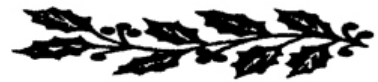
Under their natural conditions, orchids that are adapted for exposed positions, and hence higher light intensities adopt special strategies for reducing light absorption and consequent heat build-up. Some have modified leaves, like the rat tail leaves on our native *Dockrillia teretifolium*, or a high gloss to reflect some light. Conversely, the jewel orchids have their leaves adapted to take advantage of the dim light filtering through to the forest floor. An adaptation often seen in the production of anthocyanin pigments in the leaves to produce the purplish tones sometimes seen if the odonts. are receiving too much light. The pigment reflects the reddish light wavelengths away from the leaves, helping them to remain cooler.

For the orchid grower with controlled conditions, the art is to modify the amount of light reaching the plants so as to provide the best

conditions for the type we are growing (more shady for the slippers, for example) but to keep the temperature around the leaves to the optimum mark (with the uses of evaporative coolers or fans in summer for example).

If we realise that moist air can absorb more heat than dry air, and thus cools the leaf whilst reducing evaporation, it explains why the raising of humidity in summer is regarded as a big plus. Some years ago there was a big push to provide enhanced carbon dioxide levels in greenhouses to aid photosynthesis, but this will only benefit if the basic conditions for optimum growth are recognised and provided.

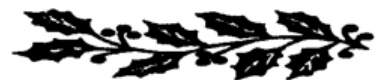
I have noticed that my *Cymbidiums* have two main growing periods during the year - one in Spring, and the other in Autumn when the hottest of our summer days is past. In future, I hope to take extra measures to reduce the leaf temperatures over Summer in my Cym. house in an effort to maintain the highest growth rate for my plants. Looking at the cultural successes of some of our best growers, they must have got the balance right.



ZYGOPETALUM

Sir William Hooker first described the *Zygopetalum* genus in the Botanical Magazine in 1827. Distributed from Bolivia through Brazil the group included 40 species.

The plants are usually fast growing and the flowers fragrant.



UNUSUAL NAMES

Whilst judging at the Murray Darling Orchid Club recently I came across an orchid I hadn't seen before. Nothing unusual about that I know, however, I hadn't even seen the name before. Thought I'd better do a little research, especially as the flower looked like it belonged to the Cattleya Alliance and I grow a few of those. The plant was a *Standfieldara* and the accepted abbreviation is Sfdra. This little gem is a crossing between *Epidendrum*, *Laelia* and *Sophronitis*. The first registered *Standfieldara* that I can locate was made in 1969, Sfdra. Will Bates, a crossing between Sl. Psyche and *Epi. vitellinum*. Looks like I am a bit behind the times.

continued on page 6



NOVEMBER MONTHLY FLORAL COMPETITION RESULTS

SECOND DIVISION

Judges :K.H. Northcote
R. Moore

Aust.Nat.Epi:Species	<i>Sarco. hartmannii</i>	D. & K. Cammack	3
Aust.Nat.Epi:Hybrid	<i>Sarco. Heidi</i>	D. & K. Cammack	3
	<i>Sarco. Fitzhart</i>	W. & R. Clark	2
	<i>Sarco. Heidi</i>	D. & K. Cammack	1
Std. Cymbidium	Ballathie	R.J. Smith	3
Inter. Cymbidium	Hearts of Gold	N. Woodend	3
Mini. Cymbidium	Cricket	M. Baulderstone	3
Std. Cattleya	Bc. Pastoral 'Innocence	M. Baulderstone	3
Nov. Cattleya	Lc. Grodskies Gold x C. Confetti	M. Smith	3
Nov. Cluster Cattleya	Slc. Jewel Box	J. Dudley	3
Other Laeliinae	Ctna. Brandi 'O.C'	G. & M. Voskamp	3
Phalaenopsis	Boral x Fargo	G. & M. Voskamp	3
Zygopetalum	Note registered Name: Pinnaroo (Blue Lake x Titanic)	M. Baulderstone	3
	Titanic	M. Baulderstone	2
Miscellaneous	Note registered Name : Swallow (<i>Falcata X infracta</i>)	G. & M. Voskamp	3
	Epi. Boundii	M. Smith	2
	Epi. Boundii	R.J. Smith	1
Species	<i>L. cinnabarina</i>	G. & M. Voskamp	3
	<i>Cym lowianum</i>	W. & R. Clark	2

FLOWER OF THE DIVISION:

Laelia cinnabarina grown by Gerald & Mina Voskamp

OPEN DIVISION

Judge: **J. Gay**
H. Edwards

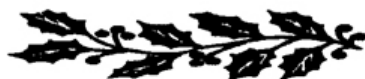
Aust. Nat. Epi: Species	<i>Cym. canaliculatum</i>	P. & G. Flavel	3
Aust. Nat. Epi: Hybrid	Sarco. Kirra-Lea	M. Tiggeman	3
	Sarco. Cherie 'Snow'	M. Tiggeman	2
Inter. Cymbidium	Tiger Tail 'May Day'	M. Tiggeman	3
Mini. Cymbidium	Scally Wag	P. & G. Flavel	3
	Mad Magic 'Amber'	H. Gerber	2
	Sunshine Falls 'Green Fantasy'	H. Gerber	1
Std. Cattleya	Lc. Twilight Song	R. & B. Wilson	3
	Blc. Dundas 'Tom's Pride'	R. & B. Wilson	2
Nov. Cattleya	C. White Belle x <i>C. amethystoglossa</i>	M. Tiggeman	3
	Slc. Jewel Box	M. Tiggeman	2
Nov. Cluster Cattleya	Lc. Trick or Treat x (<i>schilleriana</i> x Lc. Fiery)	K.H. Northcote	3
	Lc. Chine x Slc. Kauai Starbright	M. Tiggeman	2
Dendrobium	(Snowflake x Merlin) x Yukidaruma	M. Tiggeman	3
Nov. Paphiopedilum	Callo-Day x Sukhakulii x Sukhakulii	R. & I. Parish	3
Note registered name	Maud's Treasure (Treasure Island x Maudiae)	R. & I. Parish	2
	Masterlink	R. & I. Parish	1
Species Paphiopedilum	<i>urbanianum</i>	R. & I. Parish	3
	<i>tonsum</i> 'Sumatra Giant'	R. & I. Parish	2
	<i>argus</i>	R. & I. Parish	1
Onc./Odont. Alliance	<i>Alexanderara</i> (McIna. Pagan Lovesong x (Odm. Ophanto x Heonum)) The accepted abbreviation for this genus is Alxra.	H. & E. Van Leuveren	3
Zygopetalum	Titanic 'Monarch'	P. & G. Flavel	3
	Titanic 'Monarch'	T. DeIonno	2
Species	<i>Epi. difforme</i>	R. & I. Parish	3
	<i>Bif. harrisoniae</i>	P. & G. Flavel	2
	<i>Onc. sphacelatum</i>	T. DeIonno	1

FLOWER OF THE DIVISION & OF THE NIGHT:

Lc. Trick or Treat x (*C. schilleriana* x *Lc. Fiery*) grown by Keith Northcote.

UNUSUAL NAMES CONT.

Another genus that we don't very often see was exhibited in Open Division this month. That is an *Alexanderara* (Alxra), a hybrid between *Brassia*, *Cochlioda*, *Odontoglossum* and *Oncidium*. The first registered *Alexanderara* was Alxra. Songman a hybrid of McIna. Pagan Lovesong x Oda. Trimman registered by Robert B. Dugger in California USA.



FIRST DIVISION**Judges: R. Moore
K. Northcote**

Aust.Nat.Epi:Species	<i>Sarco. hartmannii</i>	D. & J. Higgs	3
Aust.Nat.Epi:Hybrid	Sarco. George Colthup	B. Fisher	3
	Sarco. Cherie	B. Fisher	2
	Sarco. Melba	J. & B. Gay	1
Std. Cymbidium	La Novia 'Lay Kay'	H. & B. Viney	3
Std. Cattleya	Bc. Pastoral 'Innocence'	J. & B. Gay	3
Nov. Cluster Cattleya	Lc. Adelaide Ablaze	J. & B. Gay	3
Cocktail Cattleya	Slc. Jillian Lee	L. Gunn	3
Other Laeliinae	Pot. Sweet Sugar	J. & B. Gay	3
Nov. Paphiopedilum	Mylor	H. & U. Herrmann	3
	Rodney Wilcox Jones	H. & U. Herrmann	2
	Note registered Name: Envy Green (<i>primulinum x malipoense</i>)	H. & U. Herrmann	1
Species Paphiopedilum	<i>acmodontum</i>	H. & U. Herrmann	3
	<i>delanatii</i>	H. & U. Herrmann	2
Odont/Onc. Alliance	Oda. Satellite x Vuylk. Imperial Sole	H. & U. Herrmann	3
Zygopetalum	Note registered Name : Z. Zephyr (Blue Lake x Helen Ku <i>mackayi</i> x B.G. White	H. & B. Viney	3
	Note registered Name: Z. Zephyr (Blue Lake x Helen Ku	H. & U. Herrmann	2
	Note registered Name: Z. Zephyr (Blue Lake x Helen Ku	H. & U. Herrmann	1
Miscellaneous	Disa Betty's Bay x Kirstenbosch Pride	D. & J. Higgs	3

FLOWER OF THE DIVISION:***Paphiopedilum acmodontum* grown by Helmut & Ursula Herrmann****Slc. JILLIAN LEE**

A little plant with a lot of potential.

Probably the most used parent around for mini-catts, or under 100mm standards, is Sc Beaufort and Slc. Jillian Lee is fortunate to have Beaufort for Mum.

The full shaped blooms range from purple through to pink.

