



# South Coast Orchid Club of South Australia

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

PATRON: Mr. L.R. Grey (Mayor of Marion)

MONTHLY NEWS SHEET  
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Written by Mr. B. Hansen Printed & Edited by Mrs. I. Nash

July 9th. is the date for our WINTER SHOW at our usual location the R.S.L. Hall, Morphett Vale, beginning at 8 p.m. All plants for competition must be tabled by 7.45 p.m.

The hall will be open in the afternoon from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. for any member who wishes to display their Orchids earlier in the day, and from 6.30. p.m. in the evening.

As this is our winter show we are having two judges from the Orchid Club of South Australia - Mr. Colin Jennings and Mr. Neil Christoph.

The Committee has approved of the amplifier equipment that we tried out at the last meeting and has purchased the unit from the parent club at a very reasonable cost.

At our next meeting Mr. Ross Gowling will show results of the method he uses to raise seedlings in his "Tent" culture. Last year Ross potted up some plants out of flask showing his technique, and now we will be able to judge **his success** for ourselves.

Mr. Syd Monkhouse will be giving his monthly cultural hints, so please try to think up some good queries, this all makes the meetings more interesting.

The next Committee meeting is at Mr. Lou Carr's house, 89, Sturt St., Grange at 7.30 p.m.

Mr. Trevor Jacobs was our guest judge at the June meeting, and following are his results of the night's competition. Mr. Jacobs remarked on the high standard and freshness of the blooms.

## OPEN SECTION

Cymbidium	C. Baltic 'Leanne Sessions'	Ross Gowling	3 pts.
	C. Wallara 'Margaret'	Mick Ryan	2 pts.
	C. Valley Mayflower	Leila & Bill Gray	1 pt.

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OPEN SECTION

Mini Cyms.	pumilum x Musita	Valley Orchids	3 pts.
	Show Girl 'Lillian Russel'	Leila & Bill Gray	2 pts.
	pumilum x Rio Rita	?	1 pt.
Cattleyas	Blc.Mem.Geo.Butler	Wes. Harris	3 pts.
	C.Bob Betts x Supreme	Geoff. Adams	2 pts.
	C.Margaret Degenhardt	Wes. Harris	1 pt.
Paphiopedilums	Haroun	Wes. Harris	3 pts.
	Rosy Dawn	"	2 pts.
	Ethel	"	1 pt.
Aus. Natives	Bulbophyllum macphersonii	"	3 pts.
Misc.	Dendrobium Pakarena	"	3 pts.
	Vanda Tan Chay Yan	"	2 pts.
	Dendrobium Maui Beauty	"	1 pt.
Exotic(Overseas)Species	Cattleya bowringana	"	3 pts.
	Paphiopedilum sukhakulii	"	2 pts.
	" insigne	Peter Speer	1 pt.

NOVICE SECTION

Mini Cyms.	Putana 'Showpiece'	Florence Traeger	3 pts.
Exotic(Overseas)species	Laelia anceps(from Mexico)	Peter Summers	3 pts.
Aus. Natives	Acianthus exertus	Roy Hargraves	3 pts.

POPULAR VOTES

Orchid	Rincon 'Clarisse'	Ross Gowling
Indoor plant	Maidenhair fern, fine var.	Dulcie Grave

Notes by Wes. Harris

Our Healthy Club always seems to have new members, so, to help these in particular, in the ABC of the enormous family of Orchids, it is suggested that you look at the above list. The family consists of many Tribes, Sub-tribes and Genera (plural). In the first column the genus (singular) is shown, e.g. Cymbidium etc. There are some hundreds of genera, so, of necessity, these have to be grouped. (In my collection there are representatives of over forty genera, from Aerides - pronounced Airideez - to Zygopetalum).

Now find in the 'Mini Cyms' section: pumilum x Musita, which means that a wild flower (a species) spelt without a capital letter, has been crossed (x) with a hybrid, which has a capital letter. So, C. pumilum is the specific (individual) name of this wild Cymbidium; the hybrid name, e.g. Musita, is the group name of all the seedlings of that particular hybrid and is the equivalent of the human surname, e.g. Jones.

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Lastly, when seedlings of *Cymbidium Musita* flowered, many showed individual variations in form, colour and size, so, to recognise the better plants (clones) a third name is often given. Let us suppose we are looking at the best *Cymbidium Musita* seedling to flower which is a truly magnificent bloom: we can always identify it, and if we own all of that seedling, it is permissible to call it *Cymbidium Musita* 'Magnificent'. We can now compare these three names with those of a human being such as Australian Jones 'John' - the third name is the given name. So easy?

Plants from within Australia are, to us, indigenous and those outside are, to us, exotic. In the list, *Laelia anceps* appears as a species found in Mexico: it is indigenous there and an exotic to all other countries.

Members who are interested in Orchids other than *Cymbidiums*, are cordially invited to visit 19, Lambert Avenue, Christie's Beach; one or two at the time, and please ring 382 2459 so that we can settle on a time.

Wesley Harris.

Arrangements for our Spring Show at Marion are well in hand, and listed below are the prizes for our lottery, thanks to Peter Summers hard work.

1st.	YOUNG'S SHADE HOUSE WITH ORCHIDS	\$250
2nd.	TRIP TO SYDNEY FOR TWO WITH ANSETT PIONEER	\$110
3rd.	SHARP CAMPING RADIO	\$59.95
4th.	MYSTERY VOUCHER	\$30
5th.	ADELAIDE WALLAROC FERTILIZER PRODUCTS	\$20
6th.	HILLS WHEEL BARROW	\$18.95
7th.	M.F. HODGES VOUCHER	\$15
8th.	12 BOTTLES PATRITTI WINES	\$14.50
9th.	HILLS GARDEN SPRAY	\$11.70
10th.	SCHWARZKOPF HAIR PRODUCTS	\$10
11th.	TOYS FROM STEELS	\$10
12th.	DINNER FOR TWO AT SILVER CITY	\$10
13th.	DINNER FOR TWO AT THE OLD KINGS	\$10
14th.	RECORD VOUCHER FROM C.C. RECORDS	\$6

The Winter Show Prize list is on Page 4.

In all sections of the Winter Show prize list, there must be 3 or more plants otherwise they will be judged in a suitable section. Also where the judges deem necessary, they can create a section.

One last request - do not think that your only Orchid is not good enough to bring to the Winter Show, we want to see every plant that is in flower. So the best of LUCK.

PRIZE LIST - WINTER SHOW - JULY 1974

	<u>Name of Plant</u>	<u>Owner</u>
GRAND CHAMPION	MEDALLION	
OPEN CHAMPION	\$10 trophy	
NOVICE CHAMPION	\$10 "	
<u>OPEN SECTION</u>		
CYMBIDIUM	\$3 "	
MIN. CYMBIDIUM	\$3 "	
CATTLEYA	\$3 "	
PAPHIOPEDILUM	\$3 "	
AUS. NATIVES	\$3 "	
PHALAENOPSIS	\$3 "	
SPECIES	\$3 "	
MISC. GENERA	\$3 "	
BEST SEEDLING	\$3 "	
 <u>NOVICE SECTION</u>		
CYMBIDIUM	\$3 "	
MIN. CYMBIDIUM	\$3 "	
CATTLEYA	\$3 "	
PAPHIOPEDILUM	\$3 "	
AUS. NATIVES	\$3 "	
PHALAENOPSIS	\$3 "	
SPECIES	\$3 "	
MISC. GENERA	\$3 "	
BEST SEEDLING	\$3 "	

For the Ladies side of competition, the following classes have been allocated and we can expect high class competition.

CORSAGE SECTION	1st.\$3	2nd.\$2	3rd.\$1
POSIE SECTION	1st.\$3	2nd.\$2	3rd.\$1
FLORAL ART	1st.\$3	2nd.\$2	3rd.\$1

Mrs. Jean Yelland will judge this section.

The following article is an excerpt taken from the Australian Forest Industries Journal, April 1974.

POSSIBLE USES FOR BARK FROM PLANTATION GROWN CONIFERS (Pine Trees)

By D.M. Greve, Officer, Dept. of Forestry, Queensland.

(1) INTRODUCTION:

The purpose of this article is to suggest uses for bark for the consideration of those who have, or will have in the near future, quantities of bark to dispose of.

In broad terms, bark consists of two distinct zones, an outer sheath of corky material, consisting of dead cells, and an inner layer which is relatively impervious to both water and food materials. Physically, bark is a complicated mixture of cells of various shapes and sizes and of non-structural deposits.

Chemically, bark is a mixture of materials, some of which are complex, some readily extractable with organic solvents, and some soluble in hot dilute alkali solution. Tannin is often a major non-structural constituent.

Present uses of bark in other countries are generally based on its availability as a cheap waste material. It is widely used as fuel and, because it is readily reduced to many shapes and sizes (depending on species, devices for reduction, moisture content, and manner of equipment operation), it also finds wide use in the horticultural field.

Early commercial development in Queensland must concentrate on applications that require low cost processing. This is one reason for placing emphasis on the use of bark as a fuel and as a mulch and soil builder.

(2) HORTICULTURAL USES FOR BARK

There are a number of uses to which bark can be put in the horticultural field:

(a) Mulches.

Bark makes a long lasting mulch for horticultural crops, giving good weed suppression and soil moisture retention. If the bark is first pulverised, it has a tidier appearance and is less resistant to penetration by rain. As it decomposes bark tends to deplete nitrogen in the soil with which it is in contact and the addition of some nitrogenous fertiliser is therefore desirable.

(b) Composts.

United States experience suggests that, by stacking the bark in large windrows for six months, with nitrogenous solutions added from time to time, it is possible to convert the finer bark particles to humus and impregnate the larger particles with sufficient nitrogen, thereby checking nitrogen robbing.

(c) Soil conditioning.

It has been found that, provided nitrogenous fertilisers are also applied, granulated bark dug into the soil will improve its fertility by increasing aeration or by assisting the retention of moisture. The former property is useful on heavy soils and the latter on sandy soils. Even greater advantages are obtained by using bark which has already been used as an effluent filter medium.

(d) Ammoniated Bark.

One of the main disadvantages in using bark for horticultural purposes is its low nitrogen content, which is about 0.3% of the oven-dry weight. This means that the micro-organisms which ultimately decompose the bark tend to meet their own nitrogen requirements by depleting the adjacent soil of this element to the detriment of the crop. A way to overcome this drawback is to ammoniate the bark. Research of the U.S. Forest Products Research Laboratory has shown that pulverised bark freely absorbs ammonia to form a stable complex with a nitrogen content around 3.6% of the oven-dry weight. Disadvantages of this product are, firstly, that evidence suggests that it is toxic to young seedlings, especially during winter and, secondly, its high alkalinity. Ammoniated bark has a pH of about 8.0 and, at this level, essential trace elements such as iron are less readily available to the plant, and pathogenic fungi are able to develop more easily. Partial ammoniation might be the solution to this problem.

(e) ORCHID CULTURE.

It is claimed that conifer bark is especially suitable for growing orchids because it is an excellent drainage medium. It is light in the pot, it does not readily break down, it has a suitable pH, and it is easy to handle.

(f) Rooting medium.

Work in the U.S. has shown that the bark of the southern pines (which include slash, loblolly and caribbean pines, grown here), after being put through a hammer mill, provides a better rooting medium than does perlite, sand, peat or other bark mixtures.

In the United States, bark has been on the market for some time in a number of forms. These vary from "chunks" ( $1\frac{1}{2}$ " to  $3\frac{1}{2}$ " ) through "nuggets" ( $\frac{3}{4}$ " to  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " ), "chips" ( $\frac{1}{4}$ " to  $\frac{3}{4}$ " ) and "shreds" to a very fine "soil conditioner". They are generally packed in 50 pound plastic-lined bags and sold through garden centres, hardware stores, and supermarkets. Originally the bark was marketed in hessian sacks but, because of breakdown in transit owing to the bacterial action, this practice was abandoned.

The demand for bark in the above forms in the whole of the United States was found initially, by means of a survey, to be only 2-3 thousand tons a year, but it soon became evident that the big market for bark which had been composted, in direct competition with top grade imported peat. This composted bark was sold in bulk to the nursery trade and packed in 3 lb. bags and one and two cubic ft. sacks, for sale through normal retail gardening outlets, often with various types of fertiliser added to make "special mixes" for different crops.

At present, imported peat moss has no real competitor on the Australian market. Since 1963-4 imports have trebled - a 20% per annum compound growth rate. In 1968-9 a total of over 2000 tons, valued at \$132,000 or \$65 per ton was imported into New South Wales alone; Sydney retail values are about \$1 - \$2 per cubic ft. Imported peat moss is also an important constituent of most Cymbidium and potting composts, of which about  $\frac{1}{2}$  million cubic feet are sold annually in N.S.W. These are markets which should be going to locally produced materials because composted bark could do the same job as peat moss or better, and it would not have to bear the freight from Britain, Gernay or Ireland.

REFERENCES

- Sproull, R.C. 1969. Fibre, Chemical and Agricultural Products from Southern Pine Bark. Forest Products Journal. 19(10):(38-44)  
Ironsides, G. 1970. Radiata Pine Bark has a Potential in Horticulture. Forest and Timber 9(1):(10-11).  
Lunt, O.R. & Clark, B. 1959. Horticultural Applications for Bark & Wood Fragments. Forest Products Journal. 9(4):(39A-42A).



THINK SAFETY

So you have found WOGS in the garden or on the plants in your shadehouse. You have purchased an appropriate insecticide to destroy same, and have noted the required amounts to add to the water to make the spray. With a glint in your eye, you feel all set to murder the invader. Spray and mixing vessels ready and about to take the stopper from your bottle of insecticide. STOP ... DO NOT GO ANY FURTHER UNTIL YOU HAVE READ THE SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS. You may require a magnifying glass to read these, but for your own safety, read them you must, and PROTECT YOURSELF AS DIRECTED.

REMEMBER ... ITS NEVER A FABLE WHAT YOU READ ON THE LABLE.

Do you know what an insecticide is composed of? ... Solutions of one or more chemicals in various organic solvents,...Kerosene, Toluene, or other Petroleum Derivatives. These solvents in themselves are TOXIC. They are Hydrocarbons and if inhaled, will cause Nausea, Vomiting, Cough, Pulmonary irritation and oedema, and Bronchial Pneumonia with fever and cough.

If 1 ML/KG. is swallowed, it will cause,... Mental depression, Weakness, Dizziness, Slow shallow respiration, Unconsciousness and convulsions, Reduced blood count, and Bone marrow will deteriorate.

Protection from these solvents and chemicals may be obtained, by the use of a "PROTECTOR" Twin cartridge respirator, fitted with AGRICULTURAL cartridges. (PROTECTOR" R.C. 86.) The use of twin cartridges makes breathing easier, than with the use of a single cartridge respirator.

When the Safety Instructions reveal the need for protection from ABSORPTION, (Through the skin.) then a complete cover for the whole body is required. This can be obtained by the use of a lightweight P.V.C. hood, to which is attached a "PROTECTOR" respirator. (This is a complete unit). This hood combined with a pair of combination overalls, of either lightweight P.V.C. or wavelock material, rubber boots, and either P.V.C. or rubber gloves, will complete the protection required.

Protective equipment does nothing to reduce or eliminate the hazards, it only provides an immediate defence against the hazard, and is generally uncomfortable and cumbersome. It may introduce a particularly insidious hazard, because such devices may become ineffective without any advance warning, or knowledge on the part of the wearer. The respirator should only be worn in the atmosphere described on the cartridge, for example, a dust respirator is no protection against vapour. Air purifying devices remove the contaminant from the air that is breathed, by filtration or chemical absorption. They will give protection for a limited time only, depending on the concentration of vapour or gas, the rate of breathing, and the age of the cartridge. As the cartridge nears exhaustion a trace of gas or poison will leak through. O.K. if it smells, but most insecticides have no smell. Agricultural cartridges, for "PROTECTOR" respirators should last for some 30 hours, THE WISE MAN WILL REPLACE THESE AFTER 15 HOURS USE, AND ALWAYS RENEW AT THE START OF THE SPRAYING SEASON.

BE SURE TO BE SAFE

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"PROTECTOR" Equipment as described, may be obtained from your  
FRIENDLY NURSERYMAN.

Maintain good habits. No eating or smoking halfway on the job, and maintain good housekeeping.

Soil Fumigants have a very high Toxic Rate, they are skin irritants, and poison by ingestion and inhalation.

Aerosol Packs containing insecticides, and Atomizers are most deadly.

Remember when mowing lawns, to wear the strongest boots or shoes you have. It is most uncomfortable to walk with a big toe missing.

For the Handyman who has a sanding job to do with timber, or filing or buffing copperware, or the spraying of paint, then a throwaway BRA TYPE respirator made by 3M, or a "SIEBE GORMAN" FILTA-SAFE, or "MICROFILTER" will save many sore throats and running noses.

YOU ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR YOUR OWN SAFETY.

YOUR FAMILY DEPENDS ON YOU.

DEADLY EARNEST.

NEWSY TITBITS

Merv. Dunn is very busy flitting around Australia. He was recently in Melbourne, where he was guest speaker at the 25th. Anniversary of Melbourne Eastern Orchid Society.

At present, he and his wife Jean are in Western Australia, his home state, where he will be guest speaker at the June meeting of the Western Australian Orchid Society. He will also be staying on for their winter show being held on July 6th, 7th. & 8th.

Mr. & Mrs. Geoff Adams are in N.S.W. for the N.S.W. Orchid Society winter show.

Our Vice president - Bernie Hansen, is not only an expert on Orchid Culture, but is now having success in the Canine world.

A younger member of the club who is proving successful in the Orchid world is apparently repeating his success in family cultivation. Further details to follow.

This months selection.

First prize at a recent costume ball we attended went to a young woman who wore a maternity jacket over her dress, together with the sign "I should have danced all night"