

# THE ORCHID CLUB OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA INC.



## Next Meeting

Enfield Community Centre,  
540 Regency Road, Enfield  
2<sup>nd</sup> February 8:00pm



## PROGRAM - 2012

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PRESENTER</u>	<u>TOPIC</u>
2 <sup>nd</sup> February	Steve Howard	<i>Phalaenopsis</i>
1 <sup>st</sup> March	Paul Dipuglia	Neutrog Products
5 <sup>th</sup> April	Wendy Lodge	Awarded Plants

## DAY GROUP MEETINGS

Enfield Community Centre,  
540 Regency Road, Enfield

(Bus Stop 119 Bus No 300 Circle Line)

10<sup>th</sup> February 2:00pm to 4:00pm

NOTE: NOW IN THE MAIN HALL

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PRESENTER</u>	<u>TOPIC</u>
10 <sup>th</sup> February	Graeme Hazledine	<i>Phalaenopsis</i> in Holland
9 <sup>th</sup> March	Rod & Judy McRedmond	Local Shade Houses
13 <sup>th</sup> April	Auctioneer	Auction

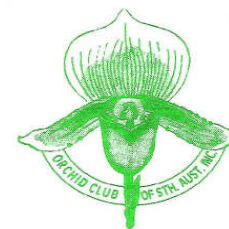
## DIARY DATES FOR THE 2012 SEASON

21<sup>st</sup> & 22<sup>nd</sup> April 2012 “Festival of Flowers” – Enfield Community Centre  
7<sup>th</sup> & 8<sup>th</sup> July 2012 “Winter Show” – Enfield Community Centre  
7<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> September 2012 “Spring Show” - R.A. & H.S.  
3<sup>rd</sup>. November 2012 “Socializing with Sarcs” – Enfield Community Centre

A Member of the Australian Orchid Council Inc.

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# SOUTH AUSTRALIAN ORCHID BULLETIN



February 2012

Web Site: [www.orchidclubofsouthaustraliainc.com](http://www.orchidclubofsouthaustraliainc.com)

Print Post Approved PP500080/0019



Registrar's Choice

*Cym. Cricket* 'The Don' Grown by Andrew Koch

## ORCHID CLUB OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA - LIFE MEMBERS

1966	Neil Christoph†	1992	Bill White†
1970	H C England†	1992	Roy Hargreaves†
1974	Bernie Hansen†	1994	Reg Shooter
1975	Rex Thompson†	1994	Enid Brooking
1975	Syd Monkhouse	1996	Ted Chance
1976	John Lewis	1996	Marjorie Chance
1978	Mick Chenoweth†	1997	Eric Furness†
1979	Merv Strout†	1998	Cyril Clifford†
1980	Colin Jennings	1999	Don Nesbitt
1984	Merv Donhardt†	2001	Sally White
1985	Russell Schultz†	2002	Richard Fishlock
1985	Harry Lambert	2003	Bob Collins†
1985	John Harris	2007	Reg Faulkner
1985	Kath Harris†	2007	Pat Faulkner
1985	Barbara Clayton	2007	Peter Hills
1985	Lorraine Cottle	2007	Coralie Hills
1985	Myrnie Jennings	2007	Judy Penny
1986	Nick Packard†	2008	David Harmer
1987	Margaret Hewitt	2008	Pat Harmer
1987	Shirley Monkhouse	2009	Russell Job
1988	Don Gallagher	2009	Edda Viskic
1988	Kel Staples	2010	Gordon Hewitt†
1990	Allan Sullivan†		

### NOTES FOR FEBRUARY 2012

Next OCSA Judges Meeting: 13<sup>th</sup> February 2012 at Enfield Community Centre,  
Next Regional Judges Panel Meeting: 12<sup>th</sup> March at Pulteney Grammar School.

### JUDGES ROSTER FOR FEBRUARY 2012

<b>OPEN:</b>	P. Rankin (L)	G. Hazledine	D. Harmer	S. Zerbe (R)
<b>FIRST:</b>	K. Minne (L)	R. Riggs	P. Harmer	J. Argent (R)
<b>SECOND:</b>	W. Lodge (L)	R. Shooter	R. Yates	M. Hazledine (R)
<b>WHAT CAUGHT THE JUDGE'S EYE:</b>		Open	R. Rankin	
		First	L. Nesbitt	
		Second	G. Zerbe	
<b>RESERVES:</b>		D. Gallagher	J. Gay	
<b>COMPUTER:</b>		B. Gay	L. Fenton	
<b>HOSTS:</b>		Chris Moncrieff	R. Job	

## SOUTH AUSTRALIAN ORCHID CLUBS

### **Cymbidium Orchid Club of S.A.**

Secretary: Liz Thomas  
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17 Eucalypt Circuit Blakeview SA 5114

### **Gawler Districts Orchid Club**

Secretary: Murray Page  
Ph. (08) 8250 0689  
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### **Millicent Orchid Society**

Secretary: Robert Wood  
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Sth. Aust. 5290

### **Mount Gambier Orchid Society**

Secretary: Thea Shaughnessy  
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PO Box 2455 Mount Gambier SA 5290

### **Murray Bridge & Districts Orchid Club**

Secretary: Wendy Schmerl  
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PO Box 652, Murray Bridge, SA 5253

### **Murray Darling Orchid Club**

Secretary: Eileen Morrison  
Ph. (03) 5027 4785  
2 River View Drive, Dareton, NSW 2717

### **Native Orchid Society of S.A.**

Secretary: Robert Lawrence  
Ph. (08) 8294 8014  
PO Box 565, Unley, SA 5061

### **Northern & Eastern Districts Orchid Society**

Secretary: Tony Fawcett  
Ph. (08) 8331 8956  
103 Beulah Rd, Norwood, SA 5067

**INFLATION** – One of our Lady Club Members went to the supermarket and picked out 3 apples 4 pears, 6 oranges and 2 bananas. At the checkout she was charged \$14.75. She handed the check-out ‘chick’ a \$10 and \$5 note and commenced to walk out. The check-out ‘chick’ said “you have forgotten your change madam” “Its okay” said the housewife “I stepped on grape in the fruit & vegetable aisle”

### **Port Augusta Orchid Club**

Secretary: Coral Ellis  
Ph. (08) 8643 6016  
PO Box 1752  
Port. Augusta SA 5700

### **Port Lincoln Orchid Club**

Secretary: Shirley Rawlins  
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PO Box 1335 Port Lincoln SA 5606

### **Port Pirie & Districts Orchid Club**

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Sth. Aust. 5540

### **Riverland Orchid Society**

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PO Box 746, Berri, SA 5343

### **South Australian Orchidaceous Society**

Secretary: Trevor Jacob  
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PO Box 161, Brooklyn Park SA 5032

### **South Coast Orchid Club of S.A.**

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Ph. (08) 8381 4420  
PO Box 314, Oaklands Park, SA 5046

### **Sunraysia Orchid Club**

Secretary: Dianne Cavanagh  
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PO Box 1818 Mildura Vic. 3502

### **Whyalla Orchid Club**

Secretary: Bill Davidson  
Ph. (08) 8645 4198  
PO Box 566, Whyalla, SA 5600

## Miles Harper – Club Solicitor

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## The Official Bulletin of The Orchid Club of S.A. Inc.

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The opinions expressed by authors do not necessarily reflect the views of the Editor or the Committee of The Orchid Club of South Australia Inc.

Registrar's Choice 'FLOWER of the MONTH' digital image by David Harmer.

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### NEWS FROM THE PRESIDENT

The Season of giving thanks is upon us and we express our gratitude to you the members and committee who worked so efficiently to share another great year of growing and showing those beautiful orchids. Special thanks to the generous donors of raffle plants throughout the year. Our speakers have been entertaining, instructive and inspiring orchid growers who shared their ideas about the various tricks and tips for successful growing. Next year's speakers list is being finalized thanks to Pat Harmer and Alan Stewart for their efforts. We have appreciated the work of the Editor who has taken over so smoothly and continued to provide excellent information for members. We also acknowledge the work done by the Secretary, Rosemary Phillips until July and then Murray Baulderstone. He has been a great worker for the club, using his talents in many roles to increase membership and fellowship. Murray has been nominated for Life Membership together with a continual Royal Show helper for many years in Leo Micenko, Please cast your vote in February 2012 at the A.G.M. Thanks to new members who are bringing in their unusual plants to share in 2nd Division. The native *Sarcochilus australis* and *Sarco. olivaceous* on display at the November meeting were looking so beautifully healthy and rarely seen doing so well. The photographers were given a treat on the night imaging the diversity of Genera. Members are encouraged to use their cameras to capture plants at their peak to enter in the Festival of Flowers Competition in autumn 2012. Start clicking now while so many are still blooming gorgeous. You may have noticed that the Day Group Meetings are now being conducted in the main hall. The Beginners Group and the orchid display will continue as usual and we congratulate the Day Group members who make this a fun and interactive unit. Thanks to P. Harmer for the great coordination and presentation of speakers. The November meeting speaker was Kevin Hipkins from N.S.W. who was especially interesting on his topic of growing plants to specimens. From the tiny multi flowered *Dendrochilum* to the large blooms of *Lycaste*, Kevin has the knack and know how to make them peak at their best. Thanks for sharing your passion for perfection Kevin. Many thanks to D. & P. Harmer for hosting Kevin while he spoke to OCSA on Thursday to Saturday night when he again spoke to the Socializing with *Sarcochilus* Dinner participants. He presented a paper by David Butler on hybridizing *Sarcochilus*. The amazing range of colour forms that can come from one flask crossing is so variable when using the same seed capsule. The night of merriment among the Sarcs was very enjoyable. A loud round of applause for the wonderful Socializing with Sarcs. Night, a fantastic success with great company, great flowers and great food. We loved it and thanks to the organizers for their efforts. Congratulations to the growers who joined in the fun voting R. & P. Faulkner's plant the most popular and to G. Hein for gaining the Judges' Award. Thanks to all involved. Many thanks to the Judges for their exacting work throughout the year and their comments to assist us appreciate the plants even more. Plenty of help is needed to make the networking happen in 2012. All positions are vacant and you need to nominate members for the jobs to be done. Volunteer to help OCSA with your energy and ideas, so it will be even better for us all. Thanks to The Bulletin Pack and Post Crew who assist me, Chris & Dot Moncrieff, M.Baulderstone and R.Job who meet each month to send the news to you. The December meeting speaker was K. Cattermole,

### SUPPORT YOUR CLUB SPONSORS



**Major Sponsor of OCSA's Spring Show**  
**The Royal Adelaide Show is held September 7th – 15th 2012**



2. *Ascda*. (Verute Fuschia x Tubtim Velvet)

**Zygopetalum - Species**

1. *Pestea*. (*Pescatoria*) *lehmannii*

**Other Genera - Hybrid not listed elsewhere**

1. *Lyc*. Macama 'Troweena'

2. *Mas*. Marguerite

**Other Genera - Species not listed elsewhere**

1. *Disa uniflora*

2. *Lyc. aromatica*

3. *Max. praestans*

**Orchid Seedling (Any Genera)**

1. *Pescatoria lehmannii*

**FIRST DIVISION**

**Cymbidium - less than 60mm - Any Other Colour**

1. *Cym*. (Piccaninny x *madidum*)

**Cymbidium - less than 60mm Red/Pink/Brown**

1. *Cym*. Cricket 'The Don'

2. *Cym*. Phar Lap 'Geysersland'

**Other Genera - Species not listed elsewhere**

1. *Bif. tyrianthina*

**SECOND DIVISION**

**Cymbidium - less than 60mm Yellow/Green**

1. *Cym*. Little Beauty

**Dendrobium - Hybrid - Other than Aust. Native**

1. *Den*. More Red

**Laeliinae - Standard Hybrid over 100mm**

1. *C*. (Rita Renee x Old Whitey)

**Paphiopedilum - Species**

1. *Paph*. Love Maud

**Vandae - Standard Shape Hybrid**

1. *Vasco*. Pine Rivers 'Wasana'

Russell Job & Edda Viskic

Graeme & Maureen Hazledine

Gordon & Coralie Hime

Russell Job & Edda Viskic

Nesbitts Orchids

Gordon & Coralie Hime

Ron & Irene

Graeme & Maureen Hazledine

Andrew Koch

Andrew Koch

Andrew Koch

Graham Hein

Rayne Riggs

John Drummond

Trevor & Gwen Camac

Kris Kopicki

John Drummond

**MEMBERS PLEASE CHECK THIS LIST**

**WITH YOUR PLANT LABELS**

**THE FOLLOWING ORCHIDS HAVE BEEN REGISTERED**

**Grower Number**

**Crossing**

**Registration**

1317

*Paph*. (Love Song x *Maudiae*)

*Paph*. Love Maud

**PLEASE CHANGE YOUR LABELS TO THE REGISTERED and or NAME CHANGE,  
THANK YOU**

who showed us his methods of summarizing his orchids, it was an excellent end to the year's topics. Thanks to the members who help set up and put away the tables and chairs and help with the supper and raffle at each meeting. The Committee wishes you all a Prosperous and Healthy New Year. Special wishes for those on the sick list, may you heal quickly in the warmth of summer and be back with us next year. On a Sad but Happy Note we wished our member since 2008, Mr Li Cheah Wen a brilliant future in his chosen field of Plant Studies now his degree at Waite University Campus is finished. He has been a constant participant in bus trips, meetings and shows. He has taken many fine photos and made many friends and will be missed as he is returning home to Singapore.

*Edda Viskic*.

-ooo0ooo-



**SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR 2012 ARE NOW DUE**

The committee has decided to keep the annual subscriptions for 2012 the same as they have been in the past. Subscriptions for 2012 will be as follows:

\$35.00 for a Family

\$30.00 for a Joint

\$25.00 for a Single

The above does not apply to those members who have taken advantage of the 2011 Spring Show Special. Payment may be made at the treasurer's desk at the Monthly Meeting. Thanking you.

*Graham Hein Treasurer*

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**THOUGHTS FROM THE EDITOR**

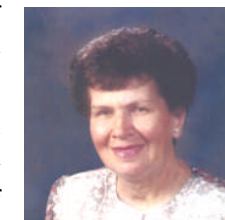


We now start a new year of the club's activities and the committee intends to continue with workshops, bus trips and other exciting initiatives. There is always many things happening behind the scenes carried out by the willing few and we always ask for some willing hands to help but this seem to fall on 'deaf ears'. For the club to succeed and go ahead we need you, the members to put up your hand and assist in some small way. As they say 'many hands makes light work' so please come forward and offer your help.

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**VALE – GWEN STAPLES**

It is with sadness that we inform the members of the passing of Gwen Staples on the 27<sup>th</sup> November 2011 Aged 86 years. A member of the club together with Kel Staples her husband since 1963 she was always there to assist and support him in all his endeavours. A very respected and lovely lady. She was possibly better known to many of the members outside the club as a very keen indoor carpet bowls competitor and a very eager supporter of the Ladies Auxiliary. Gwen will be sadly missed.



## GROWING CYMBIDIUMS WITHOUT BARK

An interesting article appeared in the November issue of the Tasmanian Orchid Society Newsletter 2011 with regard to growing Cymbidiums without bark. Barrita Orchids a commercial wholesale orchid growing business supplying potted plants to K-Mart and Big W Stores throughout N.S.W. and cut flowers to florists Australia wide. Scott Barrie, co-owner and manager of the business a speaker at the T.O.S. Burnie Conference with an established reputation over 50 years of experience with *Cymbidiums* and had in the last 10 years established a breeding program for *varicosum* Oncidiums and *Sarcochilus*. He grows *Cymbidiums* using a mix of 1/3 Perlite, 1/3 Styrene & 1/3 Growool. When re-potting he carefully lifts out the plant without disturbing the mix or root structure and puts the plant in the next size pot. This reduces dividing and encourages more bulbs and more flowers. Growool is a product of CSR Bradford and was used as insulation batts similar to Pink Batts for many years. This product is readily available from Hydroponic retailers in propagation blocks, slabs and sheets. Web Site: [www.barritaorchids.com.au](http://www.barritaorchids.com.au)

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## GUEST SPEAKER FOR FEBRUARY

Our Guest Speaker for February will be Steve Howard. Steve's topic will be "Growing *Phalaenopsis* Indoors". Steve has been successfully growing *Phalaenopsis* and other plants indoors for some time so if you would like to try this way of growing then come along to our February meeting and hear what Steve has to say. I am sure you will be very intrigued.

*P. Harmer & A. Stewart - Guest Speaker Co-ordinators*

-ooo0ooo-

## DAY GROUP SPEAKER FOR FEBRUARY

Our next meeting will be held on Friday 10th February at the Enfield Community Centre, 540 Regency Road, Enfield from 2.00 to 4.00pm. Our Guest Speaker will be Graeme Hazledine with a presentation on *Phalaenopsis* in Holland. Some of the information that Graeme has already passed on to me is astounding so I can recommend that this is a presentation not to be missed. Our usual trading table, library and plant commentary will take place together with the door prize raffle. Everyone is welcome.

-ooo0ooo-

## DECEMBER DAY GROUP REPORT

41 members enjoyed a fun and relaxing 'break up' day. David Harmer showed some incredible images of different items together with an amazing 'card trick' which had us all amazed. The 'bring a gift' segment was a big highlight of the day as was the large door prize raffle. We had many beautiful plants benched and Reg and Ron gave their usual excellent commentary. Members who were at the last Bunning's promotion were thanked for their participation. The beginner's group was well represented and Trevor Garard was thanked for his excellent presentation. Details of our February Night and Day meetings were offered after which everyone enjoyed the superb afternoon tea and some jolly fellowship. Seasons Greetings were conveyed to all.

*Pat Harmer Day Group - Co-ordinator*

## OPEN DIVISION

### **Australian Native Epiphyte - Hybrid**

1. *Sarco. Sweetheart* Russell Job & Edda Viskic
2. *Cym. Kuranda 'Durras'* John & Bev Gay
3. *Sarco. Sweetheart* Nesbitts Orchids

### **Australian Native Terrestrial - Species**

1. *Diuris drummondii* 'Buttery' Nesbitts Orchids

### **Cymbidium - Species over 100 mm**

1. *Cym. lowianum* Nesbitts Orchids

### **Laeliinae - Non-Standard Hybrid under 60mm**

1. *Ct. [Lc.] Orange Trick x E. cordigera* Clyde & Cynthia Dally

### **Laeliinae - Non-Std. Hybrid 60mm to 100mm**

1. *C. [Lc.] Tropical Pointer 'Cheetah'* Graeme & Maureen Hazledine

### **Laeliinae - Species**

1. *Epi. aromaticum* Ron & Irene Parish
2. *Psh. [Anacheilum] trulla* Ron & Irene Parish
3. *Epi. capricornuum* Ron & Irene Parish

### **Laeliinae - Standard Hybrid Cluster**

1. *Epi. Pacific Classic* Graeme & Maureen Hazledine
2. *Epi. Pacific Glory* Gordon & Coralie Hime

### **Laeliinae - Standard Hybrid over 100mm**

1. *C. [Lc.] Spring Drum* John & Bev Gay
2. *C. Burdekin Bride* John & Bev Gay

### **Laeliinae - Standard Hybrid under 60mm**

1. *Wlc. [Cook.] Bill* Clyde & Cynthia Dally

### **Oncidiinae - Hybrid with Odontoglossum**

1. *Onc. [Colm.] Space Race* Russell Job & Edda Viskic

### **Oncidiinae - Oncidium Hybrid**

1. *Oncsa. (Onc.) Gower Ramsay* John & Bev Gay
2. *Onc. (Vagabond x Jeri Lemacks)* Clyde & Cynthia Dally

### **Oncidiinae - Species**

1. *Ros. grande* Russell Job & Edda Viskic

### **Phalaenopsis/Dor. - Non Standard Shape Hybrid**

1. *Phal. Orchid World* Graeme & Maureen Hazledine
2. *Phal. Stage Girl* Russell Job & Edda Viskic
3. *Phal. Brother Lawrence* Ron & Irene Parish

### **Phalaenopsis/Dor. - Species**

1. *Phal. mariae* x self Ron & Irene Parish
2. *Phal. cornu-cervi* Ron & Irene Parish
3. *Phal. mannii* Ron & Irene Parish

### **Vandaeae - Standard Shape Hybrid**

1. *Ascda. Viewbank* Iain & Ros Kilpatrick

## ANNUAL AGGREGATE POINTS 2011

SECTION	OPEN	FIRST	SECOND
<b>Australian Native</b>	Nesbitt Orchids 37	J. Argent & A Jeffries 7	K. Kopicki 15
	L. Burgess 26	G. Hein 7	A. Stewart 5
	J. & B. Gay 14	R. Silvestri 6	T. & G. Camac 3
<b>Cymbidium</b>	E. & P. Leske 12	A. Koch 35	T. & G. Camac 6
	Nesbitt Orchids 14	G. Hein 25	C. Moncrieff 3
	J. & B. Gay 9	R. & J. McRedmond 13	R. Riggs 3
<b>Dendrobium Other</b>	G. Voscamp 7	W. Lodge 6	A. Stewart 6
	R. Job & E. Viskic 6	B. Coombe 3	T. & G. Camac 3
	P. & G. Flavel 4	G. Hein 3	J. Drummond 3
<b>Laeliinae</b>	C. & C. Dally 36	W. Lodge 17	T. & G. Camac 36
	J. & B. Gay 35	P. & M. Hockey 15	J. Drummond 15
	G. & M. Hazledine 29	R. Silvestri 6	A. Stewart 5
<b>Oncidiinae</b>	C. & C. Dally 16	R. & J. McRedmond 6	T. & G. Camac 26
	R. Job & E. Viskic 14	R. & R. Silvestri 3	A. Stewart 8
	D. & P. Harmer 7		J. Drummond 3
<b>Other Genera</b>	R. Job & E. Viskic 26	G. Hein 5	T. & G. Camac 6
	R. & I. Parish 18	R. Silvestri 3	
	Nesbitt Orchids 10		
<b>Paphiopedilum</b>	Nesbitt Orchids 19	J Argent & A. Jeffries 6	K. Kopicki 6
	R. Job & E. Viskic 8	G. Hein 6	
	G. & C. Hime 6	B. Coombe 4	
<b>Phalaenopsis</b>	R. & I. Parish 20	P. & M. Hockey 6	J. Drummond 12
	R.. Job & E. Viskic 13	R. & J. McRedmond 6	P. Lukeman 3
	H. Van Leuveren 10		
<b>Vandaeae</b>	I. & R. Kilpatrick 26	W. Lodge 3	J. Drummond 3
	R. Job & E. Viskic 3		
	R. & I. Parish 8		
<b>Zygopetalum</b>	Nesbitt Orchids 18	G. Hein 23	J. Drummond 5
	Garard Bros. Orchids 16	M. Baulderstone 5	C. Moncrieff 5
	R. Job & E. Viskic 7	W. Lodge 5	P. Lukeman 3
<b>Annual Totals</b>	<b>R. Job &amp; E. Viskic 123</b>	<b>G. Hein 76</b>	<b>T. &amp; G. Camac 77</b>
	<b>Nesbitt Orchids 112</b>	<b>W. Lodge 39</b>	<b>John Drummond 54</b>
	<b>J. &amp; B. Gay 98</b>	<b>A. Koch 38</b>	<b>A. Stewart 27</b>

## DECEMBER MONTHLY FLORAL RESULTS

### **BEST ORCHID FIRST DIVISION AND REGISTRAR'S CHOICE**

*Cym.* Cricket 'The Don' grown by Andrew Koch

### **BEST ORCHID OPEN DIVISION**

*Epi.* Pacific Classic grown by Graeme & Maureen Hazledine

### **BEST ORCHID SECOND DIVISION**

*Vasco.* Pine Rivers 'Wasana' grown by John Drummond

### **BEST SEEDLING**

*Pescatorea (Pestea) lehmannii* grown by Graeme & Maureen Hazledine



## CULTURAL OBSERVATIONS FOR FEBRUARY

What a great year we are going to have with the weather conditions late last year being great for the good growth of orchids. Nearly all genera have nice new leads advancing rapidly indicating a very good flowering season for 2012. Over Christmas and into the New Year you should have caught up with your re-potting which is also an aid to excellent growth. Watering has been a problem with overcast and wet days mixed with warm sunny days. One thing is noticeable and that is currently

most rainy days are semi-tropical with the weather coming from the north-west keeping the temperature higher than normal and of course the humidity is higher. Orchids love this type of situation even if we don't. If you have not already sprayed your *Sarcochilus* with Envy™, Stressguard™ or similar then you had better do it now as this will help to reduce expiration of moisture from the plant during the very hot days thus eliminating that wrinkly de-hydration of the leaves. Most genera are now being fertilized with your favourite high nitrogen fertilizer also add at least every other application a dose of Epsom salts and Iron chelates to your mixture.

**NOTE:** (For new growers) Use a 3 litres recycled plastic container and add a suitable label to indicate the contents and the dosage rate then do the following:

**EPSOM SALTS:** Mix 6 teaspoons to three litres of rain water in one container.

**IRON CHELATES:** Mix 3 teaspoons to three litres of rain water in the other container.

The dosage rate is 180 ml of each mixture to 9 to 10 litres of water. You can use this formulation with your normal fertilizer mix. During the growing period you need to watch that your new leads do not become too lush and floppy which indicates either too much high nitrogen fertilizer or not enough light. If you experience this then you may need to cut down from half strength to quarter strength formulation and move your plant to a slightly higher light position. Australian Natives are producing nice new leads so if re-potting do not put your plant in a pot too big. Keep your pot size as small as possible. This genus loves to be pot bound and seems to produce better flowering when grown in this condition. Train your new leads up straight so as to produce a better flowering presentation. The usual pests are still around the growing area so keeping up the snail pellets, lettuce leaves, cockroach baits and spraying for red spider and mealy-bug to ensure a 'Chewed Free' season. If you have experience with another pest in 'earwigs', appearing around this time every year then you will need to eliminate these with Yates 'Baythroid'™. This product is used to eliminate lawn beetles but is very effective on earwigs. Make sure your old dry sheaths around older pseudobulbs on all genera are removed to deter pests from hiding behind the dry sheaths. Check just under all bulbs and rhizomes for scale. You need to just scratch away a small amount of compost from around bulbs and rhizomes to inspect under the bulbs and around the roots to ensure this pest is not residing there and causing damage. We hope you have a great growing year and look forward to seeing your plants on the benches and in the shows during the year.

*David & Par Harmer*

## A CHANGING OF THE GUARD

After representing our club for the last 12 years on the committee of the RA&HS Richard Fishlock is now retiring from that position. We sincerely thank Richard for his untiring efforts in providing our club with the level of excellence of our trading area and display area(s) together with many other aspects that makes the Royal Show run trouble free.

## REGISTRAR'S CHOICE FOR DECEMBER

The Registrar's Choice and Orchid of First Division grown by Andrew Koch, *Cym. Cricket* 'The Don' was a nicely presented specimen plant. There are a number of *Cym. Crickets* around that have been awarded. The Judges did look at this one tonight for a cultural certificate, and subject to approval, this plant might get an award. Very well and evenly flowered plant. Congratulations to Andrew Koch.

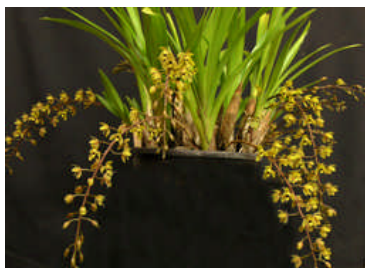
The plant of Open Division was *Epidendrum* Pacific Classic IS owned by Graeme and Maureen Hazledine. The current breeding within reed stem *Epidendrums* is such that they are getting some very large flowers and large inflorescences on what are now much thicker canes and they flower better than the old *Epidendrum o'brienianum* type hybrids. A nicely flowered presentation tonight showing growers what is now available.

The plant of Second Division was grown by John Drummond with his plant of *Vasco*. Pine Rivers 'Wasana'. The plant had one inflorescence with 8 flowers, and had flowered previously coming to other monthly meetings before. It is a very healthy plant growing in coarse bark, being one of the miniature vandaceous plants and seems to be reliable in its flowering.

Ron Yates. Registrar of Judges.

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## WHAT CAUGHT THE JUDGES EYE IN DECEMBER



**OPEN DIVISION:** JUDGE: Steve Howard  
**PLANT NAME:** *Cym. Kuranda* 'Durras'  
**GROWER:** John and Bev Gay  
**COMMENTS:** With late season Cymbidiums all the rage recently, it was easy to pick the *Cym. Kuranda* as an orchid that caught my eye. A primary hybrid between *Cym. (suave x maddidum)*, it inherits both characteristics in flower form and has the added bonus that it can flower several times on the same

pseudobulb. An easy late season orchid that grows better when hung up, and really enjoys being crammed in the pot. Thank you, John and Bev for bringing your plant in.



**FIRST DIVISION:** JUDGE: Wendy Lodge  
**PLANT NAME:** *Bifrenaria tyrianthina*  
**GROWER:** Graham Hein  
**COMMENTS:** This really interesting species orchid coming from Central America, displayed 3 flower spikes 2 bearing 2 flowers and the last with 1 flower still to open. These waxy textured flowers were a wonderful soft purple colour with a contrasting dark purple, three-lobed labellum that is covered with fine white hairs. The plant was quite tightly packed in its pot with fine bark and had large pleated leathery

leaves. Congratulations on flowering this *Bifrenaria* Graham, as they are not often seen.

maroon coloured species & one we don't see very often, *Paph. thailandense* only discovered in 1981 in Central Thailand, very similar in appearance to *Paph. callosum*. Others seen were *Masdevallia infracta*, *Epidendrum capricornum*, *Oncidium flexuosum*, & *Gongora chocoensis*. After much discussion on the record number of species benched a cup of tea or coffee was very welcome and it was generally agreed that once again we had enjoyed a very interesting meeting.

Reg Shooter

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## DAY GROUP REPORT 2011-12-11

Our 2011 Day Group can only be described as excellent with over 40 members attending on many occasions. It was very rewarding. We had many interesting guest speakers throughout the year all giving excellent information. I guess the highlight of the year was once again our Auction. This has to be one of our most fun days which also raises incredible funds for our club. Members are to be congratulated for bringing in their plants for us all to enjoy, we had some very beautiful and amazing flowers benched. Many thanks to the judges for giving their time and commentaries. The beginner's group was very well supported all year. Thanks to Trevor Garard, Iain Kilpatrick, Ron Yates, Richard Fishlock and Les Nesbitt for their participation. We had a change of room for November and December changing from room 2 to the hall, this was requested by centre management and the change has been well accepted. I must thank the following people for their help throughout the year. Ron Yates, Margaret Hewitt, Trevor Camac, Judy Penny, Yvonne Arthur and David Harmer. Our members must also be thanked for their continuous support making the day group the success that it is.

Pat Harmer Day Group Co-ordinator

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## WHITE FLY - ANOTHER PEST

It has been and is a bad year for this pest which is found in the garden particularly on vegetables, ornamentals and occasionally in your shade-house. They are not particular as to what species of plant they want to breed on. The 'Greenhouse whitefly' can be identified at the pupal stage where they appear like scale, oval shaped and about 1.5mm in length. If inspected with a magnifying glass they have box like sides, a flat top and wispy waxy filaments emerging from the top edge. The adult white fly that emerges from the pupa case is a small insect, 1.5mm long with four white wings about 3mm across. They establish themselves on the underside of the younger lush leaves of plants where they feed, mate and lay eggs. The eggs are bullet shaped pointing down vertically towards the ground and appear in a semi circular pattern.. When fresh they are white and then as they mature turn purple. The crawlers emerge from the eggs and stay on the leaf where they emerged from and settle down to sucking the leaf. As the crawler ages it gains a hard protective coating and looks more like a scale. Between 10 to 20 days the adult emerges. To control this pest it is best to use several products alternatively as they do breed a chemical resistance very quickly. Alternative spraying with Confidor, Natrasoap and Eco-oil or similar will control this pest.



David & Pat Harmer

*Cymbidium aloifolium* syn. *pendulum*, its natural habitat being the hot, steamy lowlands of Asia. The flowers are long lasting, 45 to 50mm across, light yellow with wine coloured striations carried on short, many flowered racemes. Another was *Cymbidium lowianum*, it is one of the most often used in hybridizing, passing on its habit of arching racemes of sweetly scented light green to brown, 8-10cm wide flowers. Similar to this species is *Cym. tracyanum* originating in the same area of the world, Myanmar & China. The flowers are brownish green with a maroon spotted labellum and are also strongly perfumed. Both these species are easy to grow and flower in Adelaide. Another *Cymbidium* was the Australian species *Cym. canaliculatum* which, although native to this country, seems more difficult to flower than the exotic ones. Conditions require that they be kept quite dry when not in active growth, which unfortunately are our winter months. In their natural habitat they are one of the few orchids that grow west of the Great Dividing Range where there is little rainfall, sometimes for 6 months on end. But when they are grown correctly they are a beautiful *cymbidium* with flowers varying in colour from pure green through green/brown combinations to the desirable deep, almost black red var. 'Sparksii'. The genus *Dendrobium* was well represented, the most spectacular of these was *Dendrobium spectabile*. The flowers are quite unusual having long lasting creamy yellow/red flowers twisted in all segments. It is a large plant bearing up to 20 flowers 4-8cms across on long racemes. Its natural habitat is the hot steamy lowlands of New Guinea and into Vanuatu. To flower successfully in Adelaide a minimum winter temperature of 12-15c would have to be maintained. Another tropical species, this time from India was *Dendrobium farmeri* with pendulous racemes of white flowers with a yellow centre giving rise to the common name of the 'poached egg' orchid. It requires a warmer temperature to be sure to flower. Other Australian *Dendrobiums* easily grown and flowered in shade-house conditions were *Den. canaliculatum* & *Den. trilamillatum* both antelope types with twisted petals and sepals in shades of brown and yellow, these require the same type of treatment as *Den. farmeri*. Much easier to grow is *Den. wassellii* and *Den. cucumerinum* preferring to be mounted rather than potted; these have recently been moved into the genus *Dockrillia*. Also native to Australia was *Sarcochilus hartmannii* (2plants) a typical *Sarco.* with round filled in white flowers and purple centers. *Sarco. australis* is quite different in appearance having small open flowers with widely spaced segments; this species grows as far south as Tasmania and requires cool conditions to flower well. There was just the one Australian terrestrial *Diuris drummondii* a species from WA that grows in tall grass and rushes hence the long, up to 50cm, stems topped with clear yellow flowers with some brown spotting. Other plants seen were *Maxillaria* aff. *praestans*, a typical yellow/brown flower. *Max. variabilis* with heavy textured long lasting yellow/white flowers with red markings. There were many Pleurothallis and allied species, *Pths. truxillensis* now called *Acianthera pubescens* also *Pths. radiate* and *Platystele misera* with tiny cream flowers. Also four Phalaenopsis species, all of them the smaller flowered species. *Phal. mariae* yellowish white flowers with chestnut banding, *Phal. mannii* similar in appearance to *Phal. mariae* and *Phal. cornu-curvi* a progressive flowerer with one or two yellow/brown flowers that last for about a week and *Phal. parishii* a truly miniature species less than 2cms across. In nature it is deciduous but in cultivation retains its leaves. A large plant of *Laelia purpurata* carrying many large 15cm wide, white flowers with purple centers caught ones eye. Also very colorful were the three Paphiopedilum benched, *Paph. spicerianum* with the distinctive white, hooded dorsal sepal, *Paph. hirsutissimum* a brilliant, and glossy, mainly



**SECOND DIVISION:** JUDGE: Iris Davies  
**PLANT NAME:** *Paph.* (Love Song x Maudiae)  
**GROWER:** Kris Kopicki  
**COMMENTS:** *Paph.* (Love Song x Maudiae) now registered as *Paph. Love Maud*, was well grown with the patterned, freckled leaves and a true Maudiae dorsal sepal. A single bloom on a tall stem, grown in fine bark, perlite and marble chips. A fine flower and well done to the grower.

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### HOW THE BEST WERE GROWN



**OPEN DIVISION:** Graeme and Maureen Hazledine are this division's winner with *Epi. Pacific Classic*. This complex hybrid is *Epi.* (Pacific Girl x Pacific Glory) that was registered in 2008. These large peach/orange flowers are grown in glasshouse conditions up to 32 degrees max. with an evaporative air conditioner during summer and down to 10-12 degrees in winter. It only has rain water twice a week in summer and as needed in the winter. They try and keep the humidity up to 50% or over. It receives HSO 10 one a week and is grown in small bark with some diatomite.

**FIRST DIVISION:** This impressive plant grown by Andrew Koch is *Cym. Cricket* 'The Don' was registered in 1964, and is a primary hybrid of *Cym.* (*devonianum* x *maddidum*) showing the classic dark red *Cym. devonianum* labellum. Andrew has grown this plant outside in full sun since March, standing in a two gallon bucket of water. It was moved under cover about 6 weeks ago. He waters the plant when required using rain water only and fertilized weekly using Manutec™ plus trace elements and calcium. The potting medium is bark, coco peat, marble chips and small shell grit.



**SECOND DIVISION:** John Drummond bought in this stunning small flowered *Vasco. Pine Rivers* 'Wasana'. It is a hybrid of *Ascda. Peggy Foo* x *Rhy. coelestis* that was registered in 1989. John grows this plant hanging in a medium glass house that has 3 layers of white shade cloth over the top for added shade. He only uses rain water and fertilizes with Aquasol™ fertilizer and the plant is growing in bark only.

## NOTICE OF THE 2012 ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the 2012 Annual General Meeting of the Orchid Club of South Australia Inc. will be held on Thursday 2<sup>nd</sup> February 2012 at the Enfield Community Centre, 540 Regency Road, Enfield. At the Annual General Meeting, the election of the Management Committee will be held. Positions for nomination are: President, Vice President: (2 positions), Secretary, Treasurer and Committee Members: (3 positions).

### NOMINATIONS FOR LIFE MEMBERSHIP

The following members have been approved by the committee for Life Membership to be voted by the members of the club at the AGM in February 2012.

#### MURRAY BAULDERSTONE

Joining OCSA in 1994, Murray Baulderstone has been a valued and hard-working member of our club and he has been proposed for Life Membership. He has contributed in many roles on Committee for 8 years including President for 6 years. His current roles include Past President, Secretary which he kindly took on when needed in July, previously being Assistant Secretary. As Trading Table Convenor, Murray has given generously of his time and energy this year, especially during the Spring Show. His friendship and fairness is always extended to all members when he attends both day and evening meetings each month. Our Almoner does not attract much attention but Murray stepped into the breach when needed. Murray is a diligent, productive and positive member when talking new members into joining, believing in the future progress of orchid growing in South Australia. This takes a special talent. He is persevering when trying to cooperate with other clubs and is a great asset to OCSA. We trust the members will grant him Life Membership in February 2012 at the AGM.

*Edda Viskic.* President (2011)

#### LEO MICENKO.

I base the criteria for his achievement to be as follows – for the past 24 years Leo has attended and worked for the full day selling orchids to the public on our behalf at the Spring Show every day. The only exception is that he does not attend on Father's Day and this is due to the fact that public transport is not available to and from his home on this day. I can attest to the accuracy of the above statement only for the past 17 years which is as long as I have been officially recorded as a member.

Through discussion I had with the late Merv Steele and the late Merv Strout back in my early days with the club, they talked of Leo's attention to helping the club in the capacity aforementioned.

*Murray Baulderstone,* Past President.

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## LOCAL TROPHY WINNERS

LES NESBITT TROPHY: *Sarco. falcatus* 'Jenna' grown by Steve Howard

REG. SHOOTRER TROPHY: *Sarco. Melba* 'Devine' grown by J. & B. Gay

McFARLANE TROPHY: *Den. Iris* McCay grown by Graeme & Maureen Hazledine

are water borne. Wash your hands after handling each diseased plant as the plant juices containing the problem can be transferred to the next plant on your hands. Use new and or sterilized clean pots after treating a suspect plant. Always clean up old dead leaves and bracts on your plants and also clean the floor of your growing area.

Ensure you have fresh air circulating in your growing area. Leave plenty of room between plants to increase the air movement around them. A regular spraying with a systemic fungicide will provide protection before these diseases gain a hold. (A good product to use is Fongrid™). Like all new plants introduced into your growing area, it is wise to quarantine them for a short time to make sure that you are not introducing diseases, virus or insect infestation into your main growing area. A spraying with insecticide and fungicide on receiving the new plant(s) will help to eliminate any future problem.

#### **Black Sheath:**

Fungi can attack green sheaths around the pseudobulbs, flower buds and leaf bracts if the conditions are very humid and air movement is restricted and if there is water or moisture left between the flowering sheath and the leaf axial. If you get to the flowering sheath soon enough then the fungi will not penetrate to the flower buds inside. At the first sign of a green sheath having any black marks or starting to yellow then treat the sheath straight away with fungicide. If the area of blackness is too large then carefully cut the sheath away to free the buds inside and allow the area to dry out and again treat the area with fungicide. If the buds and all are affected then it will be too late to save the flowers, so cut away the black sheath and buds and treat the area and stem with fungicide to stop it traveling further into the leaves and stem.

#### **Rusts: *Hemileia***

This fungus produces powdery masses of yellow/orange spores that easily spread from plant to plant. This fungus does not generally kill the plants but it does weaken the plant sufficiently to cause poor or no flowering. Treat the plant and surrounding area with a copper based fungicide. We hope all his info helps you.

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*David & Pat Harmer.*

## December Species group Meeting

14 species enthusiasts met at Pat & Dave's home for the last meeting of 2011. The group has been meeting on an ad-hoc basis over several years, sometimes viewing lots of plants sometimes only a few. The number of plants at this meeting was 49, exceeding all other meetings. There were colours ranging from the postbox red of the South African *Disa uniflora* that loves to have its "feet" in water to a large plant of *Oncidium sphacelatum* with its tall spikes of yellow, flecked with brown, a typical *Oncidium* flower that grows in the dryer regions of tropical America. This species requires long periods of dry conditions when not in active growth. From South America was the violet/purple *Bifrenaria tyrianthina* having four strongly perfumed flowers. Another was *Encyclia aromatica*, from Mexico & Guatemala with a 60cm tall branching racemes of creamy yellow flowers. Many flowers in the genus *Bulbophyllum* are generally considered to be small and insignificant and some are, but the one shown here was *Bulbophyllum facetum*, with a single large 40mm, very colorful, yellow with red markings nicely shaped flower. This species comes from the warmer area of the Philippines. Cymbidium species benched were



**Bacterial brown spot:** *Phytophthora*.

This disease enters the plant through the stomata (pores) of the leaves or through a wound or cut. It is mostly found in *Cattleya* and some other genera and is a serious problem in *Phalaenopsis* and particularly in community pot seedlings. On most plants it starts as a small clearish water soaked spot and then turns to a dirty green changing to brown and eventually black. These spots enlarge rapidly. On *Phalaenopsis* the spots are blister like and spread rapidly to the heart of the plant and if not stopped will kill the plant. The infected leaves are soft and watery and can break open and exude the bacteria, which can quickly spread the infection. Cut out the diseased area carefully as soon as it is noticed and treat by soaking the whole plant for an hour or so in a mixture of fungicide as per the manufacturer's instructions. As soon as the plant is dry and re-potted spray the plant with a long lasting systemic fungicide. Also spray surrounding plants to ensure immunity.

**Brown rot of Paphiopedilums:** *Erwinia cypripedii*.

Slightly different to the last one, this disease will enter through a wound on the leaf or roots. On the leaf it starts as a small brown spot or across a cracked leaf and spreads in both directions so that it eventually reaches the crown of the plant. It then spreads through to the next leaf and so on until the whole growth is affected. You see even the new fan shoots coming from the 'crown' of a *Paphiopedilum* brown and die. In some cases the whole crown is killed and the outer end of the leaf is still green. If caught in the early stages the leaf can be cut below the infection so that clean tissue is left or cutting through the rhizome or crown of the plant to remove the infected section. The plant then needs to be soaked for several hours in fungicide and repeated 2-3 times every three to four days to ensure that the disease does not start again. After treatment make sure that the foliage is kept dry and water the plant carefully so as not to splash water on the leaves. A spraying with a systemic fungicide (Fongarid™) every three months will act as a deterrent.

**Bacterial soft rot:** *Erwinia carotovora*.

This disease is incurable. *Cattleya* is the genus that is mostly affected by this disease but other genera can also be affected. Although a rare disease in most collections it is so destructive that removal of the plant and destroying it is the best solution. The disease starts as a water soaked appearing dark green spot on the upper end of the leaf. It will break open at a slight touch, the inner tissue of the leaf is destroyed and the leaf appears flaccid and wrinkled. If the leaf breaks then the rest of the plant, bench and whole surrounding area becomes contaminated. Clean up the area with a good chloride solution or White King after removing the plant.

**Bacterial leaf rot:** *Erwinia chrysanthemi*.

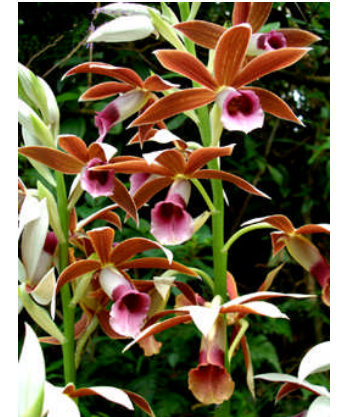
This is a relatively new disease, can be water soaked, brownish or water soaked with a yellowish appearance. In some genera it is translucent on the leaves, in other words you can almost see through the leaf and gradually the color becomes darker to black and sunken. As a preventative measure it is best to spray the surrounding areas and plants with fungicide before and during wet weather. To control the disease on the plant itself remove or cut out the infected area from the leaf and treat with fungicide.

**Remember:** You transfer fungal and bacterial diseases the same way as with virus by using infected cutting tools. Always make sure your potting area is regularly cleaned with White King™ or similar. Always seal any cut areas with Steri-prune™, powdered sulphur or a paste mix of Mancozeb™ or similar. Always discard old potting mix from any infected plants. Make sure infected plants are not above others as most of these diseases

## **WHAT'S IN A NAME?**

***Phaius tankervilleae* (fay-us tan-ker-vil-ee-eye)**

This widespread terrestrial species ranges from India through China to most of Asia, Malaysia & into Australia. It is easily grown in cultivation provided the organic medium is not allowed to dry out and they are given fertilizer when in active growth. They are best grown in a shady position as the large plicate leaves are susceptible to sun burn if grown in direct sun. *Phaius tankervilleae* was named after Lady Emma Tankerville who amassed a large collection of exotic plants at Walton-on-Thames at her house Mount Felix overlooking the Thames in London. In 1778 John Fothergill brought this orchid back from China to England. Later Joseph Banks named the plant in honor of Lady Tankerville as it first flowered in her glasshouse at Walton-on-Thames. The species name refers to the origin of the married name of Emma, the countess Tankerville, that being the name of the town of Tankerville, in Normandy. She was the wife of Charles Bennett, 4<sup>th</sup> Earl of Tankerville (1743-1822) who was a British nobleman a collector of shells & a famous patron of Surrey cricket in the 1770s. He was responsible for many of the rules of cricket including the Leg before wicket rule. He often played cricket and was a good fielder but not much good as a batsman or bowler. One of his employees was an Edward "Lumpy" Stevens who was a gardener on Tankerville's London estate. It was the accuracy of Lumpy Stevens bowling that led to the introduction of a middle stump. Prior to 1776 there were only two stumps and Lumpy's deliveries could go through the gap between the two stumps. In 1774 the Earl sat on the committee that devised some of the early laws of cricket this is recognized as being one of the earliest attempts at setting consistent rules for the game including the Leg before wicket rule that in many cases still exist today.



*Reg Shooter*

***Phaius tankervilleae* syn. *Phaius grandiflorus***

The genus *Phaius* has around 160 species, sub-species and varieties. There are four species found in Australia of which three are endemic. It is also often referred to as the 'Swamp Orchid' or 'Swamp Lily' because it does grow in or near swampy areas. Other common names are 'Nun's Orchid' or 'Veiled Nun Orchid'. The three species endemic to Australia are *Phaius australis*, *Phaius bernaysii* and *Phaius pictus*. *Phaius tankervilleae* although found in Australia in Queensland and Northern N.S.W. is also found in New Guinea, Indonesia, Malaysia, India and China. There are some distinct differences in the flower structure between the local species. They are very large plants being evergreen terrestrial orchids with bulbs in clumps and large thin plicate leaves up to 1000mm in length. The inflorescence arises from the base of the pseudobulb. The flowers are quite large, fragrant and tend to be nodding. They are around 100mm across with 10 to 20 flowers nicely spaced and carried on an upright raceme to 1500mm high. The raceme requires staking to keep it straight and upright until it sets at its maximum height (2M plus). The raceme

grows quite rapidly during late winter into spring and extends at a rate around 25mm per day and flowers in late October to November.

They grow quite well in a sheltered cold glass-house or similar where the winter temperature without heat usually does not drop below 5/6° and the summer temperature under extra shade cloth rarely gets over 35°C. An evaporative air-conditioner is not essential but does aid in a good flowering. They are grown in a 'Cymbidium type' mix in a deep pot placed in a tray that will hold about 25mm of water. Plenty of bark or 'baby tears' under the bench, kept wet during the summer months aids in keeping the humidity up around the plant. They benefit from regular fertilizing under the same regimen that you would use for your *Cymbidiums*. Re-potting every 2 to 3 years is desirable. They are also very susceptible to scale and mealy bug so if you grow any of these you will need to keep an eye out for these pests. If you haven't get one then try and obtain one as although taking up some space are very rewarding orchids to grow and flower.

.David & Pat Harmer

Ref. *Native Orchids of Australia*

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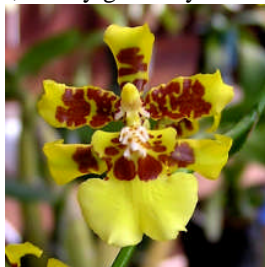
### Growing Oncidium

Oncidiums can be grown in pots or on mounts and the cool growing types seem to do just as well either way providing you adjust your culture to suit the method you choose. A major problem with the cool types is that they have a 'climbing' habit and if grown in a pot it is only a couple of years and they are way out of the pot. These are best grown mounted where they can climb up the mount and attach themselves to it as they elongate. Cork mounts are okay but tree fern has qualities provided you soak it in a bucket of water with dolomite lime added for several days to get rid of the natural acidity of tree fern. The other advantage of course is that it is more porous than other types of mounts making it easier for the roots to penetrate and it also holds moisture much longer before drying out. The best time to mount your *Oncidium* is at the start of summer when the weather is starting to warm up and the new growths are starting.. A mixture of medium bark with choir or chopped sphagnum is ideal for potted *Oncidiums*. Grow them with the *Cymbidiums* during the summer months; hanging up above in the higher light conditions where there is naturally more air movement this really suits this Genus. During the winter months provide an area where there is still plenty of light and air movement but protected from the winter rains. Any all purpose or balanced fertilizer at half strength weekly during the growing period is very beneficial to keep them growing. As the summer gets to its maximum keep an eye on the leaves, if they get too yellow or light in colour move them to a slightly shadier position. During the summers very hot days those that are mounted need a good



hosing at least 2 to 3 times per day to reduce the leaf temperature and increase humidity. When the flower racemes in December/January/February are almost mature and just before bud burst put them under cover again to protect the flowers from any summer rain damage. Another excellent Genus to add to your collection in *Onc. flexuosum*, *Onc. sphacelatum* and *Onc. maculatum* all cool growing are no trouble hanging up out of the way.

D. & P. Harmer



### BUNNINGS LADIES NIGHT

Another very good night was attended by members of the club at Bunnings's Woodville on Wednesday night the 23<sup>rd</sup> November with a very nice display of various genera of flowers presented on two tables. Bunnings's kindly fed the 11 intrepid members who



attended a nice buffet tea in their staff room before commencement of the evening. 30 seedlings of *Cym. Kahn Flame 'Lucifer'* were potted up by Murray and Trevor and presented together with cultural information to those that attended and showed interest in orchids. A large number of invited families were present about 100 plus in number with the main attraction being 'Fast Ed' the chef from Better Homes and Gardens. A clown on stilts kept the kids and also the adults amused. The food presented during the evening was incredible and all enjoyed the roast beef, chicken and lamb together with salads and cakes. 'Fast Ed' interviewed all members of displays and broadcasted information to the invited people. It is a credit to those that came along to help to promote orchids and our club.

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### BACTERIAL & FUNGAL DISEASES:

#### Saprophytic fungi:

This fungus does not attack living tissue. It lives only on dead plant material, such as dead sheathing on the bulbs, stems or leaves that may have died from injury or naturally. They thrive under humid conditions and areas where there is a lack of air movement. You can have a situation where only one plant has the problem and surrounding plants do not. This can be because the particular plant was sheltered and did not have sufficient air movement. By moving the plant and placing it in an airy situation this will arrest the growth of the fungi. Although this is doing no damage to the plant it is a situation that needs to be corrected. By moving plants and spacing them further apart will eliminate the problem.

#### Snow Mould: *Ptychogaster*.

This is a white powdery growth on and in the potting medium, which soon covers the rhizome and the roots eventually causing suffocation and dehydration. It is impermeable to water so stops the roots from getting moisture. Using a product such as Hy-san or Physan will eliminate it but if you have a bad attack of this then de-potting will be necessary and cleaning and treating the roots and re-potting in new medium. Further treatment will be needed within a couple of weeks just in case all of the mould was not removed from the plant during the repotting process. Other moulds in potting medium are handled in the same manner. This can appear as white 'cobweb' over and in between the bark pieces within the pot.

#### Sooty mould:

This occasionally appears on the leaves of plants but does not attack the plant itself but feeds and grows on the 'honeydew' that is exuded from the plant or the residue of aphids or scale insects. It can be washed off with water and is fostered by high humidity. It also attracts ants. It looks worse than it is. A mixture of warm water and milk will wipe away the problem.