



THE SOUTH COAST ORCHID CLUB OF SA INC.

Gazette

November 2022

Patron: Coralie Hills FAOC
President: Michael Willoughby

AT A GLANCE

The next General Meeting of the South Coast Orchid Club of South Australia will be held on Monday 14th November 2022 at 8.00 pm. at RSL Hall, 4 Prince George Parade, Colonel Light Gardens. Our Guest Speaker will be Kevin Western speaking on Sarcocylus. This will be our Sarcocylus Night, so bring your Sarcos in to display them.

LEARNERS' GROUP: There will be a Learners' Group Meeting at the November Meeting at 7.15pm.

JUDGING: Please have your plants benched by 7.40pm so Judging can commence at 7.50pm. If you are running late due to work commitments please phone Phil on 0438 891 612.

DAYTIME CHAPTER: The next meeting will be held on Thursday 10th November 2022 at 2.00 pm. Our Guest Speaker will be Andrew Dean talking about Mainau Island Germany and Wildflowers of Switzerland.

SOUTHERN REGION: The next meeting will be held at 2.00 pm on Sunday 20th November 2022 in Carrickalinga House, 17-19 Torrens Street, Victor Harbor. Guest Speaker will be Steve Howard talking about Australian Native Orchids. Steve will be bringing plants for sale.

LUCKY NAME BADGE: Make sure you wear your Name Badge to meetings, you may win a prize

PUBLIC LIABILITY: Under Insurance Guidelines all members and Committee attending any function or meeting held by the Club must sign and print your name in an Attendance Book.

NOTE: There will be no BBQ held in January because of COVID and other restrictions.

Sarcocylus Burgundy on Ice 'Australia'
Grown by John Gay



DEADLINES FOR NEXT GAZETTES
27 November and 29 January

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ABN 83 245 384 076



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YOUR COMMITTEE FOR 2022

PRESIDENT:	Michael Willoughby	0479 162 527
SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT:	Malcolm Mangelsdorf	
VICE PRESIDENT:	Kevin Western	
TREASURER:	Anne Steer	8270 3090
SECRETARY:	Marilyn Buckerfield	
COMMITTEE:	Oui Ju, Richard Crinion, Andrew Dean, Craig Humfrey, Phil Steer, Carolyn Ponsana, Alan Miller	

NON COMMITTEE POSITIONS:		
Registrar	Phil Steer	0438 891 612
Editor	Christine Robertson	0438 363 940
Librarian Southern Region	Diane Cawley	
Photographer	Neil Cooper	
Convenor S. R. Group	Chris Heysen	0419 386 769
Convenors Daytime Chapter	Andrew Dean, Patty Abell	
Convenor Main Learners' Group	Craig Humfrey	

LIFE MEMBERS

* denotes Member who has passed away.

1978 Dulcie Grave *	1986 Harry Viney *	2009 Don Biebrick *
1978 Leora Harvey	1986 John Nicholls *	2009 Henk Van Leuveren *
1978 L. & H. Poole*	1989 Helen Edwards	2010 Dorothy Carassai
1978 Ellie Shaw*	1990 Dr, Keith Northcote *	2011 John and Bev Gay
1979 Syd Monkhouse	2003 Norman Gitsham *	2012 Noel Oliver *
1979 Bernie Hanson*	2005 Merve Steele *	2015 Lesley Fenton
1981 Lois Hanson*	2005 Shirley Steele *	2015 Rod McRedmond
1981 John Leeder*	Circa Tony and Toshy De Ionno *	2018 Kevin Western
1985 Brenda Lynch	2007 Ron and Irene Parish	2020 Malcolm Mangelsdorf
1985 Bubs Gready *	2007 Murray Baulderstone *	2021 Donna Meeuwsen
	2008 Geoff and Lucy Spear	

SUBSCRIPTIONS:

Subscriptions for 2023 are shortly to be paid. There will be no changes to the subscriptions for 2023. We do value your membership and seeing you at meetings each month.

RATES – One membership covers all groups

Family Membership	\$38.00
Single Membership	\$30.00
Junior Membership	\$22.00

Rural and Interstate Membership

Family Membership	\$34.00
Single Membership	\$28.00

Account Details: BankSA Glenelg. BSB: 105-145
(Use your grower number for Reference)

Account No.: 545457040



President's Message

November 2022 is here and so is our **Sarcochilus** feature evening with the George and Patty Abell Perpetual Trophy being awarded. Please bring in all your flowering Sarcos to put on a fantastic display for the members. This season appears to be a little later than the previous couple of years don't lose hope as the recent warmer weather may help the Sarcos along for our Sarcochilus feature evening.

To complement this we have Kevin Western who will give a different aspect on *Sarcochilus* and his failures and successes with this group, something that happens along our journey growing Orchids.

The regular monthly competition is as usual so please bring in your other flowering orchids for the members to admire.

The Southern Region Group held a Workshop as their October meeting which included virus testing. There were two leaves that were brought in for testing that showed interesting results. The 'suspect' leaf did not test positive to either Odontoglossum Ringspot Virus or Cymbidium Mosaic Virus whereas the other leaf which did not look suspect tested positive to Odontoglossum Ringspot Virus which tells us we can never be too sure. Please keep in mind that there is Orchid Fleck Virus as well. This can only be tested by sending a leaf sample to The University of Tasmania in Hobart.

The members learnt how to research abbreviations for the many genera and intergeneric orchids we see on our show benches as well as some useful websites concerning registered names and parentage of orchids. These are continuing to be changed by taxonomists. Kevin Western showed us how easy it is to deflask and pot up baby plants. A well-attended and enjoyable day.

A reminder that any member who is planning to come along to the December meeting and having a meal, that this will need to be paid for at the November meeting.

It is the time to be thinking about who will be running your Club in 2022! A nomination form is included in this Gazette on Page 20.

Successful growing & showing

Michael Willoughby



Happy Birthday

**LESLEY FENTON, BILL JAYNE,
CHRISTINE ROBERTSON, DON HIGGS,
JOHN SORRELL, GENNY HUXTABLE,
JULIE DAVIDGE**



Is your name in the Birthday Book ??



ORCHID CALENDAR 2022

[These dates are subject to COVID-19 directives]



COMMITTEE MEETING

Wednesday 9th November 2022 7.30 pm
The Southern, South Road, St Marys

DAYTIME CHAPTER

Thursday 10th November 2022 2.00 pm
Lou Kesting Hall, Dover Square, Brighton South
Guest Speaker: Andrew Dean speaking on Mainau Island
Germany and the Wildflowers of Switzerland.

MAIN MEETING

Monday 14th November 2022 8.00 pm
RSL Hall, 4 Prince George Parade, Colonel Light Gardens
Guest Speaker: Kevin Western speaking on Sarcocylus. This will
be Sarcocylus Night so bring your Sarcos to display.

SOUTHERN REGION MEETING

Sunday 20th November 2022 2.00 pm
Carrickalinga House, Victor Harbor
Guest Speaker: Steve Howard on Australian Native Orchids
Steve will have plants for sale.

CHRISTMAS LUNCH DAYTIME CHAPTER

Thursday 8th December 2022 12.30 pm
Warradale Hotel There will be a Kris Kringle

CHRISTMAS DINNER MAIN MEETING

Monday 12th December 2022
RSL Hall, 4 Prince George Parade, Colonel Light Gardens
Keep this date free for a great break up for the year. Details below.

CHRISTMAS DINNER 12th DECEMBER 2022

The Colonel Light Gardens RSL is under new management. The RSL will provide the following menu for our Club Christmas Dinner this year, The Dinner will be served at 6.30 pm and finish by 7.45 pm so that the meeting can take place, starting at 8.00 pm. There will be a Kris Kringle, a monster Raffle, some Christmas fun, and an OSCOV presentation.

The Dinner must be pre-ordered when paying, and any dietary requirements discussed. Payment must be made prior to the Night, and prior to Sunday 4th December Payment can be made on line [BSB 105-145 Account No. 545457040 Account Name SCOCSA]. Please use your Grower Number plus an X (to advise Xmas Dinner), or you may pay Anne Steer at the meeting. If paying on line please email Anne with Menu Choices [steera@bigpond.com]

There will be no BYO Drinks. **Water will be provided. Drinks may be purchased at the Bar.**

We hope that you will all be there to round off this year in style.

MENU

\$25 EACH Main Course

Crumbed Fish with Lemon & Tartare Sauce,
Salad & Chips
Roast Turkey with Rich Gravy, Cranberry
Sauce & Seasonal Vegetables
Chicken Schnitzel with Gravy, Salad & Chips

\$10 each Desert

Christmas Fruit Pudding with Brandied Custard
Mixed Berry Trifle with Chantilly Cream
(sugar free option)

Vegetarian & Gluten Free options available.
Meals served with a Bread Roll & Butter

END OF YEAR BUSINESS

NOMINATIONS FOR COMMITTEE:

At the close of the December meeting we need nomination forms filled in by members nominating other members for Committee positions. See page 20 of this gazette for nomination form or pick some up from Anne at the meeting. Most positions to be vacated can be re-nominated.

PERPETUAL TROPHIES :

Please return all Perpetual Trophies to the Secretary at the November meeting or as soon as possible.

CAN YOU HELP YOUR CLUB IN 2023?

November is the time to think about becoming a Committee member.

Committee members are expected to be committed to the South Coast Orchid Club by assisting the Club to continually grow and to promote orchids. The responsibilities that the Committee members are required to assist with are:

- Being available for the main meeting 2nd Monday of the month and Committee meetings on the 2nd Wednesday of the month 7.30 – 9.30pm.
- Remaining after the main meeting to help clean up the hall and kitchen.
- Helping at our Shows by manning the trading table between 7am and 9pm. A responsible person must be in charge at all times during shopping hours.
- Assisting in transporting trestles etc. prior to Show to Shopping Centre.
- Assisting with putting in and taking out of the Show.
- Having a knowledge of orchids and a rapport with people so that the public can be helped when purchasing from the trading table.

If you are interested in becoming a Committee member or can assist in any way please ring Anne on 8270 3090 or Michael on 0479 162 527

EDITORS NOTE

Quite a considerable numbers of our members receive this Gazette in black and white by mail. Others have elected to have the Gazette directly emailed to them. They receive the Gazette in full colour and have the benefit of beautiful photographs of very colourful orchids. They also receive the Gazette up to a week before the mail can deliver it to you others. If you would like to have the colourful version emailed to you send me an email so that I receive your correct email address.

Please don't forget that this is your Gazette. If there is anything you would like to see covered or anything you would like to see changed, please let me know. I especially like photographs to include and details of your successes with your orchids.

You can contact me,

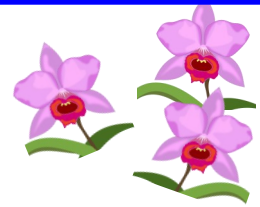
Christine Robertson, by:

Email: kloval@westnet.com.au

Phone: (08) 8536 3948

Mobile: 0438 363 940

Mail: PO Box 454, Strathalbyn SA 5255



October Results List

Ref. No.

Points Awarded

Open Division

Australian Native Epiphyte - Hybrid

365	Sarco. Bunyip	Jane & Don Higgs (1302)	3
366	Sarco. Heidi	Jane & Don Higgs (1302)	2
367	Sarco. Bewitched	Jane & Don Higgs (1302)	1

Australian Native Terrestrial - Hybrid

369	Ptst. Hoodwink	Jane & Don Higgs (1302)	3
370	Calda. Harlequin	Jane & Don Higgs (1302)	2
371	Diuris Earwig	Jane & Don Higgs (1302)	1

Australian Native Terrestrial - Species

368	Calda. tentaculata	Jane & Don Higgs (1302)	3
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Cymbidium under 60 All Colours inc Non-std

379	Cym. Vincent Pride	Michael Willoughby & Oui Ju (1252)	3
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Garard / Western Trophy

374	Cym. Vincent Pride	Michael Willoughby & Oui Ju (1252)	3
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Orchid Seedling - any Genera

373	Paph. Yang-Ji Apple	Michael Willoughby & Oui Ju (1252)	3
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Paphiopedilum - Non Standard

375	Paph. Yang-Ji Apple	Michael Willoughby & Oui Ju (1252)	3
376	Paph. Venus Hold	Michael Willoughby & Oui Ju (1252)	2
377	Paph. Berenice	Michael Willoughby & Oui Ju (1252)	1

Paphiopedilum - Species

378	Paph. lowii	Michael Willoughby & Oui Ju (1252)	3
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Zygopetalinae - Hybrid

372	Zga. Pine Road x Z. Kosciusko	Ron & Irene Parish (477)	3
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First Division

Australian Native Epiphyte - Hybrid

380	Den. Victorian Splendour	Phil and Anne Steer (514)	3
381	Den. Tyabb 'Young Splendour'	Laurie & Susan Carter (1303)	2
382	Den. Victorian Splendour	Phil and Anne Steer (514)	1

Cymbidium 60 - 90mm All colours in Non-std

385	Cym. Pacific Sparkle 'New Horizon'	Bill Jayne (1180)	3
386	Cym. Volcanic Flash 'Tim Tam'	Phil and Anne Steer (514)	2

Cymbidium over 90mm All colours inc Non-std

384	Cym. Kimberley Meadows 'Green Beret'	Bill Jayne (1180)	3
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Cymbidium under 60 All Colours inc Non-std

387	Cym. Paradisian Bell 'Winner'	Laurie & Susan Carter (1303)	3
388	Cym. Sleeping Sharon 'Lois Williams'	Laurie & Susan Carter (1303)	2
389	Cym. Strathdon 'Cooksbridge Fantasy'	Laurie & Susan Carter (1303)	1

Laeliinae - Non Standard

383	Ctt. Trick or Treat	Laurie & Susan Carter (1303)	3
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Oncidiinae - Hybrid < 60mm

390	Ohd. Cherry Fudge	Beth Stronach (836)	3
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Orchid Genera not listed elsewhere - Hybrid

394	Den. Amphion Miletus	Laurie & Susan Carter (1303)	3
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Orchid Seedling - any Genera

395	Den. Australian Lollie Shop	Laurie & Susan Carter (1303)	3
396	Paph. (Hsinying Cherry x Winston Churchill)	Bill Jayne (1180)	2

Paphiopedilum - Non Standard

391	Paph. Chouvetii 'van Dyke'	Peter Haltis (442)	3
392	Paph. Giant Spice	Laurie & Susan Carter (1303)	2
393	Paph. (Hsinying Cherry x Winston Churchill)	Bill Jayne (1180)	1

Second Division

Australian Native Epiphyte - Hybrid

404	Den. Unknown	Jeanette Beck (226)	3
405	Den. Lloyd Perryman	Helen McIntosh (299)	2
406	Den. Specio-kingianum	John & Rhonda Wainwright (549)	1

Australian Native Epiphyte - Species

401	Den. striolatum	Helen McIntosh (299)	3
402	Den. kingianum	Jeanette Beck (226)	2
403	Den. kingianum	Craig Humfrey (268)	1

Cymbidium over 90mm All colours inc Non-std

398	Cym. Narela 'Jennifer Gail'	Helen McIntosh (299)	3
399	Cym. Kiwi Opal	John & Rhonda Wainwright (549)	2
400	Cym. Unknown	Coral Tillmanns (212)	1

Oncidiinae - Hybrid > 60mm

407	Pasr. Chian-Tzy Lovely 'CT Goldmine'	Jim Fogarasi (150)	3
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Orchid Genera not listed elsewhere - Hybrid

397	Den. Yukidaruma 'King'	Jim Fogarasi (150)	3
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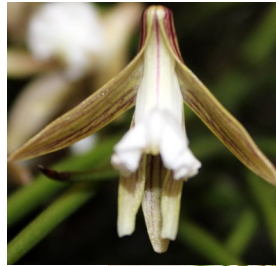
PLANT COMMENTARY – OCTOBER 2022

ORCHID of SECOND DIVISION and PLANT of the NIGHT

The plant chosen by the Judges as the Plant of Second Division and the Plant of the Night was *Dendrobium striolatum* grown by Helen McIntosh. The name is pronounced Stry-o-LAY-tum. The common names for this species orchid is the Streaked Rock orchid or the Rat Tail orchid. It grows in New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania and Victoria.

Helen's orchid was mounted and beautifully displayed on a tree branch. The plant covered the entire mount. It was a clean, healthy plant that had flowers evenly distributed. The flowers were a good size for this type of orchid. They had a soft, light fawny colouring and were striped with darker faint lines or streaks. The labellums were white.

Well done and congratulations Helen.



ORCHID OF SECOND DIVISION and PLANT OF THE NIGHT

Den. striolatum

Grown by Helen McIntosh

Photos Neil Cooper

ORCHID of FIRST DIVISION

The winning plant of First Division was *Paphiopedilum Chouvetii* van Dyke grown by Peter Haltis. *Paph. Chouvetii* van Dyke grows well in the Adelaide climate when grown under shade and as a result it is often seen on the show bench in SA.

The benched plant had five, well-formed flowers one of which was a double. The flowers had a shiny texture. The dorsal sepals were green and yellow with white edges. They were covered with small dark spots similar to those of *Paph. insigne*. *Paph. insigne* is in the breeding of this hybrid together with *Paph. hirsutissimum* and *Paph. villosum*

Peter's *Paphiopedilum* was a healthy, well grown plant and a worthy winner of Plant of First Division. Well done Peter.



ORCHID OF FIRST DIVISION

Paph. Chouvetii van Dyke

Grown by

Peter Haltis

Photo Neil Cooper



ORCHID OF OPEN DIVISION

Phrag. Acker's Beauty

Grown by Jane & Don Higgs

Photo Neil Cooper

ORCHID of OPEN DIVISION

The Plant of Open Division was *Phragmipedium Acker's Beauty* grown by Jane and Don Higgs.

This *Phragmipedium* had a beautiful dark red/rose colouring. It had one large, upright flower which was fresh and fully open. The flower had a well formed pouch of the same colourings. The contrast between the vivid green of the foliage and the flower was extremely attractive.

Congratulations Jane and Don.

SEEDLING of THE MONTH

The Seedling of the Month was *Paph. Yang-Ji Apple* and it was grown by Michael Willoughby and Oui Ju.

It had a tall single stem with two flowers. Both flowers were fully open and displayed vertically down the inflorescence. This stem habit displayed the flowers well. The flowers were a non standard shape with extremely long, twisted petals. They had streaked markings overlaying the segments. A very nice seedling.

Well done Michael and Oui.

SEEDLING OF THE MONTH

Paph. Yang-Ji Apple

Grown by Michael Willoughby & Oui Ju

Photo by Neil Cooper



GARARD/WESTERN TROPHY

Cymbidium Vincent Pride that was nominated for the Garard/Western Trophy was bred by Michael Willoughby and Oui Ju. This relatively small plant had four, long inflorescences. The flowers were a muted pink colouring with a very dark maroon labellum. It was a healthy and robust little plant. The orchid flowers were soft and attractive.

Well done Michael & Oui.

GARARD/WESTERN TROPHY NOMINATION

Cym. Vincent Pride

Grown by Michael Willoughby & Oui Ju

Photos by Neil Cooper



Please do not judge your orchids at home. We encourage you to bring them along to the monthly meeting if they are in flower.

Thank you to our Judges Jane Higgs, Don Higgs, and Peter Haltis for a job well done.

Vicky Cooper
Acting Registrar



Leafless orchids by Edda Viskic

[Excerpt]

Rhizanthella gardneri

Photo: Jean and Fred Hort

The most unusual leafless orchids grow underground as obligate mycotrophic plants. The two *Rhizanthella* species, *Rhizanthella gardneri* from Western Australia and *Rhizanthella slateri* from New South Wales, instead of being powered by sugars made by photosynthesis, they live in a symbiotic energy exchange with fungal hyphae that live with the roots of tea tree *Leptospermum uncinatum* (W.A.)



DAYTIME CHAPTER

Thursday 8th September 2022



Hi everyone,

The October meeting of the Daytime Chapter welcomed **Vicky Cooper** as guest speaker on the topic of “**Caring for your Orchids in October – a practical demonstration**”. Vicky’s talk began by revisiting her presentation from last year, on **phalaenopsis**, and restated the importance of light and placement that she previously mentioned. New members were pleased to gain valuable advice through their excellent questions.

Vicky’s wide-ranging talk then covered how the judges approach their task each month. In a novel twist, she asked for a space be cleared in the middle of the group, and placed the cards used to categorise each growers’ plant, on the floor.



We then were asked to place our “Plant of the Day” orchids on the correct category. Having done that (correctly), Vicky then proceeded to advise us of things we should be doing in October with each of the species.

The commentary on each plant was carried out while we were in our circle – and Vicky complemented the better examples of each species.

The topic of repotting was raised in “Things to do in October” segment, so members were then challenged to repot a cymbidium, Vicky’s husband, Neil had split earlier in the day

...

The members really appreciated Vicky’s knowledge on all topics as evident in the interesting “Q’s and A’s” throughout her presentation.

Congratulations to new member **Jeanette Beck** who won the Plant of the Day with her *Dendrobium* “Unknown”.

Thanks again to Vicky, Patty at the door, Alan for the trading table, and Josie for the afternoon tea.



Next Meeting :

Guest Speaker: Andrew Dean
**Mainau Island (Ger) &
Wildflowers of Switzerland**

Thursday November 10th – 2pm, Lou
Kesting Hall, South Brighton.

DECEMBER Meeting
CHRISTMAS LUNCH + Kris Kringle
Thursday December 8th 12.30pm
Warradale Hotel

Only 5 spots left
(names taken last meeting)
- contact Andrew on 0417089240 for booking





SOUTHERN REGION MEETING Sunday 16th October 2022

Club President, Michael Willoughby, opened the meeting at 2.00 pm welcoming the 26 members and visitors present. Special welcome to visitors, Gail and Gary Edwards and Suzanne Sugrue.

Apologies: Phil Steer, Christine Robertson, Andrew Craig, Chris and Lyn Heysen and Genny Huxtable.

Thank you to John Gay for his always informative presentation to the Learners Group.

Workshops: Today's meeting was a different format from usual with workshops presented by Michael Willoughby and Kevin Western.

President Michael conducted a session on virus testing. The virus testing kits, available through the club, were used to conduct two tests on leaves offered by a club member. There was a huge amount of interest in the actual testing itself which was really simple. One was Negative, and interestingly the other was Positive. The test can be used on any orchid and can identify Cymbidium Mosaic Virus and Odontoglossum Ringspot Virus. However, testing for Orchid Fleck Virus has to be conducted in Hobart, Tasmania. Further details for that can be obtained from the club.

"If it is suspect, but special to you ... test it. If it is suspect, but not especially special.... bin it!"

Make sure to wear gloves and sanitize your hands between each test.

Michael then demonstrated how to find the correct abbreviations for the generic names of orchids. As there are many thousands of them this is a useful site.

Go to: orchidsaustralia.com.au From the Home Page, click on Judging Awards "Judging Downloads " Names References " RHS abbreviations. This will take you to the Alphabetical list of standard abbreviations (there are 11 closely typed pages of them!). Michael then demonstrated how to search for the information.

Orchid Wiz is no longer being updated so Michael suggested using Orchids Roots. This is an excellent site and much easier to navigate. Go to: orchidroots.com



Next, Kevin Western showed the steps to successfully deflask his Dendrobium orchids and repot into individual tubes. Members, and particularly the new members, eagerly accepted Kevin's offer to repot tube stock for themselves.

Kevin advised deflasking when the weather was cool and to put a small amount of sphagnum moss in the bottom of the pot, followed by a quantity of small bark to repot the delicate plants.

He also suggested if potting on Cattleyas to use clayballs; Dendrobiums to use sphagnum moss; Cymbidiums to use small bark.



Preferred fertilizer is Power feed and Seasol. (Check the label for the recommended strength). He advised leaving in their small (jiffy) pots for one year before repotting into bark.

Many thanks to both Michael and Kevin for their very informative workshops.

Birthday Prize: No birthdays this month

Lucky Name Badge: Marg Yelland

Door Prize: Ruth Tugwell.

Michael presented the Noel Oliver Memorial Trophy for Best Australian Native at the South Coast Region Show in August to Julie and Peter Davidge.

And he presented Certificates to Dudley and Genny Huxtable for Champion of Second Division at the SCOCSA Spring Show at Seaford last month.



Michael Willoughby and Anne Steer present Peter Davidge with the Noel Oliver Memorial Trophy for the Best Australian Native at the recent South Coast Region Show



Michael presents Dudley Huxtable with his Certificate for Champion of Second Division and the SCOCSA Spring Show

The plant raffle was held as usual, and Michael thanked all the donors of raffle prizes.

Judging: Jane and Don Higgs carried out the judging assisted by John Gay.

Judges Commentary: Jane Higgs.

Next meeting – Sunday 20th November 2022. Guest Speaker will be Steve Howard talking about Australian Native Hybrids. Steve will be bringing plants for sale.

The meeting closed at 3:35pm

NB. As I was absent due to illness this report has been compiled from comprehensive notes provided by Marg Yelland. Many thanks Marg.

Chris Heysen
0419 386 769



SOUTHERN REGION PLANT COMMENTARY

Plant of the Day Orchid of First Division

The Judges chose *Cym. Mary Green 'Nifty Guy'* as the plant of First Division and Plant of the Day. This was grown by Eileen Pinnock and was a well grown plant with many lovely inflorescences carrying multiple flowers.

The flowers were pink with a deeper pink labellum.

Well done Eileen.



**PLANT OF THE DAY
ORCHID OF FIRST DIVISION
Cym. Mary Green 'Nifty Guy'
Grown By Eileen Pinnock
Photos Jane Higgs**

Orchid of Second Division Popular Vote

The plant selected by the Judges was grown by Peter & Julie Davidge and was *L. Icarus* x *Ctt*, Trick or Treat. It was also Popular Vote. This was a very well grown plant with beautiful orange flowers with a slightly darker labellum.

Congratulations Peter and Julie.



**ORCHID OF FIRST DIVISION
and POPULAR VOTE**
***L. Icarus* x *Ctt*. Trick or Treat**
Grown By Peter & Julie Davidge
Photo Jane Higgs

Thank you to our Judges for a job well done!
Good Growing !

Christine Robertson
For the Registrar

October Results List

Ref. No.

Points Awarded

First Division

Any Other species

385	Den. linguiforme 'Wayne'	Eileen Pinnock (519)	3
386	Den. linguiforme	Shirley & Don Greig (1128)	2

Australian Native Epiphyte - Hybrid

387	Den. Gracillimum 'Yondi Pioneer'	Eileen Pinnock (519)	3
388	Den. Flinders '3'	Ruth Tugwell (613)	2
389	Sarco. Belmont Spathalis	Shirley & Don Greig (1128)	1

Cymbidium under 60 All Colours inc Non-std

390	Cym. Mary Green 'Nifty Guy'	Eileen Pinnock (519)	3
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Second Division

Australian Native Epiphyte - Hybrid

369	Den. Specio-kingianum	Margaret & Warren Yelland (350)	3
370	Den. Unknown	Bob & Meaghan Clayton (143)	2

Cymbidium 60 - 90mm All colours in Non-std

376	Cym. Gordon's Vision	Genny & Dudley Huxtable (279)	3
377	Cym. Unknown	Genny & Dudley Huxtable (279)	2

Cymbidium over 90mm All colours inc Non-std

373	Cym. Unknown	Genny & Dudley Huxtable (279)	3
374	Cym. La Nova 'Mona Vale'	Margaret & Warren Yelland (350)	2
375	Cym. Torchbeam	Genny & Dudley Huxtable (279)	1

Cymbidium under 60 All Colours inc Non-std

378	Cym. Bulbarrow 'Waikanae'	Genny & Dudley Huxtable (279)	3
379	Cym. Sarah Jean 'Ice Cascade'	Genny & Dudley Huxtable (279)	2
380	Cym. (Dry Devon x devonianum) 'Featherhill'	Genny & Dudley Huxtable (279)	1

Laeliinae - Cluster

371	L. Icarus x Ctt. Trick or Treat	Peter and Julie Davidge (970)	3
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Laeliinae - Non Standard

372	Lc. Kauai Starbright x Thospol) x Epicat. Vienna	Alan Clayton (426)	3
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Oncidiinae - Hybrid < 60mm

381	Ons. Midnight Miracles	Genny & Dudley Huxtable (279)	2
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Orchid Genera not listed elsewhere - Hybrid

383	Phal. Unknown	Alan Clayton (426)	3
384	Phal. Unknown 'Katrina'	Genny & Dudley Huxtable (279)	2

Paphiopedilum - Non Standard

382	Paph. (Gigi x Personella)	Marilyn Jelfs (590)	3
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VIRUS IN ORCHIDS by Anne McKenzie and Mark Clements

[The following article is another in an on-going series that forms part of the Australian Orchid Foundation Awareness Campaign.]

Viruses are parasites – they reproduce only within cells of the host plant. They take over normal cell functions to divert the metabolism of the host plant into virus production.

A single virus consists of a minimum number of genes encased in a protein structure, and its replication inside the plant cell is absolutely dependent on the metabolic system of the host plant. For this reason there is **NO KNOWN CURE** for virus infection, as any chemical/drug that will stop virus reproduction will also disrupt the metabolism of the plant cell and probably lead to death of the plant.

Transmission of infection from infected to healthy plants relies on physical damage to the plant tissues, which causes a 'break' in the plant cell wall. This is caused either by mechanical damage or by the vector associated with transmission.

Mechanical transmission can occur during vegtive propagation or pruning when

- secateurs or other cutting instruments are used,
- when roots are damaged during division or re-potting,
- when leaves rub together in an overcrowded glasshouse, or
- when there is wind damage to any part of the plant.

However, most plant viruses are transmitted by organisms or 'vectors' that feed on and move between plants. They may be insects (aphids, whitefly, leafhoppers, plant hoppers, thrips, beetles), mites or soil-inhabiting organisms (nematodes, fungi). Some viruses are seed-borne but rarely are all the seedlings reared from one seed lot infected. A few viruses are soil-borne.

Initially, most viruses multiply at the site of infection, causing localised symptoms such as necrotic spots on the leaves due to damage to the plant cells in the immediate vicinity. Systemic infection results when the virus then spreads to all parts of the plant, either by the plant's vascular system or by direct cell-to-cell spread. Multiplication of the virus in the plant cells leads to changes that cause many characteristic symptoms, such as stunting, distortion of leaves and flowers, mosaic patterns or striping of leaves and flowers, yellowing, wilting and infertility.

For accurate confirmation of virus infection, specialised tests **MUST** be carried out in a laboratory. Tests may involve electron microscopy, serological testing using antibodies to specific viruses, or advanced techniques using molecular genetic techniques.

So far, **NO KIT** has been developed to allow easy detection and diagnosis of virus infection by the orchid grower. [Editor: There has recently been a kit developed to detect Cymbidium Mosaic Virus and Odontoglossum Ringspot Virus]

The most effective way of preventing virus infection is to destroy infected plants (or isolate them if seed is required), to control potential vectors of virus transmission, and to wash hands and sterilise tools before each plant is handled.

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2N, 3N, 4N. What's it all about? A Brief Look at Polyploidy by Paul Gripp

One of the main features of orchids as a hobby is the wide range of interest that makes it a challenging, intriguing, and ever-searching endeavor. The study of plant genetics in reference to orchids is one of these fascinating sidelines.

Now, orchid genetics can be a very involved, technical subject, but for those of us interested in merely a working knowledge to help us in our estimate of expectations, there are a few basic facts which we should understand in order to be intelligent cultivators of this particular plant family. Perhaps the most basic-study that we, as orchid growers, should understand is that area dealing with chromosome numbers (or, levels of ploidy). Plants carry, in their anatomical make-up, a certain number of genetic carriers (chromosomes) which determine the characteristics of the plants and their future progeny.

An interesting fact about chromosomes is that, besides carrying the individual genes that determine specific characteristics, the degree of influence of an individual set of chromosomes is greatly modified by the number of sets (or level of ploidy) of the particular individual. Hence, the terms diploid (2n), triploid (3n), tetraploid (4n), pentaploid (5n), etc., refer to the number of sets or level of ploidy. Those in which the multiple is greater than the normal or diploid level are referred to collectively as polyploids.

In trying to understand this, we should keep in mind that although plants of these various genetic groups do have certain specific characteristics, their main significance in breeding and heredity is their degree of influence in determining the characteristics of progeny. It is also true that the nature and significance of ploidy varies greatly among the various genera. In certain genera the rules of ploidy are fairly simple, with not too many exceptions. In other genera, however, the rules are very much complicated by uneven chromosome numbers and ability to breed among even very irregular chromosome patterns.

Generally speaking, the rules for the genus *Cymbidium* are fairly simple and well worked out, and they serve as a good example on which to learn. Breeding in cymbidiums turns out to be a blending process influenced by the various traits of both parents and weighed in quantity by their particular level of ploidy.

Diploids (2n): — Most typical, normal, naturally occurring wild types are of a diploid level of ploidy. The diploid level is the standard in nature, even though mutations and resultant abnormal strains commonly occur. Diploids are characterized by typically good, natural vigor. Diploids have many good features that are important in the most modern hybrids, and often it is their agreeable complimentary compatibility that makes a good match when used with other levels of polyploids, particularly the tetraploids.

Good *Cymbidium* diploids are certainly of great importance. Because of the fact that many of the most famous polyploids in cymbidiums have been brought about by much in-breeding, there are some poor growth characteristics that have carried along, and it is often the free-growing habit of the diploid that influences the progeny into being good, free performers. *Cymbidium* diploids are also characterized by often having more flowers per spike than many of the more popular tetraploids. Together with this, popularity in the tetraploid line has centered around the full-shaped white tetraploid. In order to get other colors, we must draw from the diploid color genes.

Tetraploids (4n) : — Tetraploids originally occurred by freak happenings, the plants' cellular structure changing in such a way as to possess twice the normal number of chromosomes in their make-up. Though tetraploids are often characterized by slower growth and heavier texture, the significance to the naked eye may or may not be apparent. It is also

questionable to say that tetraploids are always necessarily associated with desirable features, such as good form and other characteristics we look for. Their main significance lies in their breeding influence. Because of their doubled chromosome number, they assert double the influence that a normal diploid would. Thus, the tetraploid has led to the finest advances in orchid breeding. This is because certain plants of good quality have been discovered to be tetraploids and they have been used in breeding to exert the advantage of their added breeding influence.

Triploids (3n): — Triploids normally are the resultant progeny from the mating of a tetraploid with a diploid. These comprise the great bulk of present-day cymbidiums. They are distinguished by uniform good growing characteristics and freeness of performance. Their visual traits, of course, vary from the extremes of one parent to the other and combinations of both, with their typical average lying about one-third from the tetraploid parent and two-thirds from the diploid. The ideal is to find those few plants from a particular cross which exhibit the good features of both parents, and in these exceptional cases we find our improvements. We usually find that triploid cymbidiums are sterile and will not produce seed. There are, however, some exceptions which give rise to other categories of polyploidy.

Pentaploids (5n): — A still higher realm of polyploidy is sometimes found in orchid plants and this is the pentaploid, a type having five sets of chromosomes in the vegetative cell. Pentaploids have proven to be fairly useful breeders, although because of the mechanics of chromosomes, uniform growth and quality usually are not obtained and some of the resultant seedlings may be more difficult to grow and bloom. Many of our most famous plants, however, have pentaploid parents in their backgrounds.

Aneuploids: — Hybridizers are continually trying to do the unusual: therefore, there is an emphasis on abnormal types which has led to the development of a goodly number of orchid plants with uneven chromosome numbers. These are termed aneuploids. Aneuploids are usually derived from uneven and rather unstable crossings, when parents of semi-incompatible chromosome numbers are used.

The seedlings of such aneuploid crosses are usually most irregular and will vary greatly as individuals from their brothers in almost every aspect — from exact chromosome number to flower and growth patterns. This irregularity is brought about because their individual chromosome numbers are not exact multiples of the typical base number of the parent plants. Because some of these may be close to that of tetraploids, sometimes these aneuploids will act as breeders, but their performance can only be proven by giving them a try to see the results. There are many fine plants among the aneuploids, and although their implications in breeding are definitely hit and miss, it assuredly makes for interest and speculation.

With these various levels of ploidy available for hybridizing, there are a variety of possible combinations and it is possible to anticipate some generalities about the resulting progeny. It is with these thoughts in mind that hybridizers propose hopeful crossings.

Diploid X Diploid: — In the early days when all or most cultivated plants were diploids, a knowledge of other types was lacking. Flowers were mated with little regard to genotype, and most of these happened to be diploids. Even though more advanced types of combinations have come about, certain hybridizers have worked hard in the diploid line and fantastic progress has been obtained. The results, although different from those obtained with polyploids, have shown characteristics that, while not necessarily comparable, have been equally spectacular.

The uses of diploid crosses in cymbidiums at present are

- (1) to gain more desirable forms of colored types, which are more intense in diploids than other classes;
- (2) to provide a new assortment of genes for use as potential breeding with tetraploids;
- (3) to create early bloomers and;
- (4) to make miniature cymbidiums.

Diploid X Tetraploid: — The breeding method which has proven most satisfactory, with the largest and most prominent mass producers of seedlings for uniform high-quality progeny, has been the mating of the tetraploid of good form with the free and prolific diploid. The result is the triploid strain. There seems to be no doubt that for uniform high quality of shape, habit, and pleasing color, this seems to be one of the most satisfactory of genetic combinations. Because of the fact that the tetraploid parent influences twice as much as the diploid parent, its characteristics of form and color are more nearly approached. As new tetraploids of different types are brought into use, we will be able to greatly broaden our spectrum of hopefulness.

Tetraploid X Tetraploid: — An even more recent trend in breeding is the tetraploid-with-tetraploid mating. These have produced outstanding blooms. In addition, the resulting progeny are tetraploids, so this type of breeding has given rise to entire strains of tetraploid plants. Because there were only a few tetraploids in the beginning, there was much tetraploid inbreeding, with consequent undesirable characteristics perpetuated in the progeny. Some of the more inbred tetraploid types, even though characterized by excellent flower quality, have poor growing and blooming habits and are difficult plants to handle. Care must be used in selecting and mating tetraploids to guard against such bad features.

Triploid, Pentaploid and Aneuploid Matings: — When triploids, pentaploids and aneuploids are used in mating with their like or the more normal diploid or tetraploid, a wide number of combinations can occur. Because these "offbeat" types produce gametes (pollen and egg) that are often incomplete or uneven, crosses with them are characterized by irregularity and unevenness, if they take at all. Because they are lacking certain genes, many plants do not perform normally. Over the years, however, certain plants in the aneuploid or uneven polyploid levels (triploids, pentaploids, etc.) have become known as good parents as a result of the success of their progeny. Sometimes outstanding plants are obtained from these matings, but usually the resulting aneuploid plants are irregular growers and often the seeds are few.

For commercial establishments who grow large blocks of seedlings, this type of breeding is not practical. "Off-beat" breeding offers tremendous interest for the hobbyist, however. The hobbyist can't use many plants, and if he drops all his pods for the year, he has lost nothing. This opens up an infinite vista for attempts where the high percentage of failures will keep the hobby in line. The value to this type of breeding is that occasionally very fine varieties arise, and secondly, often the progeny that do arise are strange aneuploids themselves and sometimes breedable.

The subject of ploidy has many interesting facets, each of which can be magnified into a particular situation in a specific genus or group of plants. Cymbidiums have been used as a passing example because they are not only well worked out but simple in example. In some other genera things can be far more complicated. Although there are many variations and exceptions in the behavior of living things, most of these differences can be explained by subsequent modifications and rearrangements which do not change the underlying principles.

The ways of Mother Nature sometimes appear confused and complicated, but in reality they are orderly and pleasant, and these phenomena are brought forth most finely in our study of the orchids.



Orchid Culture Notes for November

November is the start of the dry months, temperatures are generally warm with the odd hot day but heatwaves are uncommon. Light levels are reaching their maximum intensity towards month end and humidity levels decrease. Plants as a rule are in rapid growth phase. It is also the time to take great care in protecting these vital new growths as without these there will be fewer flowers. Damage to these growths comes from many different quarters. Insect damage to soft chewable growths is common with caterpillars and aphids high on the most wanted list. Water lodging in the growths will rot leaves and take out the developing flower nodes in some varieties. Thrips abound in the dryness that November offers. These tiny sap sucking insects will retard a new growth the same as they damage flowers. *Sarcochilus* are prone to attack and November is a prime month. Distorted flowers and browning of the edges are signs of thrip.

Fertiliser will also burn out these growths and the burn marks leave the plant open to fungal infection as well as being unsightly. A couple of stray slow release fertiliser pellets will do this. Then of course with the repotting and division that takes up a lot of time at this time of the year it is the common factor of human error that will knock off a growth.

Some growths get caught up in sheaths as they grow and must be helped along a bit and others come out looking like one of those brown wrinkly dogs. This is called accordion pleating and is usually a sign of dryness. Once this occurs it cannot be reversed. If one of your growths start growing at a weird angle they will require some training to get them growing upright and this also assists in keeping the plant neat and improves the flowering display.

Inspect those plants that suffered heat damage last year as I feel this year we are heading for another extreme Summer. These plants should be grouped together if possible so they can be moved if the weather turns very hot. No point leaving them where they burnt last year. As a last effort you may need to bring them inside or somewhere cool. It's a small chore but worth it for your plants sake.

Division of most plants should be completed by now and our main focus now is on providing our plants with the assistance they need during this rapid growth phase. Feeding should be mostly high nitrogen for the *Oncidiums*, *Cattleyas*, *Zygopetalums*, *Cymbidiums* and *Paphiopedilums*. Native orchids still preferring low nitrogen feeds to avoid sappy, fungal prone poor flowering canes. Always water plants prior to feeding, adhering to the golden rule of never feeding a dry orchid. Try to give plants a good flush weekly as well and if possible use rainwater. Soluble fertilisers contain salts and when the water evaporates it leaves these salts behind. Too much can be harmful to the roots and consequently the plant. Check the surface of the mix or the drain holes of your pots. That white stuff is salt!

Not every plant in a collection will receive the same amount of water. Some will be covered by another plants leaves and receive very little. Feel the weight of a few pots and if they are light due to missing out on water, move them so they don't miss out. Dry thirsty plants won't flower well and will soon be attacked by every mite and scale you have in the shade house.



Orchid Culture Notes for November Cont...

My watering ritual is a good drenching late afternoon but with enough left in the day so most plants are dry overnight. I will do a light misting first thing in the morning when I do my daily inspection. Mounted epiphytes may get an extra watering during the day if very hot. Remember some pots will dry out faster than others, as will some mixes. Placement will also be a factor with hanging plants drying out at a much faster rate. The rule here is not to water every plant the same amount every day. What might be enough for one will flood another. This is particularly important when growing a large number of different genera.

Foliar feeding is also recommended during the growth season. This is particularly important to mounted plants. I tend to balance my feeding with organic and inorganic fertiliser and tend to be weaker in the feeding strength than those in pots. Many of these plants are species orchids and as such are a little more sensitive. When foliar feeding, don't forget the undersides of leaves as this is where their stomata are (breathing pores). Fertiliser is absorbed via these pores. That's one reason why we water first. The plants when watered open up these pores.

After flowering we find our terrestrial orchids will be drying out. Watering will be reduced to an occasional mist to keep the mix just slightly moist. It will soon be time to start thinking about repotting them but I leave that until January. Any later and they are usually on the move again and I do not want to damage any developing shoots.

On the subject of avoiding damage, if you have to divide a Cattleya or an Oncidium, now is a great time to do it. The new growths will be well under way and should be showing new roots. When divided now these roots will continue to grow into the mix and feed the plant without too much setback unless your division was too small. If you leave it too late these roots will grow too long and will most likely be damaged in the process. If damaged then they won't feed the plant as well and it will suffer. So much so flowering could be a non-event for this season.

That will do for November. It is hard to believe another year is nearing the end!

Steve Howard

SCOCSA COMMITTEE MEMBERS NOMINATION FORM

Please use this form to nominate new committee members.

Nominee's Name

Proposed by

Seconded by

Position Nominated for

Nominee Accepted

Please complete and hand to Secretary "Marilyn Buckerfield"
Nominations must be received by the close of the December Cultural Meeting

ORCHID CLUBS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA **General Meeting Times**

THE SOUTH COAST ORCHID CLUB OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA: Whilst COVID restrictions are in place the Club meets on the Second Monday of the month at RSL Hall, 4 Prince George Parade, Colonel Light Gardens. at 8.00p.m.

THE DAYTIME CHAPTER: meets at the Lou Kesting Hall, off Broadway, South Brighton on the second Thursday of the month at 2.00p.m.

THE SOUTHERN REGION: meets at Carrickalinga House, 17-19 Torrens Street, Victor Harbor at 2.00p.m. on the 3rd Sunday of the month.

THE ORCHID CLUB OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA: meets at 8pm in The Enfield Community Centre, 540 Regency Road, Enfield on the 1st Thursday of the month.

Daytime Group: meets from 2.00p.m. to 4.00p.m. in the Enfield Community Centre, 540 Regency Road, Enfield on the 2nd Friday of the month.

THE MURRAY BRIDGE AND DISTRICT ORCHID CLUB: meets at 1.45pm in the Seventh Day Adventist Hall, corner Myall Avenue and Standen Street, Murray Bridge on the 4th Sunday of the month.

NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICTS ORCHID SOCIETY: meets in St. Philip's Church Hall, Galway Avenue, Broadview from 7.30p.m. on the 3rd Thursday of the month.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN ORCHIDACEOUS SOCIETY: Meets at the Plympton Community Centre, 34 Long Street, Plympton from 7.30p.m. on the 3rd Wednesday of the month.

THE NATIVE ORCHID SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA: meets at 7.30p.m. at St. Matthew's Church Hall, Bridge Street, Kensington on the 4th Tuesday of the month.

THE CYMBIDIUM CLUB OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA: Meets at 7.30p.m. at Burnside Community Centre, 401 Greenhill Road, Tasmore on the 4th Wednesday of the month.

Our Affiliated Clubs:

The Murray Bridge and Districts Orchid Club.

The Orchid Club of S.A. Inc.



AFFILIATED CLUBS

Murray Bridge and District Orchid Club Inc.
Orchid Club of South Australia

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