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This issue's cover

This photo is a reminder of what *Cattleya* hybrids used to look like in the 1970s. It is an un-named clone of *Blc. Sunset Gorge* (*Lc. Mem. Albert Heinecke* x *BLc Citron Pass*). Made by the Beall Company, of Vashon Island in Washington State, this vigorous and brightly coloured hybrid was much admired in its day. A photograph (again, as a flashback to the 1970s) of another clone of this cross appeared on the front cover of *Orchids In New Zealand*, Volume 13 No. 5 (September/October 1987). Grown and photographed (on both occasions) by Nick Miller, who confesses that he would like to see more such hybrids on show benches these days. They do make a change from mini-cattleyas! And does anyone still grow *Blc Sunset Gorge*?

Editorial

As long standing orchid society members (first New Zealand OS, then founding members of North Shore OS, then Rotorua OS, now Bay of Plenty OS) and former orchid society committee members, your editors share a concern about the future of orchid societies (and for that matter, other horticultural or special interest groups). An article in this issue from one of our regular contributors addresses this matter in some detail. What Glenn has to say may offend a few, but we think it is a message that should be widely studied. As society after society (not just in the field of orchids or even gardening) falls over, we all ignore his message at our peril. We urge society committees to feel free to reproduce this article in their newsletter. This magazine is sent out in a format from which you can copy and paste.

Can anyone identify this *Encyclia*?



Please contact Mike, email
leaitym@xtra.co.nz

Obituary: Brian Syder

Canterbury Orchid Society has lost a very committed member in Brian Syder, who, sadly, passed away after a short and very nasty illness. Brian was not an orchid grower until his father, respected grower Walter Syder, died, when he took charge of his large collection of Paphiopedilums. With time Brian became very knowledgeable about that genus and also became a great Masdevallia grower and had an extensive collection of both. He became an enthusiastic judge several years ago. He will be sadly missed by all who knew him.

Glenis Day (dayg@clear.net.nz)

Orchid News Items

Canterbury

We hear from a Canterbury correspondent that:

“Re the quakes - we have lost a LOT of members who have moved right away - Waikanae, Whangarei, Temuka and Australia. We are a small Society now and I am 72 and live 2 hours away from Christchurch. I'm not as supportive as I used to be!

One grower in Lyttelton suffered heaps of damage from the first quake (September 2010) and had not long got it cleaned up when the February quake blitzed him properly. I think he is less enthusiastic now, sadly. Age too has an influence and we must admit - there just aren't young people coming in, - they don't commit to things these days.”

Another News Item – a sign of the times?

American Orchid Society to close headquarters in Delray Beach

The American Orchid Society, with its headquarters west of [Delray Beach](#), is selling its building and closing the gardens and greenhouse to the public permanently. Longtime supporters of the nationally known, 90-year-old organization say it will be a major loss for the area.

Declining membership and endowments hit by the financial crisis are to blame for the closure, Society President Chris Rehmann said. Going from a robust 30,000 worldwide membership when the building and gardens opened locally 10 years ago to about 11,000 was a real hit for the organization.

"I know people are disappointed," Rehmann said. "We appreciate the effort of everyone in the area who contributed to the success of the building. But in this economy, we found it very difficult to keep it going."

From [Maria Herrera](#), Sun Sentinel (Florida)

Why?

Glenn Poffley (gpoffley@clear.net.nz)

It was suggested I write an article on why some orchid societies are successful while many are declining rapidly in recent times. My reply to this suggestion was that I would probably upset too many of the establishment and would make more enemies than supporters! In fact some societies are doing the right thing, I can think of a few that are very progressive and popular with members. However even our society has some shortfalls which some of the others haven't.

Many of the long established societies have a very sound 'orchid grower' base, which we do not. A majority of those that were in our society fitting into this category have long since retired from the club. Most of our members are relatively new to orchids, we have only a couple of smaller commercial growers as home members and it is obvious despite our success at other shows with our displays we don't have the depth of growers to call on when it comes to sourcing plants. Nevertheless we are proud to be able to show all our amateur members' orchids at the many shows we support. Some other societies are now suffering the same problem as us. Growers with significant collections are generally getting older, either cutting back or letting their collections deteriorate and eventually retiring from orchid growing.

I must admit it is difficult even for us to get new members and even more difficult to encourage them to be serious growers. It is a hobby that will only suit a certain type of person and, no matter how enthusiastic your members are about the club, if they don't grow orchids then it can quickly revert to a convenient afternoon or evening social group. The aim here is to somehow get these people to grow orchids. We try to do this by giving away plants every year to members who exhibit at our show. Unfortunately many of these plants are never seen again and a lot of the growers don't have the interest to persevere when the going gets tough. So what else do we do to recruit and keep new members? Personally I prefer the 'supermarket approach' if only 20% of your new members will become keen growers (and I believe this to be a very generous percentage) then out of 10 new recruits you may be fortunate to have 2 long term growers. So firstly you need as many new members as possible.

At shows or meetings is one place to recruit. We are very fortunate many of our regular members help us in this respect. But many (including myself) who help out can fall into the trap of lecturing visitors or the public on 'how to grow so and so'. These days I give a brief description and then tell them that rather than spending \$20 on plants which they may have difficulty growing, the same price paid for a membership fee will hopefully solve their problems, give them access to cheaper and better plants and many other benefits the society offers. Referrals from friends or members of the club are often a more reliable way of recruiting new people. We have tried publicity stalls at shopping malls to no avail.

Coming to a club with a buoyant atmosphere can be the difference between someone staying or not. As silly as this may sound the size of the meeting hall can make a big difference in this regard. Some societies with big memberships in the past continue to meet in large, echoing, cold and draughty venues, which may be more suited for 150 people rather than 30. By confining the audience to a space made to measure there is not much opportunity to be isolated, the speaker can be seen and heard, the display is close by and people feel more comfortable. If the audience is confined to a suitable area they will be more inclined to talk to their neighbour.

Keeping them interested is the next problem. Ensuring you have a good speaker at club meetings is vital. At our society we do not always insist they be on orchids (you can have too much of a good thing) but are always horticulture related. This can be on sprays, insects/diseases, growing areas, fertilizing, companion plants; the list is endless but the pool of speakers isn't. I feel too many clubs thrash the same old speakers giving similar information until the members are bored by it all. This is not meant to detract from the quality of information or expertise of the speaker but after a while we can hear too much of the same. (I swear if I hear the 'moth with the long tongue' story again I'll scream!) A lot of research and work is required in sourcing new or different speakers even if it costs more to provide these.

Keeping the meetings moving is another important factor. There is nothing worse than background noise, uninterested members, mumbling speakers and a general failure to keep some order of the proceedings. Use of a microphone is compulsory at all our meetings.



Members socializing during tea break

Talking to new members is probably the most important point I can make. If new people are left alone and ignored in a corner they won't stay long. Getting people involved is another way of keeping them. Inviting them to another's or your home to see growing areas will introduce them to new friends, make them feel more comfortable, and may encourage them to take part in more activities. I see that some societies have day groups with morning tea at a grower's home. This is a great idea, should be promoted more and used to the best advantage. One disadvantage is this may only suit

retirees or those who are free to come out at that time.

We find that asking for volunteers to help with various tasks results in the same old ones doing everything. At the risk of being labelled 'bossy' the only realistic way to get new ones to help is to use a direct approach and ask specific people to aid with a specific task. What else do we do? We spend money for our member's benefit, something that seems alien to many other clubs. We acknowledge the fact that the club's money is primarily for our own members. We have a sensible committee who keep a very close watch on our finances and we analyse income and expenditure frequently. So far this approach has been very successful; in fact the more we spend the more members benefit and more money comes back in with increased support.

And now for the controversial bit!

I consider many societies waste a lot of money on shows (especially) and other items, which do not actually improve the society. Unless these make a positive contribution to the hobby and club then realistically they are a drain on resources, and the members' time and effort is wasted. This does not mean we should not have them.

A huge amount of work goes into a show but we seldom get many new or committed members from them. Our club makes money from a show but we can easily make nearly as much from a 2 hour orchid auction at a meeting with very little work. There are so many orchid shows, extravaganzas, expos, conferences etc., that the public are exposed to orchids more than enough but they still don't join a club. WHY?

Maybe it is because few do any positive promotion of their society or the hobby at these shows. Having a couple of ladies doing their knitting or men intent on discussing the rugby at an info desk will not attract new members. I mean no disrespect to these people (my wife is a habitual knitter). But look at the sellers or people promoting commercial products and you will surely see a very different and more proactive approach. I understand not everyone is suited to this task but here is where getting the right people for the right job is vital. You don't put your most personable, knowledgeable and outgoing member out in the kitchen making tea!

It's my opinion that 90% of our visitors come to buy orchids primarily. And here is another problem, which is becoming very obvious in recent times. The range of plants is getting less and more expensive at every show I attend (and we travel to many of these). In fact at the last few shows we attended I was extremely disappointed at what was offered for sale. As the number of amateur growers reduces and the older and more rare plants are sold to people outside societies, then in many cases these plants are never seen again. With the current import laws it is not like in the past where they could be easily replaced.

What we do see now is a preponderance of commercial growers selling from one show to the next. In these times they play an important part of a show and in most cases are very supportive of societies but are we utilizing these people at the expense of what clubs are all about? It's a catch 22 situation as the public want to buy flowering plants and amateurs don't have a large surplus anymore. Orchid growers who are more discerning in their choice want the unusual ones, which are becoming quite expensive and in recent times seem to have achieved almost a 'rare' status. At every display or show our club has people ask where they can buy the plants that are on display. But if it's all about sales then I wonder what the clubs were set up for and again ask the question what is the purpose of a show? We can easily judge members plants without going to a lot of other trouble.

Most of the societies I have had dealings with are fairly well off financially but few seem to be interested in investing in the future or promotion of their club. There is little point of having large funds sitting doing nothing. This could be a disaster waiting to happen by either loss of the funds or extravagant spending by new comers. I remember many years ago a person was convicted in the small town we lived for stealing from 22 different societies over a period.

So where am I going with all this?

The most critical factor affecting orchid societies and many other clubs today is a **reluctance to change** with the times. The days of very large memberships are gone. You cannot continue to run a club in the same way that was successful 30 years ago. If membership is falling off the executive have a responsibility to try new ideas to counteract this. One such thing we introduced was to pay a tea lady (not a club member) to organize afternoon tea at every meeting. There was some criticism of this initially (by other clubs) but for a relatively minor outlay it has proven to be a huge bonus for us. The alternative was a shambles every other

meeting when the person on the duty roster failed to turn up and the same people ended up doing the work yet again.

We felt these people shouldn't be obliged to work all the time. Even now I seldom get to see our display plants or socialize with others at a meeting!

Some societies have discontinued their trophies, something we seriously considered. Many of ours are never picked up or are won by the same people year after year. They can be a big financial burden or storage problem.

Above all your society should be about enjoyment. Who wants to go to a boring club where you hear the same thing each month?

Here are some other ways we think we have improved our society.

- Having good raffle prizes is something we always strive to achieve. You can't expect members to pay for something no one really wants.
- We endeavour to make new members welcome.
- We have regular sellers with a good range of plants for sale at meetings. We keep our commission rates down to encourage competitive pricing. (No commission at meetings). We insist on good quality plants for sale. We advise new members what to look for when buying.
- Unfortunately there are still some around selling plants that shouldn't be sold, doing a huge disservice to the hobby. Growers and public at least want to start off on the 'right foot' with a reasonably priced plant they can at least have some chance of success with.
- As mentioned previously we try to vary our meetings with different speakers and if suitable to utilize them in the plant commentary as well. You want a variety of commentators who can cast a different light on the displayed plants.
- We have a photographic competition to provide more interest.
- We are constantly looking at ways we can improve our meetings and show to reduce the workload on the supporters. This year we changed our hall layout and judging times, two relatively small things but they have made a big difference to the work load.
- If things don't work we change them.

In the final analysis it requires a dedicated, forward thinking democratic committee who are willing to try new ideas and not be frightened to implement them. By democratic I mean everything we do is put to a vote after a discussion of the pros and cons of the idea. Each person is specifically asked for their opinion, not just a nod or shake of the head and a mumbling acceptance. Our committee meetings are short and to the point, we have limited time and this helps us achieve quick and productive results.

Unfortunately many clubs suffer from a dearth of members willing to take on this responsibility and this can result in unsuitable people reluctantly accepting a job they don't really want. This scenario can be very debilitating to the society as the lack of interest rubs off onto others quite quickly.

I've written in a similar vein before but many will continue to just sit and watch their societies collapse around them. Change does not come easily or for the faint hearted. There will be a painful period of re-adjustment but it will be worth it in the long run.

Other Worlds: Vireya Rhododendrons for hanging basket culture

Barbara Parris (barbara2parris@gmail.com)

Vireya rhododendrons have become firm favourites of NZ gardeners over the last couple of decades, being appreciated for their attractive foliage, the brilliance of their flowers and often an extended flowering period. Over the last 14 years I have recorded the number of flower trusses each week for the 200+ species and cultivars I have grown. While they have been resistant to 3°C of frost, with only minor damage to flowers and to very soft new growth, after this August's cold spell, I appreciate that many readers may live in colder climates than Kerikeri and might prefer to grow their vireyas under some form of shelter, either in a shade house or on a partly covered patio or verandah. Where space is at a premium under shelter, vireyas can be grown in hanging baskets to great effect. The best cultivars for baskets are those whose width is greater than their height.

Here is a Top 10 selection of standard-sized vireyas suitable for hanging baskets, arranged in decreasing order of length of flowering period, and the maximum weekly number of flower trusses is also given.

1= Arthur's Choice: *R. christiana* x *R. viriosum*: coral pink: 52 weeks, 52 trusses, in cold weather the leaves take on a bronze tint; unlike many vireyas, the old flowers mostly drop off cleanly and completely, rather than hanging on in a brown mush around the developing seed pods. →



1= Red Rover: *R. viriosum* x *R. javanicum* hybrid: deep coral pink: 52 weeks, 36 trusses, can flower in quite deep shade.

←

3. Tropic Fanfare: *R. javanicum* x *R. viriosum*: red: 50 weeks, 79 trusses, flowering ± throughout the year, the glossy red-tinted leaves and markedly horizontal mode of growth are distinct.

→





4=. Coral Flare: *R. viriosum* x *R. laetum*: coral pink: 42 weeks, 73 trusses, flowering ± throughout the year. Leaves mid green.

←



4=. Lipstick: *R. konorii* hybrid: pale pink: 42 weeks, 56 trusses, flowering ± throughout the year. The dark green rather dull leaves are a contrast with the delicately coloured flowers. →



6. Just Peachy: (*R. christiana*e x [*R. laetum* x *zoelleri*]) x *R. herzogii*: apricot-cream: 40 weeks, 131 trusses, flowering ± throughout the year.

←



7. Cherry Pie: *R. konorii* hybrid: medium pink: 39 weeks, 11 trusses, flowering ± throughout the year. Very spreading growth.

→



8. Red Rooster: *R. zoelleri* x (*R. viriosum* x *R. javanicum*): red: 36 weeks, 21 trusses, flowering ± throughout the year. Attractive dark green leaves.

←

9. Aravir: *R. konorii* x (Pink Delight x *R. jasminiflorum*): white: 34 weeks, 25 trusses, flowering ± throughout the year. →



Auckland.



←

10. Bob's Crowning Glory: (*R. viriosum* x *R. leucogigas*): deep pink: 33 weeks, 19 trusses, flowering ± throughout the year. The grey cracked bark of the branches makes an interesting contrast with the glossy leaves and pink flowers. There is (or was) a magnificent basket-grown plant of Bob's Crowning Glory at Eden Garden in

It seems that the *Rhododendron konorii* hybrids with a long flowering period have not inherited the strong carnation scent of the species, but they have not inherited its susceptibility to root rot either.

The yellow and orange flower colour of some parent species, *Rhododendron christianaiae*, *R. laetum* and *R. zoelleri*, is not expressed in their hybrids, except for Just Peachy, where it is very much diluted by the white-flowered *R. herzogii*. The Australian species *R. viriosum* is involved in the parentage of six out of the top ten listed here. It is a worthwhile garden plant in its own right, with pale green leaves and long-lasting rich red flowers of very thick texture, and can be long-flowering; 46 weeks in flower at its best, with 45 trusses.

All photography by the author.

Other worlds: miniature Vireya Rhododendrons for NZ gardeners

Barbara Parris

Following on from an earlier article (*above*) on a Top 10 list of vireya rhododendrons suitable for basket culture, it seemed a good idea, given that many gardens these days are quite small, to make a Top 10 selection of miniature vireyas. These are all less than 1m high and 1 m wide after 10 years growth.

They are arranged in decreasing order of flowering period and the maximum weekly number of flower trusses is also given.

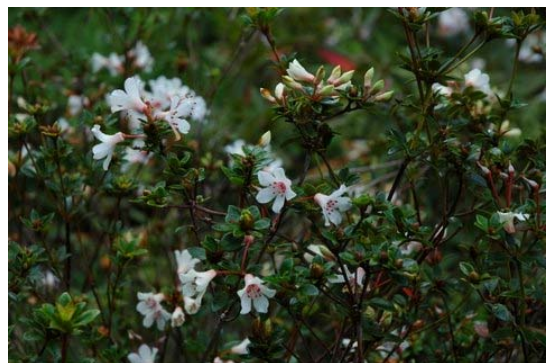


1=. Carillon Bells: (*R. gracilentum* x *R. laetum*): medium pink: 52 weeks, 280 trusses, the hanging flowers are large in proportion to the leaves.

←

1=. Little Bo Peep: white with pink throat: 52 weeks, 504 trusses, the very small open upward-facing flowers are unlike those of most other vireyas.

Many garden visitors ask what it is and are surprised to find that it is a vireya. →



← 3. Lemon Minuet: (*R. gracilentum* x *R. laetum*) x *R. gracilentum*: pale yellow: 48 weeks, 30 trusses, flowering ± throughout the year. The smallest of my vireyas, it has not grown to more than

30 cm in more than 12 years. Like Carillon Bells, the other *R. gracilentum* hybrid listed here, its pendulous flowers are large in proportion to its leaves.



4=. Littlest Angel: *R. viriosum* x *R. pauciflorum*: red: 46 weeks, 95 trusses, flowering ± throughout the year, the spreading growth form makes it good for a hanging basket.

←

4=. Lochmin: *R. viriosum* x *R. jasminiflorum*: pale pink: 46 weeks, 36 trusses, flowering ± throughout the year. Another cultivar with a spreading form that is good for a hanging basket.

→

6. Saxon Glow: *R. saxifragoides* x (*R. laetum* x *R. zoelleri*): red: 44 weeks, 83 trusses, flowering ± throughout year, very compact.

→



←7. Rosy Chimes: *R. macgregoriae* x *R. gracilentum*: medium pink: 40 weeks, 54 trusses, flowering ± throughout the year, good for a hanging basket.



8. Jiminy Cricket: *R. saxifragoides* x (*R. laetum* x *R. zoelleri*): red: 36 weeks, 103 trusses, flowering late summer to spring, very compact.

←



9. Saxon Blush: *R. saxifragoides* x (*R. laetum* x *R. zoelleri*): red and cream: 31 weeks, 45 trusses, flowering ± throughout the year, very compact.

←



10. Blushing Belle: white with pink throat: 28 weeks, 16 trusses, flowering \pm throughout the year. An upright plant with similar flowers to Little Bo Peep but paler leaves.

←

As with the standard-sized basket vireyas discussed earlier, the yellow flower colour of some parent species, *Rhododendron laetum* and *R. zoelleri*, is not expressed in their hybrids, with the exception of Lemon Minuet. Jiminy Cricket, Saxon Blush and Saxon Glow have inherited the cold-hardiness of their *R. saxifragoides* parent and although they are winter-flowering they are not touched by our -3°C frosts.

All photography by the author.

These two articles have been placed together in this issue because this time of year is a good one to acquire and plant vireyas. Ed.

More on *Opogona*

Glenn Poffley (gpoffley@clear.net.nz)

In response to the interesting article on the *Opogona* moth, I have had trouble with these for some time now especially in outdoor hanging baskets where they may find a drier habitat as was indicated they could prefer. These insects were brought to our club members' attention during a question time at our society with a speaker from Butterfly Creek (located at Auckland airport). He did not identify it as specifically as the article in this magazine but thought it was a type of moth of the grass grub family flying at night and laying its eggs 'on the wing'. This year they have been in more of my orchids and are now being found in our collection of succulents as well where they not only eat the roots but hollow out the stems from below. Although there is evidence of them having been in the orchid pots the interesting thing is that I have not had as much damage this year as previously.

There have been a lot of small cockroaches in my orchids lately, which I initially found annoying. But in nearly every pot in which I have found evidence of the moth larvae 'frass' residue, wherever there have been plenty of cockroaches as well, the larvae have all gone and the orchid roots in most cases were not too badly damaged. I suspect the cockroaches, like the centipedes, are also eating the larvae. The question here is 'are the cockroaches being attracted to the orchids because of the food source (the moth larvae) as I've never had cockroaches before? The reference to the study done in 1952 by Wise, at the Plant Diseases Division Mt Albert (Auckland) is reprinted in the May 2011 Whangarei newsletter. (ref. OCNZ web site).

Opogona update

Elizabeth Miller (Elizabeth.Miller@scionresearch.com)

In the last issue (Issue 17) there was an article prepared by Russell Hutton on *Opogona omoscopa*, which is turning up in orchid pots in Auckland and Northland and has been associated with orchid root damage. A couple of people have compared notes and found out quite a bit about the species, including some 1952 research in Auckland (by Keith Wise, see Glenn Poffley's comment), so it has been around a while. Russell and others suggested that it may perhaps be associated with various shelter trees bearing deadwood, near the growing sites. What hasn't become apparent yet is how far south this species is known.

I thought it would be interesting to try to find out where this small moth had been recorded from in New Zealand. I was put on to Dr. Robert Hoare, an entomologist (specialist in insects) with long experience at Landcare Research (a New Zealand Crown Research Institute). I asked whether he has any information on how far throughout NZ this species has been recorded? The relevance would be that if it really is northern, then orchid growers further south needn't worry, but if more widespread, it might be of interest to people growing not just orchids, but perhaps other plants in bark-based potting mixes.

He reports that they have records of *O. omoscopa* from throughout the North Island, but only from Nelson in the South Island. However, they also have specimens from the Chatham Islands. Robert confirms that it is one of New Zealand's most common moths. To add to the type of places it can be found such as bark of old trees, noted in the previous article, Robert has collected this species from an old, dead fruiting head on a nikau, and from under cabbage tree bark, so it occurs in a wide range of decaying woody plant situations.

However, asking about its range in New Zealand was not such a straightforward question as I thought. Because it is such a common species of moth, it tends to not be collected as a permanent specimen every time it is found, so there may possibly be further written records that supplement their specimen collections. Robert has said he will check his other field records, but I imagine that might take a little while, so we will report on that in a future issue. In the mean time, all North Islanders and those from the north of the South Island should be wary of this species as a possible cause of root damage in their orchid pots.

Month by Month Cultural Check-list

Here is a ‘what to do’ calendar which a number of readers and others I have spoken with at various places over the past few years have asked for – I surely hope it works for you.

Month by Month check-list to help you get the best from your orchids.

However, please remember that this is a guide only as season change and temperatures vary considerably down the length and across the breadth of the country. **Plus, as I realise that many of you are these days ‘cost conscious’, please keep in mind minimum temperatures are not for some types at the optimum, but rather somewhat above survival level.**

Any suggestions and or contributions will be most gratefully received.

Plant Names – I have used the ‘old’ names for all genera listed but have made notes as to recent changes. I have done this as I am sure your labels will have these old names written on them either in full or as an abbreviation.

If you are unsure or don’t know what the parentage of your plant is then send the name to the **Question Box** and **Dr Orchid** will let you know. BUT please remember to tell him the genus name or abbreviation (*Cattleya* = C; *Cymbidium* = Cym; *Laeliocattleya* = Lc; *Dendrobium* = Den; etc.) as without this the required information cannot be found. Just write what is on the label.

Why?? Why do I need to know this, I hear you ask? Well here is a brief answer – because different orchid species can be crossed together with the resulting progeny fertile and then these plants hybridised with other species or hybrids, often from quite different climates. The result is often plants that are adaptable to a wider range of temperatures with regard to maximum day and minimum night temperatures, light and water frequency. So it stands to reason that knowing what kind of plant you have will make culture decisions far easier.

If you have a plant or plants which does/do not have a label then maybe you could email a photo showing leaves and pseudobulbs or canes and /or a photo of the flowers. Just maybe we can give you a name or at least the type of orchid. This of course will again make culture decisions much easier for you.

NOTE – a balanced fertilizer is one where the N:P:K proportions are roughly equal,
e.g. Miracle Grow, which has an NPK rating of 15:13:12 – roughly balanced.

N = Nitrogen for general growth of leaves and stems

P = Phosphorus which promotes root development

K = Potassium (the ‘K’ comes from the Latin name Kalium for the element) which promotes flower and fruit production

Shade – to give you a rough idea of shade percentage, and you must try this on a bright sunny day:

30% shade - if you hold your hand about 25 cm above the plant and spread your fingers, that should give you a rather distinct shadow slightly fuzzy around the edge.

50% shade - doing the same thing will give you a very indistinct shadow.

Just a tip – windbreak cloth (usually cheaper than shade cloth) gives around 40% to 50% shade.

Compiled by RFH with the assistance of several others who wish to remain nameless - hmmm and blameless??

A NOTE HERE REGARDING MOUNTED PLANTS OR THOSE GROWING IN BASKETS – these may require more frequent watering as they dry out more quickly.

<i>Cymbidium</i>	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH
WATER In cases of neglect, bark can get dry – soaking plant in a bucket may be necessary. Remember water until it comes out the bottom of the pot	At least 3 times a week. Spray floor each morning if practical Small plants every second day	Same as January	Twice a week
FERTILIZER Thrive Fruit & Flower or your favourite fertilizer. Read the instructions	½ strength balanced fertilizer every 2 nd watering Or full strength every week	Same as January	Same as February
LIGHT	Flowering size plants: keep in bright conditions max. 30% shade until mid month to assist in initiation of next year's flowers. From mid month 50% shade	Flowering size 50% shade Small plants 70%	Same as February
TEMPERATURE	Lots of fresh air to keep maximum temperature as low as possible, but as much shelter as necessary to avoid plants being blown over.		
OTHER	Watch for pests especially scale, spider mite; check under the leaves; if necessary spray with Confidor or Yates Insect Spray. In a bad infestation two or even three sprayings may be necessary at weekly intervals. Avoid spraying in the heat of the day. Re-potting & dividing should be completed but potting-on if necessary should be left now till end of March or April.		

<i>Paphiopedilum</i> - Slipper Orchids	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH
WATER A good rule of thumb for watering: during the COLD months IF IN DOUBT DON'T and for the WARMER months IF IN DOUBT DO	Water on demand, keeping the mix as near as possible to being evenly moist. When in doubt, <u>do</u> water.	Water on demand, keeping the mix as near as possible to being evenly moist. When in doubt, <u>do</u> water.	Water on demand, keeping the mix as near as possible to being evenly moist. When in doubt, <u>do</u> water.
FERTILIZER	½ strength balanced NPK	½ strength balanced NPK	½ strength balanced NPK
LIGHT	60-80% shade	60-80% shade	60-80% shade
TEMPERATURE - Day - Night	25 degrees 15 degrees	25 degrees 15 degrees	25 degrees 15 degrees
OTHER	Watch for snails, slugs, aphids and mealy bug. Treat as necessary. Here are a couple of suggestions: Confidor, Yates Insect Spray		

Cattleya – species and hybrids with the exception of *C. dowiana* which is happier with a minimum of 10 to 12 degrees

	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH
WATER For these WARMER months IF IN DOUBT DO	Water on demand as growths will be developing well but do allow to dry a little between waterings.	Water on demand as growths will be developing well but do allow to dry a little between waterings.	As nights get cooler you should reduce water frequency.
FERTILIZER	½ strength fertilizer every 2 nd watering.	½ strength fertilizer every 2 nd watering.	½ strength fertilizer every 2 nd watering.
LIGHT	30% to 50% shade	30% to 50% shade	30% shade
TEMPERATURE - Day - Night	Ambient Ambient	Ambient Ambient	Ambient Ambient
FLOWERING	Depending on the variety these plants can bloom at various times of the year but the flowers in all cases develop in the same way – the spike/buds form within a ‘sheath’ on top of the most recent growth. It can be a good idea to split this sheath at the top to allow the flower stem to emerge easily especially if it has turned brown.		
OTHER	Watch for snails and slugs, also aphids on the flower buds and scale and/or mealy bug on the leaves and pseudobulbs, especially near the base of the leaves. Suggestions: Confidor, Yates Insect Spray		

LC (Laeliocattleya) – this name means hybrids which have *Cattleya* and *Laelia* in their parentage, especially *Laelia purpurata*. However recent re-classification has put *Laelia purpurata* to the genus *Cattleya* so now these hybrids are **Cattleya (C)**.

	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH
WATER For these WARMER months IF IN DOUBT DO	Water on demand as growths will be developing well but do allow to dry a little between waterings.	Water on demand as growths will be developing well but do allow to dry a little between waterings.	As nights get cooler you should reduce water frequency.
FERTILIZER	½ strength fertilizer every 2 nd watering.	½ strength fertilizer every 2 nd watering.	½ strength fertilizer every 2 nd watering.
LIGHT	30% to 50% shade	30% to 50% shade	30% shade
TEMPERATURE - Day - Night	Ambient Ambient	Ambient Ambient	Ambient Ambient
FLOWERING	Depending on the variety these plants can bloom at various times of the year but the flowers in all cases develop in the same way – the spike/buds form within a ‘sheath’ on top of the most recent growth. It can be a good idea to split this sheath at the top to allow the flower stem to emerge easily		
OTHER	Watch for snails and slugs, also aphids on the flower buds and scale and or mealy bug on the leaves and pseudobulbs, especially near the base of the leaves. Suggestions: Confidor, Yates Insect Spray		

SLC (*Sophrolaeliocattleya*) – these are hybrids which have been bred using the genera *Sophronitis*, *Laelia* and *Cattleya*. However recent re-classification has placed *Sophronitis coccinea* – the most often used *Sophronitis* species – into the genus *Cattleya*. See above if you want an update on your plant name. This is for plants with larger growth habit having only a small amount of *Sophronitis (Cattleya) coccinea* in their background.

WATER For these WARMER months IF IN DOUBT DO	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH
	Water on demand as growths will be developing well but do allow to dry a little between waterings.	Water on demand as growths will be developing well but do allow to dry a little between waterings.	As nights get cooler you should reduce water frequency.
FERTILIZER	½ strength fertilizer every 2 nd watering.	½ strength fertilizer every 2 nd watering.	½ strength fertilizer every 2 nd watering.
LIGHT	30% shade	30% to 50% shade	30% to 50% shade
TEMPERATURE - Day - Night	Ambient Ambient	Ambient Ambient	Ambient Ambient
FLOWERING	Depending on the breeding these plants can bloom at various times of the year but the flowers in all cases develop in the same way – the spike/buds form within a ‘sheath’ on top of the most recent growth. It can be a good idea to split this sheath at the top to allow the flower stem to emerge easily		
OTHER	Watch for snails and slugs, also aphids on the flower buds and scale and or mealy bug on the leaves and pseudobulbs, especially near the base of the leaves. Suggestions: Confidor, Yates Insect Spray		

SLC (*Sophrolaeliocattleya*) –This is for plants with a high proportion of *Sophronitis (Cattleya) coccinea* in their background. These plants are very much smaller in stature being from 12 cm to 20 cm tall.

WATER For these WARMER months IF IN DOUBT DO	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH
	With the warm summer temperatures you may need to increase water frequency but still let the mix become dryish between waterings.		
FERTILIZER	½ strength fertilizer every 2 nd watering.	½ strength fertilizer every 2 nd watering.	½ strength fertilizer every 2 nd watering.
LIGHT	30% to 50% shade	30% to 50% shade	30% to 50% shade
TEMPERATURE - Day - Night	Ambient Ambient	Ambient Ambient	Ambient Ambient
FLOWERING	Depending on the breeding these plants can bloom at various times of the year and sometimes more than once but the flowers in all cases develop in the same way – the spike/buds form within a ‘sheath’ on top of the most recent growth. It can be a good idea to split this sheath at the top to allow the flower stem to emerge easily.		
OTHER	Watch for snails and slugs, also aphids on the flower buds and scale and or mealy bug on the leaves and pseudobulbs, especially near the base of the leaves. Suggestions: Confidor, Yates Insect Spray		

BLC (*Brassolaeliocattleya*) hybrids using the genera, *Brassavola* (*Rhyncolaelia*), *Laelia* and *Cattleya*.

	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH
WATER For these WARMER months IF IN DOUBT DO	Water on demand as growths will be developing well but do allow to dry a little between waterings.	Water on demand as growths will be developing well but do allow to dry a little between waterings.	As nights get cooler you should reduce water frequency.
FERTILIZER	½ strength fertilizer every 2 nd watering.	½ strength fertilizer every 2 nd watering.	½ strength fertilizer every 2 nd watering.
LIGHT	30% to 50% shade	30% to 50% shade	30% shade
TEMPERATURE - Day - Night	Ambient Ambient	Ambient Ambient	Ambient Ambient
FLOWERING	Depending on the breeding these plants can bloom at various times of the year but the flowers in all cases develop in the same way – the spike/buds form within a ‘sheath’ on top of the most recent growth. It can be a good idea to split this sheath at the top to allow the flower stem/buds to emerge easily.		
OTHER	Watch for snails and slugs, also aphids on the flower buds and scale and or mealy bug on the leaves and pseudobulbs, especially near the base of the leaves. Suggestions: Confidor, Yates Insect Spray		

Laelia e.g. *anceps*, *albida*, *autumnalis*, *furfurea*, *gouldiana*, *grandis*, *lundii*, *purpurata*, *sincorana*, *speciosa* and rupicolous types such as *briegeri*, *cinnabarina*, *flava*, *lucasiana*. Again there are many name changes so for an update see above.

	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH
WATER For these WARMER months IF IN DOUBT DO	Water on demand as growths will be developing well but do allow to dry a little between waterings.	Water on demand as growths will be developing well but do allow to dry a little between waterings.	As nights get cooler you should reduce water frequency.
FERTILIZER	½ strength fertilizer every 2 nd watering.	½ strength fertilizer every 2 nd watering.	½ strength fertilizer every 2 nd watering.
LIGHT	30% shade	30% shade	30% shade
TEMPERATURE - Day - Night	Ambient Ambient	Ambient Ambient	Ambient Ambient
FLOWERING	<p><i>L. speciosa</i> and <i>L. lundii</i> produce their flowers from within the new growth but be careful with watering – just a splash or you may lose those flower buds.</p> <p><i>L. purpurata</i> types produce their flowers from within a sheath and bloom sometime after the new growth has reached maturity usually in the summer months.</p> <p><i>L. sincorana</i> flowers in the summer months and the flowers emerge from the expanding new growths.</p>		
OTHER	Watch for snails and slugs, also aphids on the flower buds and scale and or mealy bug on the leaves and pseudobulbs, especially near the base of the leaves. Suggestions: Confidor, Yates Insect Spray		

<i>Laelia</i> – others e.g. <i>dayana</i> , <i>harpophylla</i> , <i>jongheana</i> , <i>kautskyi</i> , <i>pumila</i>			
	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH
WATER For these WARMER months IF IN DOUBT DO	Water on demand as growths will be developing well but do allow to dry a little between waterings.	Water on demand as growths will be developing well but do allow to dry a little between waterings.	As nights get cooler you should reduce water frequency.
FERTILIZER	½ strength fertilizer every 2 nd watering.	½ strength fertilizer every 2 nd watering.	½ strength fertilizer every 2 nd watering.
LIGHT	30% to 50% shade	30% to 50% shade	30% shade
TEMPERATURE - Day - Night	Ambient Ambient	Ambient Ambient	Ambient Ambient
FLOWERING	Not a lot in the way of flowers from this group although you could have late flowering from <i>L. jongheana</i> , <i>L. harpophylla</i> and <i>L. kautskyi</i>		
OTHER	Watch for snails and slugs, also aphids on the flower buds and scale and or mealy bug on the leaves and pseudobulbs, especially near the base of the leaves. Suggestions: Confidor, Yates Insect Spray		

<i>Phalaenopsis</i> ‘Moth Orchid’	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH
WATER	Water often enough to keep the potting mix moist (not wet!!) but allow the top layer to become dry looking before watering again. It is a good idea to use tepid water, especially during the colder months.		
FERTILIZER	Feed regularly, maybe every second watering, with ½ to ¾ strength liquid fertilizer. I have used Nitrosol with very good results.	Feed regularly, maybe every second watering, with ½ to ¾ strength liquid fertilizer. I have used Nitrosol with very good results.	Feed regularly, maybe every second watering, with ½ to ¾ strength liquid fertilizer. I have used Nitrosol with very good results.
LIGHT	50% shade	50% shade	50% shade
TEMPERATURE - Day - Night	20 to 25 degrees Around 15 degrees	20 to 25 degrees Around 15 degrees	20 to 25 degrees 15 degrees
FLOWERING	Keep developing spikes staked and trained.		
OTHER	Check your plants regularly for mealy bug, on the underside of the leaves and the base of the buds and flowers. These pesky little critters seem to appear from nowhere. Also watch for snails and slugs, they just love those developing flower spikes.		

<i>Oncidium</i> – ‘Dancing Lady’ types – e.g. <i>varicosum</i> , <i>flexuosum</i> , <i>leucochilum</i> , <i>eurycline</i> , <i>longipes</i> , <i>forbesii</i> , <i>crispum</i> , and hybrids from these.			
	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH
WATER For these WARMER months IF IN DOUBT DO	Water on demand as growths will be developing well but do allow to dry a little between waterings. NB – mounted plants may need more frequent watering.		
FERTILIZER	New growths will be developing well so give ½ strength balanced fertilizer every 2 nd watering.		
LIGHT	30% to 50% shade	30% to 50% shade	30% to 50% shade
TEMPERATURE - Day - Night	Ambient Ambient	Ambient Ambient	Ambient Ambient
FLOWERING	These plants typically produce a flower stem(s) from the base of the newest mature growth. However there is an exception (isn't there always??): <i>O. eurycline</i> , <i>O. croesus</i> and <i>O. longipes</i> produce their flower stems from within the developing new growth.		
OTHER	Watch for snails and slugs, also aphids, spider mites and scale on the flower buds. Of course treat as necessary with your poison of choice. Suggestions: Confidor, Yates Insect Spray.		

<i>Dendrobium</i> – Soft Cane and <i>nobile</i> types – <i>nobile</i> hybrids, <i>primulinum</i> , <i>pierardii</i> (aka <i>aphyllum</i>), <i>signatum</i> , <i>crystallinum</i> , <i>heterocarpum</i> , <i>findlayanum</i> , <i>devonianum</i> , <i>crepidatum</i> , etc.			
	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH
WATER For the WARMER months IF IN DOUBT DO	New growth roots will be developing strongly so water frequently but don't keep continually wet.		As night temperatures fall allow to dry somewhat between waterings.
FERTILIZER	Feed every 2 nd watering with ½ strength balanced fertilizer.		
LIGHT	30% to 50% shade	30% to 50% shade	30% shade
TEMPERATURE - Day - Night	Ambient Ambient	Ambient Ambient	Ambient Ambient
FLOWERING	Water, light and night temperature are important to produce a good show of blooms in the coming Spring/Summer. As night temperature approaches 10°C water sparingly and give as much light as possible.		
OTHER	Watch for snails and slugs, also aphids, spider mites and scale on the flower buds. Of course treat as necessary with your poison of choice. Suggestions: Confidor, Yates Insect Spray.		

<i>Dendrobium</i> ‘Aussie’ types – <i>kingianum</i> , <i>falcorostrum</i> , <i>gracilicaule</i> , <i>jonesii</i> , <i>speciosum</i> , <i>tetragonum</i> etc. and hybrids from these			
	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH
WATER	Keep moist. Do not let dry out.	Keep moist. Do not let dry out.	Keep moist. Do not let dry out.
FERTILIZER	With every watering	With every watering	With every watering
LIGHT	Plants may be positioned outside with good light and air movement.	Some light shading.	Some light shading

TEMPERATURE - Day - Night	Ambient	Ambient	Ambient
FLOWERING	Maximum growth	Maximum growth	Plants in full growth
OTHER	Plants now really re-act to being outside with good air movement and rain		

Dendrobium 'Dockrillia' types – e.g. *linguiformis*, *striolata*, *teretifolium*, *fuliginosa*, *wassellii*, *rigida*, *pugioniformis* and hybrids thereof. Some authorities have removed this group from the genus *Dendrobium* and placed them in a separate genus *Dockrillia*.

WATER – due to their strongly pendulous or scrambling growth habit these plants are typically grown as mounted plants so will need more frequent water.	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH
	With summer in full swing and especially in dry areas your watering should be stepped up to every 2 nd or 3 rd day and in very hot and dry conditions, every day.		
FERTILIZER	Every 2 nd watering with ½ strength balanced fertilizer		
LIGHT	Bright light but 30% shade in strong ‘middle-of-the-day’ summer sun. Bright light short of burning the plant enhances flowering.		
TEMPERATURE - Day - Night	Ambient Ambient	Ambient Ambient	Ambient Ambient
FLOWERING	Typically Spring to Summer flowering – flower stems arise from a little below the base of the leaf.		
OTHER COMMENTS	Once established they do not need any special conditions, they do not seem to be susceptible to the usual mealy bug and scale. Give them a spray when spraying your other orchids. Just watch for slugs and snails.		

Dendrobium

Cool to intermediate types which are not fully deciduous and need a dryish winter rest, e.g. *Den. chrysotoxum*, *densiflorum*, *farmeri*, *fimbriatum*, *moschatum*, *sulcatum*, *thyrsiflorum*

WATER For these WARMER months IF IN DOUBT DO	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH
	Water well as new growths will be well developed but allow to dry a little between waterings		
FERTILIZER	Feed every 2 nd watering with ½ strength balanced fertilizer.		
LIGHT	Give about 50% shade while the plant is actively growing.		
TEMPERATURE - Day - Night	Ambient Ambient	Ambient Ambient	Ambient Ambient
FLOWERING	Attention to water and fertilizer for the developing new growths will increase flower production later in the year.		
OTHER	Watch for snails and slugs, also aphids, spider mites and scale on the flower buds. Of course treat as necessary with your poison of choice. Suggestions: Confidor, Yates Insect Spray.		

<i>Dendrobium</i> – Other cool to intermediate types which do not require a decided dryish winter rest, e.g. <i>Den. lawesii</i> , <i>subclausum</i> , <i>latoureas</i> (some), <i>cuthbertsonii</i> .			
WATER For these WARMER months IF IN DOUBT DO	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH
	Keep the plants well watered but NOT constantly wet!!		
FERTILIZER	With warm weather growths will be developing strongly so ½ strength balanced fertilizer every 2 nd watering will be appreciated.		
LIGHT	50% shade. On a sunny day your hand should cast a fuzzy-edged but definite shadow.		
TEMPERATURE - Day - Night	Ambient Ambient	Ambient Ambient	Ambient Ambient
FLOWERING	Flowering for this group is not strictly seasonal and blooms can be produced throughout the year from older matured canes/stems. However often more flowers are produced over this warmer period.		
OTHER	Watch for snails and slugs, also aphids, spider mites and scale on the flower buds. Of course treat as necessary with your poison of choice. Suggestions: Confidor, Yates Insect Spray.		

<i>Masdevallia</i>			
	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH
WATER For these WARMER months IF IN DOUBT DO	With warm summer temperatures keep the plants well watered and mist over the leaves several times a day (if you have the time) as this will keep the plants cooler and happier.		
FERTILIZER	Feed every 2 nd or 3 rd watering with ¼ to ½ strength balanced fertiliser.		
LIGHT	Shading to 50% or more to help keep day temperatures down.		
TEMPERATURE - Day - Night	Ambient but do try to keep around 25°C or below. Ambient		
FLOWERING	This is a good time for flowers from many varieties. Flower stems arise from the base of the leaf and with good culture quite a number of flowers can be produced either together or over a period of time.		
OTHER	Watch for snails and slugs, also aphids, spider mites and scale on the flower buds. Of course treat as necessary with your poison of choice. Suggestions: Confidor, Yates Insect Spray.		

<i>Sarcochilus</i>			
	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH
WATER For these WARMER months IF IN DOUBT DO	Growth will be quite active now so water frequently but do allow a little dry-off between waterings.		
FERTILIZER	Feed every 2 nd watering with ½ strength balanced fertilizer.		
LIGHT	50% shade or a little more over this period		
TEMPERATURE - Day - Night	Ambient Ambient	Ambient Ambient	Ambient Ambient
FLOWERING	No flowers at this time but attention to water and feeding will reward you with a fine show next year.		
OTHER	Watch for snails and slugs, also aphids, spider mites and scale on the flower buds. Of course treat as necessary with your poison of choice. Suggestions: Confidor, Yates Insect Spray.		

<i>Miltoniopsis</i> – These gorgeous orchids are now more available so have included them			
	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH
WATER A good rule of thumb for the warmer months: IF IN DOUBT DO	You may need to increase water with higher temperatures but don't keep the pot continually wet.	Increase watering as the temperatures rise but still ensure that the mix stays damp but not wet.	Water often enough to ensure that the mix stays damp but not wet.
FERTILIZER	½ strength balanced NPK every 2 nd or 3 rd watering	½ strength balanced NPK every 2 nd or 3 rd watering	½ strength balanced NPK every 2 nd or 3 rd watering
LIGHT	50% shade	50% shade	50% shade
TEMPERATURE - Day - Night	Ambient Ambient	Ambient Ambient	Ambient Ambient
FLOWERING	Flowering will be more or less finished now but depending on growth development you could get some spikes.		
OTHER	Watch for snails and slugs and keep baits out for them - they can eat in one night what you have been waiting to see for the past year!!. Slugs seem to be harder to control with bait, so a night patrol will often reveal where they are hiding. Repot when the plant has finished flowering, new growth(s) is 5 cm or so tall, and when the new roots are just developing. Try to repot annually.		

<i>Odontoglossum</i> - Crispum types etc.			
	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH
WATER A good rule of thumb for watering: during the COLD months IF IN DOUBT DON'T and for the WARMER months IF IN DOUBT DO	Increase watering to 3 times a week to ensure that the mix stays damp	Increase watering to 3 times a week to ensure that the mix stays damp	Start to reduce watering as the temperatures drop to avoid the mix becoming waterlogged.
FERTILIZER	½ strength balanced NPK every 2 nd or 3 rd watering. Alternating fertiliser brands may give better results	½ strength balanced NPK every 2 nd or 3 rd watering. Alternating fertiliser brands may give better results	½ strength balanced NPK every 2 nd or 3 rd watering. Alternating fertiliser brands may give better results
LIGHT	50% shade	50% shade	50% shade
TEMPERATURE - Day - Night	Try to keep temps. below 25 degrees; misting and fans will help. Ambient	Try to keep temps. below 25 degrees; misting and fans will help. Ambient	Try to keep temps. below 25 degrees; misting and fans will help. Ambient
OTHER	Watch for snails and slugs and keep baits out for them - they can eat in one night what you have been waiting to see for the past year!!. Slugs seem to be harder to control with bait, so a night patrol will often reveal where they are hiding. Suspend repotting until the cooler temperatures of March		

<i>Odontioda</i>			
WATER A good rule of thumb for watering: during the COLD months IF IN DOUBT DON'T and for the WARMER months IF IN DOUBT DO	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH
	Increase watering to 3 times a week to ensure that the mix stays damp.	Increase watering to 3 times a week to ensure that the mix stays damp	Start to reduce watering as the temperatures drop to avoid the mix becoming waterlogged.
FERTILIZER	½ strength balanced NPK every 2 nd or 3 rd watering. Alternating fertiliser brands may give better results	½ strength balanced NPK every 2 nd or 3 rd watering. Alternating fertiliser brands may give better results	½ strength balanced NPK every 2 nd or 3 rd watering. Alternating fertiliser brands may give better results
LIGHT	50% shade	50% shade	50% shade
TEMPERATURE - Day	Try to keep temps. below 25 degrees; misting and fans will help.	Try to keep temps. below 25 degrees; misting and fans will help'	Try to keep temps. below 25 degrees; misting and fans will help.
- Night	Ambient	Ambient	Ambient
OTHER	Watch for snails and slugs and keep baits out for them - they can eat in one night what you have been waiting to see for the past year!!. Slugs seem to be harder to control with bait, so a night patrol will often reveal where they are hiding. Suspend repotting until the cooler temps. of March		

Miltonia (Brazilian types) species and hybrids e.g. *Miltassia*, *Miltonidium*, *Odontocidium*, *Wilsonara*, *Maclellanara* and *Alexanderara*.

WATER A good rule of thumb for watering: during the COLD months IF IN DOUBT DON'T and for the WARMER months IF IN DOUBT DO	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH
	Increase watering to 3 times a week to ensure that the mix stays damp.	Increase watering to 3 times a week to ensure that the mix stays damp.	Start to reduce watering as the temperatures drop to avoid the mix becoming waterlogged.
FERTILIZER	½ strength balanced NPK every 2 nd or 3 rd watering. Alternating fertiliser brands may give better results	½ strength balanced NPK every 2 nd or 3 rd watering. Alternating fertiliser brands may give better results	½ strength balanced NPK every 2 nd or 3 rd watering. Alternating fertiliser brands may give better results
LIGHT	30% shade or less	30% shade or less	30% shade or less
TEMPERATURE - Day	Try to keep temps. below 30 degrees; misting and fans will help.	Try to keep temps. below 30 degrees; misting and fans will help.	Try to keep temps. below 30 degrees; misting and fans will help.
- Night	Ambient	Ambient	Ambient
OTHER	Watch for snails and slugs, they just love those developing flower spikes. <i>Miltonia</i> and its hybrids will benefit from a higher night temperature. Suspend repotting until the cooler temperatures of March		

Publication Details and Charges

The *New Zealand Internet Orchid Review* is published on a quarterly basis, with publication in March, June, September and December.

The email subscription rate is **zero**. We would like to eventually publish a printed version (which would attract a charge), but there would need to be sufficient demand to make it practical. To date that demand has not been sufficient for us to follow it up.

Deadlines for copy

All written copy for articles must be emailed to the Editors no later than one week before publication date. A reminder will be emailed to all regular contributors two weeks before each deadline. Society notices and classified advertising must be emailed to the Editors no later than one week before publication date. If you are running late, please email the editors (ncmiller@orcon.net.nz). We expect the next issue to go out on **Friday 16 March 2012**.

A reminder notice will go to all subscribers and Society contacts shortly before each publication deadline.

Advertising

If you are interested in advertising in this publication, please email the editors for an information sheet. Our advertising rates are extremely reasonable. Graphics and photos incur no extra charge, provided that you supply them.

Classified advertisements, Society notices

These are published free of charge, maximum of 30 words for a classified ad please.

Letters

Feel free to write letters to the editor. As long as they are not anonymous, obscene, time-wasting or libellous we will publish them!

Question and answer section

If you have any questions relating to any aspect of the growing of orchids or companion plants, we will solicit replies from our panel of experts. Any responses received will be emailed to the questioner, and the question and answers will be published in the next issue. This way you can receive a prompt response to your question but other readers can subsequently benefit as well.

Spread the word

If you have any friends who grow orchids or 'companion plants', let them know of this publication. All they have to do to subscribe is to send an email. If they haven't joined the computer age and/or would be interested in subscribing to a print version, ask them to contact the editors by mail or telephone or else send an email on their behalf. So far only a handful of requests for a printed version have been received.

Please write for us

All submissions are welcome – long or short. If you're not too fluent with the written word, we are happy to edit your copy. Without writers there will be no magazine.

File formats

We prefer to receive copy as a Word document. If you have a very recent version of Word, please ensure that you save your document and send it to us as a .doc file (preferred), or a .docx file. We also prefer not to receive Acrobat (.pdf) files – we actually assemble the magazine in Word and don't convert it to Acrobat until we're ready to send it out. So .pdf files have to be converted to Word – a tiresome business. We are also happy to receive shorter documents as a simple email message.

If you are sending us a Word document with photos in it, please shrink the photo file size (to, say, 100 to 300 KB) **before** you insert the photo in the document. We can't shrink the photos from inside your document, without going through a complex procedure. If we fill the magazine with 2 or 3 MB photos then, even after we have converted it all to an Acrobat file, those readers still with dial-up access will get very grumpy!

That address again

ncmiller@orcon.net.nz

Please note: If you change your email address and you don't advise us, you won't receive your magazine! Typically, every time we send out an issue, 8 to 12 bounce due to invalid email addresses.

Society Notices

Te Puke Lions Orchid Show (Bay of Plenty, 3 hours south of Auckland)
13th & 14th April 2012

Hibiscus Coast Orchid Society (East Coast just north of Auckland)

We meet the 2nd Sunday every month (except January and our show month, which is September) Masonic Lodge, 103 Centreway Road, Orewa.
Meeting starts at 1.30pm - orchid sales from 1pm We have speakers at most meetings.
Love to see new members. Contact: Judy Murray (after hours) 09-424 1968
(decorhomes@xtra.co.nz)

Tauranga Orchid Society - (3 hours south of Auckland in the Bay of Plenty)

Meetings held 3rd Tuesday each month, Feb to Nov inclusive, 7.30pm at The Wesley Church Hall, 13th Avenue, Tauranga. Visitors welcome.
Enquires: Phone Natalie 07 5430847 or email bc.na.simmonds@kinect.co.nz

The Orchid Council of NZ has a web site that lists all the shows around the country. The URL is:

http://www.orchidcouncil.co.nz/show_dates.html

Bay of Islands Orchid Society meets 2nd Wednesday of the month at 7.30pm except for May, June, July and August when we meet 3rd Sunday of the month at 1.30pm. February starts the year with a "moveable feast."

*Meetings are held at St James Church Hall, Stone Store Hill, Kerikeri. Visitors welcome.
Enquiries to - Lorna (09 4073424).*

(3 hours north of Auckland, N.I.)

Waitakere Orchid Club Ribbon Show (Fun show)

Saturday 17 March 2012

*Whenuapai Hall, 43 Waimarie Rd, Whenuapai, Auckland. (At the back of Whenuapai Air Base). Note changed venue. \$6 for BBQ lunch (including entry), please bring a salad OR desert. **Important:** Please let Glenys know ASAP if you are going to come for the BBQ, as she needs to order the steaks. Late comers may miss out.*

Contact Glenys MacRae (09-8351216) for bookings.

Show is judged by members, all are welcomed to participate.

Open to public 1-3pm Come and see the show and then visit nurseries in the area, eg. Totara Waters. web: <http://aoc.inetgardens.com>

North Shore Orchid Society (Auckland)

The Society meets on the LAST Sunday of each month (except January, October & December) in the Milford Senior Citizens Hall, 141A Kitchener Road, Milford (behind New World, adjacent to Milford Shopping Centre carpark) at 12.30 pm. We would love to see you at our meetings, which are relaxed and informative. Any queries regarding meetings to Rodney Draper at draperfam@xtra.co.nz

Howick Orchid Society Inc. (Howick is a suburb of Auckland, N.I.)

Meets 2nd Sunday each month except Jan. (no meeting) and Oct. which is 2 weeks after show date.

Venue: Fencible Lounge, Uxbridge Rd, Howick, adjacent to library.

We have approx 100 members (usually 50+ at each meeting) and a large variety of orchids displayed each month.

Check out our Website where you can see some photos of plants displayed and read our newsletters: <http://hos.inetgardens.com>

For further information phone Glenn 09 534 8689 or Len 09 576 6303.

Classified advertisements

Due to a serious disability, I have a large number of mixed genera for sale. Many are one-offs and unusual, Miltoniopsis, Odont alliance, Phalaenopsis, Cattlya alliance, Dendrobiums, Neobenthamia, Disas, Masdevalias, Pterostylus, Neofinetias. These Orchids are well below usual pricing, Inspection invited by arrangement, and no mail orders.

Ewen B Perrott
253 Tui Crescent
Te Awamutu.
Ph 07 871 4599.

I am looking for a plant of *LC* Culminant 'La Tuilerie' .or another spelling is Tulliere from what I gather. Please email me at bandasyder@xtra.co.nz or text me on 0212680229 or land phone 033599545
Alison Syder

We are at present developing our listings of Orchid growers. which we can circulate to our members. Would GROWERS please contact me with their Email address, and attach an up to date list of available plants so I can co-ordinate the replies.

Regards

Beatrice Miller (miller.hampden@xtra.co.nz), North Otago Orchid Society

Keep These?

Wanted; surplus laminar flow unit in working condition.

Email: dphutchins@xtra.co.nz

Dear Orchid friends

The publication "The Stanhopea Book" is now printed and available. On 2.7 kg of paper and 496 pages you will find more than 850 illustrations. If you are interested please contact

RJO orchids@gmx.ch

Rudolf Jenny

I would like to know if there are any growers who may have any *Diuris* tubers for sale.

David Hutchins - dphutchins@xtra.co.nz

WE CONSIST OF AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, PAPUA-NEW GUINEA AND MOST OF THE ISLAND NATIONS OF OCEANIA AS FAR AS THE DATE LINE.

WHO?: THE EVENT, HOSTED BY THE KABI GROUP OF ANOS, IS AN OPEN SHOW FOR ALL SOCIETIES OR INDIVIDUALS

HOW: DO YOU FIND DETAILS? ON THE WEBSITE www.ourshopfront.com/kabi

The following books are offered for sale from the Estate of Roy Douglas Harris:

<u>Title:</u>	<u>Author:</u>	<u>Pub:</u>
Orchids of Papua New Guinea – an introduction	Andree Millar	1978
Australian Indigenous Orchids	A. W. Dockrill	1969
Home Orchid Growing (3 rd edition)	Rebecca Tyson Northern	1970
Miniature Orchids	Rebecca Tyson Northern	1980
Orchids for Everyone (orange cover)	Various authors (8)	no date
Sanders' Lists		
Sanders' complete list of Orchid Hybrids - To January 1 st 1946	American O S edition	1947
Sanders' one table List of Orchid Hybrids - (1946 – 1960) Volume 1 & 2 - from 1 st January 1946 to 31 st December 1960	Sanders'	1961?
Sanders' List of Orchid Hybrids - addendum 1961 - 1970	reprinted	1976
Sanders' List of Orchid Hybrids - 10 year addendum 1961 - 1970	reprinted	1988
Sanders' List of Orchid Hybrids - addendum 1971 - 1975	reprinted	1980
Sanders' List of Orchid Hybrids - addendum 1976 - 1980		1981
Sanders' List of Orchid Hybrids - addendum 1981 - 1985	reprinted	1988
Sanders' List of Orchid Hybrids - addendum 1981 - 1990		1991
Sanders' List of Orchid Hybrids - addendum 1996 - 1998		1999
Sanders' List of Orchid Hybrids - addendum 2002 - 2004		2005
Sanders' List of Orchid Hybrids - addendum 2005 - 2007		2008

Anyone interested in making an offer,
please contact: Wilma Fitzgibbons

phone: 07 5422243
email: tony.wilma@xtra.co.nz



7th New Zealand National Orchid Expo

**TSB Stadium
New Plymouth**

30th September to the 3rd November 2013

Step out and visit the Taranaki Orchid Expo
and then carry on for the Taranaki Garden Festival

Register your interest at 7nznoc@hotmail.co.nz

POTTERING ABOUT GARDEN CENTRE

254 Military Road, R D 2, Whakatane

Ph: Fax: (07) 3228201

Email: potteringabout@xtra.co.nz

Open Wed to Sunday – 9am to 4pm

Or by appointment.



Now that Christmas is not far away we have a great range of flowering plants to get your garden looking good for Christmas: We do:

- *Bromeliads*
- *Flowering perennials*
 - *Natives*
- *Flowering orchids*
 - *Succulents*
 - *Shrubs*
 - *Trees*
 - *Compost*
 - *Potting mix*
- *Coloured pumice*
 - *Bark*
 - *Mulch*
 - *Pots*



Sunvale Orchids
31 Sunvale Crescent
Gisborne
New Zealand



D S & P R Hutchins

Phone 06 867 2567

027 640 4109

Email dphutchins@xtra.co.nz

Free NZ's ONLINE Orchid Magazine contact Nick Miller ncmiller@orcom.net.nz

Breeders and growers of Sarcochilus orchids

Advice available

Email for our latest plant list

See our March special – PURCHASE \$100.00 PLANTS GET FREIGHT FREE

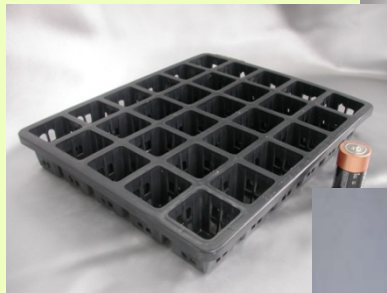
See you all at the Te Puke Orchid Show April 8th & 9th

The Orchid Tray Company is an internet based company primarily set up to offer orchid accessories to orchid enthusiasts. We have several exclusive products designed especially for orchid lovers and will be expanding our range regularly.

250mm Port Pot-\$4.00 incl. GST



50mm tray-\$5.50 incl. GST



Products

- Trays
- General Pots
- Squat Pots
- Clear Pots
- Port Pots
- Basket Pots
- Specialty Pots
- Fertilizers/Sprays
- Accessories
- Wire Hanging Baskets
- Wooden Hanging Baskets
- Meters
- Media



pH meter-\$35.00 incl. GST



Products



Wooden hanging baskets for hanging vandaceous orchids, beautifying or for anything that likes lots of drainage.



Nutriflow slow release fertilizing system.



Auxinone root hormone stimulants for use on orchids and other plants, great for transplant shock when re-potting.

Please visit www.orchidtrays.com.au

Contact Robert Bisetto 0431037372 or George Birss 0413581777 for further product information.