

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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YOUR COMMITTEE EXTENDS TO ALL MEMBERS

Best Wishes FOR A Melly Christmes
AND A Happy New Year



XMAS MEETING -TUESDAY DECEMBER 9TH. 8.00PM

GUEST SPEAKER: - DR. E. FURNESS

SPECIAL RAFFLE: - PROCEEDS TO DAY-CARE-CENTRE.

SUPPER:-MAKE THIS THE SOCIAL EVENING, CLUB WILL SUPPLY XMAS CAKE, SAUSAGE ROLLS, PIES & PASTIES, ITS UP TO YOU TO BRING THE REST.

NO TRADING TABLE, PLEASE RETURN ALL LIBRARY BOOKS.

ALL NOMONINATIONS TO BE IN BY CLOSE OF MEETING

FOR NEXT YEAR"S ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

TUESDAY 10TH FEBRUARY 1987

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REMEMBER THERE IS NO CULTURAL MEETING IN JANUARY 1987
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Throughout the year many members when asked gave voluntary their time to assist with the smooth running of our Club. Your Committee wishes to express their thanks to those who so willingly assisted. We hope that you will continue to support the new Committee that is to be appointed.

### Glossary

BIFOLIATE: Having two leaves.

BRACT: A leaf-like organ, enclosing the pseudo-bulb, which generally dries off as the growth matures.

CLONE: An individual plant, raised from seed and all its subsequent vegatative propagations.

COLUMN: The central body of an orchid flower, usually columnar, which is a fusion of stamens and pistils.

EPIPHYTIC: Growing on another plant (usually a tree) but not parasitically.

Dorsal sepal

Petal

GENUS: (plural - Genera) a group of plants identified by similar characteristics, principally flower structure. Plants within one genus may have significant differences in vegetation and in the size, number, shape and colour of flowers.

HYBRID: When two species are cross-pollinated, the resulting seedlings are known as a hybrid. Hybrids may also be cross-pollinated with other hybrids or species to produce further hybrids.

INTERGENERIC HYBRID: When two species or hybrids from different genera are cross-pollinated the resulting hybrid is known as an intergeneric hybrid.

PSEUDO-BULB: The bulb-like swelling of the stem.

RHIZOME: A stem that creeps along the surface and from which spring roots and at intervals, secondary stems.

SHEATH: An envelope-like tube arising from the base of the leaf which protects the developing buds.

SPECIES: (singular and plural) a group of plants having identical structure of the floral parts, and usually identical vegatative characteristics.

SYMPODIAL: A plant that emanates from a succession of stems arising from a rhizome.

UNIFOLIATE: Having one leaf. In Cattleyas, sometimes referred to as the "labiate" group, arising from Cattleya labiata.

VARIETY: Variations in colour and size of flowers within a species, give rise to varietal sub-groups. e.g. the alba form of Cattleya walkeriana is known as Catt. walkeriana var. alba.

DID YOU KNOW?

Pseudo bulb

CATTLEYA

FLOWER SEGMENTS

Labellum

Lateral

sepols

(lip)

That the term 'Odont' that is frequently used includes:-Odontoglossum species and hybrids, allied types such as Odontiodas (Odontoglossum x Cochlioda), Odontonias (Odontoglossum x Miltonia) Odontocidium 90dontoglossum x Oncidium), Vuylstekeara (Odontoglossu x Choclioad x Miltonia) and Wilsonara (Odontoglossum x Cochlioda x Oncidium)

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### CATTLEYA CULTURE FOR DECEMBER

by Kel Staples

All cattleya from tiny plants to mature ones should be growing rapidly at presant Tkeep them going at maximum, water at roors and humidity arount the leaves is essential. That does not mean keeping them saturated, and in a stale air situation. Moist moving air is the desirable. To help, keep benches etc. damped down.

Feeding, keep the rapidly growing plants fed with any soluble fertilizer at <u>less</u> than the recommended rates. This can be done weekly at present.

Shading, this year to date temperatures have not been excessive, but this may alter at any time and if provissions for extra shade has not been provided, give thought to this. Cattleyas can be grown with quite high light intensities, but severe light burn can occur if the sun's rays are not sufficiently broken down.

<u>Pests</u>, watch out for mealy bug which may find a home in the new growths and also in flower sheaths, if you have summer flowering cultivars or species. Most insecticides or dusts on the market will control unwanted pests, but always follow makers' direction for health reasons and burn may occur.

For the interested growers who may be dabbling in a little hybridising of their own the following is a guide for the length of time that the pods should be left on the plants:-

Cattleya - bifoliate 4-5 months
Cattleya - unifoliate 4-5 months
Oncidium 2-3 months
Cymbidiums 9 months
Phalaenopsis 3-4 months
Epidendrum 5 months

This is as you are aware is by nowhere a complete list but is the most popular genera grown.

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We are always talking of the N. P. K. ratio in relation to the fertilizer that we use to grow our orchids. But how many of us know the full meaning of it.

# N. = NITROGEN

It's proper use and control many times is the difference between top-notch plant growth and mediorce to poor growth. It is absorbed by plants both through the foliage and root system. Correct supply of Nitrogen promotes rapid growth and increases the protein content of plants, it gives leaf, stem and flower growth.

## P. = PHOSPHORUS

Phosphorus can probably be considered second in importance only to Nitogren. It stimulates strong root growth, hastens maturity and promotes blooming.

# K. = POTASSIUM

Will cause poor growth if not in the correct proportions, too little & too much it makes no difference. It helps build a resistance of disease, it improves the quality of seed and helps the plant transfer the starches, sugars and oils to the plant system.

The formula is always expressed in numerical numbers such as 15-30-15 First 15 means that the fertilzer contains 15% Nitrogen. The 30 represents 30% Phosphorus
The last 15 means 15% Potassium

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'AUSTRALIAN EPIPHYTIC ORCHIDS - December

by Reg Shooter

New growths growing away strongly this month, keep an eye open for caterpillars which can ruin a whole new years leaves with unsightly perferations if not caught in time.

Iuse 'dipel' once a fortnight from mid-October to mid-January. this seems to do the trick.

Keep up the watering and fertilizing for a uniformily moist compost rather than a continously wet one.

Well that ends my year's calander, "GOOD GROWING".

COPIES OF THE CLUB'S CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS ARE ALWAYS AVAILABLE FROM THE SECRETARY.

BY LAW EVERY NEW MEMBER ARE GIVEN ONE, WE GIVE IT OUT WHEN THE PRESIDENT WELCOMES AND INTRODUCESTHE NEW MEMBER AT THE MEETING.

MONTHLY COMPETITION		November 1986
SECOND DIVISION		
Aus Native Epi	Den. canaliculatun Cym. suave Den. kingianum	J McGrath 3 M & R van der Wilk 2 J McGrath 1
Aus Native Ter	Microtus unifolia	B Anderson 3
Cymbidiums	Anita 'Pymble' Dr Lloyd Hawkinson 'Green Briar' Son of Freak	H H Pankoke 3 B Anderson 2 M J Cunningham 1
Mini Cym	Cricket	A Peterson 3
Cattleyas	Lc. Trick or Treat x Slc. Sugar Plum C.intermedia x L. jongheana Lc. Chit Chat	A & G Peters 3 Mr & Mrs Jacobsen 2 A & G Peters 1
Miscellaneous	Oda. Debutante 'Oxbow' Wils. Shirley Monkhouse	C Amee 3 E & A Harling 2
Dendrobiums	Seedling 986	J McGrath 3
Phalaenopsis Nov Paph	Abram McAndless x Alfonso Ibarra Malibu Girl x Hermosa 'Highbury' (Elinor Shaffer x Mantilla) X stuantia Dellania	W Farquhar 3 W Farquhar 2 W Farquhar 1 W Farquhar 3
Species	Renanthera monachica Cym Lowianum	W Farquhar 3 M & R van der Wilk 2
DIVISION FLOWER		arquhar.
FIRST DIVISION		
Aus Native Epi	Sarc. hillii	W & M Vaughan 3
Cymbidium	Cygnus 'Janet'	A DeIonno 3
Mini Cym	Inman Valley 'Lime Sunspot'	V Rogers 3
Cattleyas	Slc Hazel Boyd 'Apricot Glow' Slc Little Beamche x C. luteola 'RF'	C C Burfield 3 C C Burfield 2
Dendrobiums	Felicity Fortesque 'Pink Parfait'	J & P Lewis 3
Miscellaneous	Wils Shirley Monkhouse Epidendrum Wils Shirley Monkhouse	Mr & Mrs van Leuveren 3 H & B Viney 2 J & P Lewis 1
Paph.	Gigi x Redstart 'Chilton'	D Biebrick 3
Nov Paph Species Paph	victoria-mariae x moquetteanum sukhakulii Phrag. sedenii 'Candidum' thailandense	D Biebrick 3 R Parish 3 C C Burfield 2 R Parish 1
Species	Cym Lowianum	W & M Vaughan 3
DIVISION FLOWER	OF MONTH:- Slc. Hazel Boyd ' Apricot	Glow' C C Burfield
OPEN DIVISION		
Aus Native Epi	Sarc. Melba	I & A O'Daniel 3
Cattleyas  Dendrobium  Miscellaneous	C intermedia x L. jongheana Lc Chit Chat 'Manderine Mousse' Blc Slyvia Fry x Lc Blue Boy Milky Way Wils Shirley Monkhouse	G & F Forrest 3 B Lynch 2 G & F Forrest 1 Mr & Mrs Pollitt 3 Mr & Mrs Pollitt 3 J Nicholls 2

Ascda Yip-Sum Wah

Elc (Lc Olie Johnson x Enc condigera' Nightshade)

K Northcote 1

# MONTHLY COMPETITION (continued)

# November 1986

B Lynch 1

# OPEN DIVISION (continued)

Phalaenopsis	Cher Ann x <i>lueddemaniana</i> Ravel Bobbie Gay Lista x <i>amloinensis</i>	J Nicholls 3 Mr & Mrs Pollitt 2 K Northcote I
Paphiopedilum Species Paph.	Opers 'Star' Tapestry 'Chilton' Future World 'Galaxy' niveum sullaeve callosum	Adelaide Orchids 3 Adelaide Orchids 2 Adelaide Orchids 1 G & F Forrest 3 G & F Forrest 2 L & R Moore 1
Species	V.courelescens Onc. sphacelatum	J Nicholls 3 K Northcote 2

DIVISION FLOWER OF MONTH: - Paph niveum G&F Forrest

C. claesiana 'alba'

#### TITITITITI,

# REGISTRAR'S CHOICE NOVEMBER 1986.

Renanthera monachica W Farquhar

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# MEMBERS GRADUATING TO HIGHER DIVISIONS :-

# FROM SECOND DIVISION TO FIRST DIVISION: -

Mrs. B.E. ANDERSON	18 POINTS
Mr. L. BALD	5 POINTS
Mr. & Mrs. J. JACOBSEN	11 POINTS
Mr. H.H. PANKOKE	17 POINTS
MR. & MRS. M STEELE	11 POINTS

### FROM FIRST DIVISION TO OPEN DIVISION :-

MR. A. DEIONNO

THESE PROMOTIONS TAKE EFFECT FROM AND INCLUDE THE DECEMBER MEETING