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This issue's cover

This image is the result of a digital scan of an old Kodachrome slide in the Editors' collection. It is obviously a clone of *Laelia purpurata*, probably the colour form 'carnea'. Grower unknown, photographer Nick Miller, and taken at an orchid show somewhere in New Zealand some time in the late 1970s. *Laelia purpurata* is a very handsome species from Brazil, easily grown and quite hardy. It has a wide number of attractive colour variants and we understand that in Brazil there are entire orchid societies devoted to the culture of this one species. One of our advertisers, located in the eastern North Island, generally has good stocks of this species. And finally, one of the beauties of Kodachrome transparency film (now, alas, discontinued) is its longevity – the slides will last for many decades without fading.

Editorial

This Issue, Number 20, of the NZ Internet Orchid Review marks 5 years of publication. And an interesting time it has been for the editors. Our first issue was emailed out to a little under 100 readers. Our current distribution list runs to some 530 email addresses – not huge compared to what we might have expected 20 years ago (had email been as prevalent or fast as it is today) but not bad for an age in which gardening is fast losing adherents as they fade away without much replacement from the younger generations.

We suspect that the first flush of enthusiasm amongst would-be contributors has faded somewhat, as we have to work harder to get copy, although we have some very faithful and regular writers. It is interesting that this should be the case, as modern technology makes it so very easy to write an article, add some digital photos to it, save it, and send it away via email. When your editors used to edit 'Orchids in New Zealand, back in the mid 80s, our living room floor would be covered by pieces of paper and Kodachrome slides for days at a time,

with endless postal correspondence and frequent toll calls between editors and printer. Some aspects of the computer revolution have certainly improved our lives.

However, we are beginning to think that it is time for someone else to take the reins, so that we can actually spend more time with our (neglected) orchids, garden and boating activities. Accordingly, we would be happy to pass over the distribution list, format etc to a person with the enthusiasm and know-how to produce a small, but satisfying, email magazine.

We have decided to continue including the invaluable series of cultural timetables that Russell Hutton produced for the last 4 issues of the magazine. It seemed sensible to have them readily available at our readers' fingertips, so the winter timetable is included in this issue. Thank you Russell!

Visitors

Glenn Poffley (gpoffley@clear.net.nz)

It always amuses me the lengths some people will go to save themselves the princely sum of \$4. Every year we have members of the public arrive at the door to look in dismay at the entry sign to our orchid show and in a fit of pique turn tail and flee. We even have them becoming quite agitated at the 'exorbitant' cost of entry just to see a 'few' flowers. In the early days many older customers demanded that they receive a discount for being a senior and the age of children was stretched (in reverse) to the limit. Quite a few still ask if tea and cakes is included!

One year at our show, I became suspicious when I noticed a couple sitting in a car waiting just before closing time, then at about 10 minutes to go they ran to the door asking for free entry saying they 'only wanted to go to the sales area'. We commonly get people asking if they do not visit the show but only go to the sales area can they come in for free. Another problem is people who invite themselves into the hall during set up. Every year we get members of the public wandering around enjoying the plants amid the workers putting the show together and wanting to buy plants.

We have now modified our door entry so that the public have to perform a sharp turn as they enter. This is because when it is busy we have people sneaking behind those at the counter paying their entry and getting in for free. Possibly the best trick and potentially most threatening was one year when a very large well built man and his wife were noticed sitting at a table in the hall during the judging with a cup of tea each and a very large plate full of food. Nobody knew them or how they came to be in the hall enjoying a sumptuous lunch at our expense. The kitchen staff member who had served them had asked if they were judges and they had replied in the affirmative. It was a tense situation for a while there as the man was in no hurry to leave.

More recently at another club's show a family was politely asked to leave the kitchen and informed the food was for the show officials only. Not content with already enjoying this they then explained they had no money so couldn't pay for even a raffle ticket but the husband was seen later again helping himself to yet more food. At our last show a young boy was noticed in the sales area lifting up plants above his head while an old man outside nodded in the affirmative if he wanted the lad to buy them or not.

We always have to station members at the sales area doorways to ensure the public don't carry bags of plants into the display area as we often get visitors picking up plants on the show benches and wanting to buy them! Pack up time is always a concern, especially when once at another club's show I noticed from the far end of the hall a family group had picked up a whole box of my display plants which I had packed ready to take to the car. They were walking out the front door with the box when I reacted. It was the quickest I have ever ran across a crowded hall and when confronted they replied 'we were just helping carry the plants out'. Yeah right.

A common occurrence at some shows is members of the public wandering around the orchid club members wanting to buy their plants as they pack them up. Not to be put off they will hover around the carpark in a further attempt to get bargains (maybe). Car park sales are banned at our society as people who do this are clearly using the club's facilities for their own benefit and avoiding the commission. Since my earlier experience I have always been concerned if the show officials at other society shows don't make a concerted effort to rid the hall of the public at the end of the show. It's the ideal time to pick up unattended items during the confusion and mad rush to pack up.

Which brings me to my next point, why is this always the case by orchid club members? They seem to be in such a hurry to leave all else is forgotten. Plants which were carefully packed and transported to the show seem to be just thrown in boxes in their haste to get out of the hall. Maybe they are frightened of being given a job to help tidy up if they are still there when the furniture has to be put away? Furthermore every year we have at least three plants left behind at our show! Little do the owners know how much effort it takes to track them down as invariably the plant will have no owner identification label. They also have to be looked after by someone in the interim while arrangements can be made to get them back to their owners. Someone even found a nice plant sitting in the middle of the car park one year!

All in all we don't have too much trouble but this is because we try to keep a tight control with plenty of helpers in the hall. These days especially in the big city the unscrupulous are up to all the tricks so vigilance is needed. We did have an attempted theft once, a large camera case, but this was dropped outside when they realized the camera wasn't in it. The most annoying item to be lost though was the lid to our large teapot! Not easy to replace and a crucial piece of equipment for any club.

Epiphytic Orchids: Some observations on their culture

Jim Gilchrist (potteringabout@xtra.co.nz).

We are constantly being asked for instructions in how to grow the different genera that we grow and sell. There are many books on the subject – most are written for the northern hemisphere. The New Zealand Orchid Council has pamphlets on most genera with growing instructions. The problem is everybody interprets the instructions differently. Everybody has their own micro-climate which is influenced by location, trees, hills, elevation, prevailing wind, orientation to north or whether they wish to grow them inside or out. The simple answer is what works for you is right for you. Therefore, I have written the following as a guide that you may read it and apply it to your own situation.

Most of the orchids that Pottering About sells are epiphytes or lithophytes. This means that they are generally found growing on trees or rocks respectively. Many will grow on both.

Watering:

In the wild many go for long periods without rain. They have adopted different ways of coping with this. Some have thickened roots, leaves, canes or pseudobulbs. Then again some do not need to have organs to cope with the dry, as with, for example, our New Zealand native epiphytic orchids. This is because we get rain on a regular basis all year round and also because the New Zealand bush is cool and there exists a permanent high humidity atmosphere. They do not need to have survival organs. Unless you can replicate this you will have trouble trying to grow New Zealand native orchids.

On the other hand many plants we grow come from what we call the tropics where there is a distinct wet season and dry season. To cope with this the plants need to store water and nutrients during the dry season. They also have a layer of velamen on the roots, which acts like blotting paper and has the ability of being able to capture a small amount of water from the dew each morning and also the natural humidity created from the transpiring water from its host plant. This leads onto another problem: the roots are easily damaged by too much water. This is what happens when we put a plant into a pot, and is why a lot of people believe orchids are difficult to grow. During the monsoon plants will get absolutely drowned for an hour or two whilst the monsoon rains are upon it. But within half an hour of the rain stopping the plants would have dried off.

Orchids thrive on air movement – it helps dry them off and helps cool them. It also gives them CO₂ that is required for growth. One way of telling if an orchid is happy is to feel the leaves. They should feel cool to the touch. This means that they are transpiring water, which is evaporating off the leaves as the air passes over them. This works in very much the same principle as a radiator in a car.

The next thing is fertilizer:

In the wild they get fertilized every day that it rains, from bird droppings, pollen and dust that has been blown up into the tree by the winds, dead and dying micro-organisms that live on the bark and the leaves of the host tree. It also comes in dust and pollen that gets captured in every raindrop.

In a greenhouse the plants get none of the above apart from that which gets blown through the ventilators – so you need to fertilise. Any organic fertilizer will do – just don't overdo it. Usually 25% to 50% of the manufacturers' recommendation is what is accepted.

I alternate between salt-based fertilizers and organics like liquid seaweed, fish oil, worm juice etc., usually using what has become shop soiled.

Climatic conditions:

In the tropics as I stated previously there are two distinct weather patterns. At sea level – a hot dry season and a hot wet season. As you rise in elevations, climb into the hills and mountains you get a hot wet season and a cool dry season. This is where a lot of the orchids that I like to grow come from. Often the temperatures are very similar to ours. Frosts do occur in the tropics. The major difference: the tropics have a hot wet season. We tend to have dry hot summers and cool wet winters.

To overcome this we need to water in the summer as often as required and we need to provide shelter from the wet weather in the winter. This can be as simple as moving a plant from one side of the house to the other or bringing it inside. I have found that many of my plants can handle being outside and in the weather through the winters. This is because if we get a frost we get a beautiful sunny day following. If it rains we have overcast weather and it does not get too cold. The plants that I have growing on my trees cannot be moved so they have to live with what is happening. I have, growing and thriving, lots of dendrobiums, cattleyas, laelias, maxillarias and cymbidiums, also bromeliads and epiphyllums on my trees.

Sunlight:

Some plants love full sun, hot as, all day long; some like deep shade. You can usually tell by looking at the leaves: sharp stiff succulent leaves – full sun; large leaves – deep shade. Some orchids are even deciduous as are some of the trees they are hosted on. This is a good indicator that it is pretty cold where they come from. I take the attitude that plants are a bit like me – they like the sun but not all day, but usually first thing in the morning when, as the sun rises, it warms you up. Most like shade at noon through to mid-afternoon when it is at its hottest.

Air movement:

If you are going to bring your orchids into your house, they need air movement. A small fan can be enough or they can be placed on top of the TV or fridge if you have room. Create humidity by standing the plant on a saucer of moist stones or have a small misting gun handy and filled with water. As you go past the plants a couple of squirts will do – little and often.

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“Critters”

Selwyn Hatrick (selwyn_h@slingshot.co.nz)

I de-flask my seedling paphs into compots (community pots) for the first 6 months. At this point, the seedlings with the sturdier growth are repotted into tubes, usually with 1 to 3 other seedlings. The remaining plants are repotted into compots for a further 6 months. At this point, the stronger seedlings from that compot are similarly planted in groups into tubes, with the remainder (exhibiting poor growth) being discarded.



Fresh from compots, April 2009

The seedlings in tubes are then placed into tubs, each tub having a hole drilled at a convenient point for drainage. The bottoms of the tubs are lined with a synthetic rubber matting that allows good drainage from the tubes. Watering and fertilizing is effected by flooding the tubs with half-strength fertilizer near to the top of the tubs, which are left to soak for one hour (a cork is put in the drainage hole of the tub). On removal of the cork, the liquid is drained through a sieve (funnel lined with part of an old pillow case). The purpose of the sieve is to filter out any “critters” (for want of a better term) so that they are not spread through other tubs, as the drained fertilizer solution is re-used. This method has served me well, giving the fastest growth I have yet achieved with seedlings.

The current tubs were planted out from compots in April (left). I had noticed that the seedlings in the compots had not grown as well as I had expected over the spring-summer period (below left). During the repotting I had noticed that the roots were not in the condition that I would have expected.

Immediately after planting and placing in the tubs I gave them a good overhead watering. The first soaking procedure wasn't required until about 18 days following. On draining each tub of fertilizing fluid, the cause of the poor growth was immediately apparent. The pillow case filter was left with a number of fine slowly wriggling “critters.” I don't know what they are. Perhaps someone might like to enlighten me.

Here was the remedy. I immediately mixed Target (an organo-phosphate) into watering cans and applied it overhead liberally on to the seedlings. I let this preparation drain immediately out of the tubs. Two hours later I liberally watered overhead to wash out most of the Target in case it would not be good for the roots.



The same plants, August 2009



The 'Critters' - any ideas as to what they are?

I have since finished two cycles of flooding, and I am pleased to note that all traces of the “critters” are absent.

There are some important lessons. I can assume that there is a similar infestation throughout my collection. This is supported by the fact that my paphs haven't been growing as vigorously, over the past two years, as I would have expected.

Current strategy: All adult plants have had an overhead drenching with Target following watering.

Future strategy: Repotting will start in earnest at the beginning of August, when most plants will be showing the first signs of spring growth. All plants will be root dipped in a systemic spray (probably Rogor) immediately prior to repotting. The plants will be watered in the following day.

I am hoping that:

1. This will encourage you to specifically attend to root health of your plants.
2. Hopefully this article may stimulate some discussion (e.g., about good types of root drench).
3. Someone may be able to give a name to the “critters.”

Happy growing.

Selwyn Hatrick

What's in a name.

David McConachie" <pleione@orcon.net.nz

Recently I was reading one of newsletters online at www.orchidcouncil.co.nz in which there was a note in the "Check labels" section of "*Plants on display: February 2012*" viz., "Masd. impostor. No record of species."

I thought that I recognised the name so I did a little digging in my library and online and confirmed that the note should have read "Check spelling, Masdevallia impostor"

Below is a précis of what I found.

***Alatacaulia impostor* (Luer & R.Escobar) Luer**

Syn. *Masdevallia impostor* Luer & R.Escobar

Masdevallia impostor was described by Carlyle Luer and Rodrigo Escobar in 1979. Impostor, "Deceiver" was selected as the name for this species as it had been thought that it was merely a variety of *Masdevallia maculata* i.e. *Masdevallia maculata* var. *popayanensis*. It was described as such by Consul F. C. Lehmann in Florence Woolward's "The Genus *Masdevallia*" published in 1896.



(LHS) *Masdevallia maculata*

http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Masdevallia_maculata_Orchi_003.jpg



(RHS) *Masdevallia impostor* <http://www.kammlott.net/Feb2006more.html>

As can be seen from the above photos they are similar.

In 2006, as a result of DNA analysis, Luer created the genus *Alatacaulia* to cater for members of *Masdevallia* subgenus *Polyantha* sections *Alatacaules* and *Polyantha*, so these two species may also be labelled as *Alatacaulia maculata* and *Alatacaulia impostor*. Another member of this genus is *Alatacaulia towarensis*.

***Phragmipedium Perseus* 'Highclare' HCC/AOC**

Tony Beck (tonybeck@bigpond.net.au)

The parents of this cross are *Phragmipedium sedenii* (*candidulum*) x *lindleyanum*.

I purchased a division of this cross some years ago from Nicky's Slippers, Adelaide South Australia and it has been an excellent performer ever since, flowering reliably from almost every growth. This single inflorescence has 6 flowers with another 3 buds. You can only imagine the display from a specimen size plant with multiple flower spikes, truly a most rewarding plant to have in any collection.

This plant grows under 75% green shade cloth; the mix is 1/3 small bark, 1/3 jumbo perlite and 1/3 small coconut husk. During summer it stands in a shallow saucer of water and is hand watered every day with rainwater; in winter the saucer is removed and the watering is cut



back to 2-3 times a week. Fertilising is once a week throughout the year. There is no preventative spraying of any sort; any problems, which are rare, are treated on an individual basis. I'm fortunate to live in South-East Queensland so the climate seems ideal with no artificial heating or cooling required, minimum temp 6 degrees C, maximum temp 38 degrees C. Humidity and air movement are key factors that need to be monitored for successful *Phragmipedium* culture. One simple method to increase humidity is to have a soaker hose (on a timer) around the outside top edges of the roof letting the water moisten the walls and this acts like an old fashioned meat safe increasing the humidity and reducing the temperature. I also grow a ground cover fern under the benches. Air movement is important; if you live in an area that gets constant breezes as I do, the problem is solved. If not, fans are the other option.

Happy growing.

Tony Beck

Thornlands, Queensland.

Trying Something Different

Carl Christensen (Napier)

This year I decided to try something different when re-potting my *Phalaenopsis* plants, as I believe we should be continually thinking of different ways to see if our growing and flowering can be improved.

I have used clear pots for the plants in the hope the roots will be better contained, instead of growing out and attaching themselves to the shelves or other plant pots. The roots receive maximum light and good growing tips can be seen through the clear pots. I am continuing to use bark but have added Perlite, a porous material, at a rate of 1 : 4 to assist in maintaining moisture for the plants. Perlite is also used as an alternative to grit or pumice to open up potting mixes to improve drainage. I am continuing with my normal watering and feeding programme.

Time will tell. This flowering season I may have the best Phallies I have ever grown, or perhaps next year they will all be back in solid pots and I'll be thinking of something else to try!!

The 50 years journey of an orchid hobby grower via three continents and three oceans

Hong Nguyen (hitsinfo@slingshot.co.nz)

I grew up with orchids in Asia (1952 -1970 in My Tho on the Mekong Delta in S-Vietnam). As my father and my mother were hobby orchid growers I started to know about orchids when I was a 6-year-old child growing up on the Mekong Delta in South Vietnam. 'Know about orchids' means I needed to help my parents to look after their orchids, mainly watering the plants when needed. 'When needed' meant when my parents told me to do so! Otherwise I had no clue when I needed to give water to their orchids.

The main types of the orchid collection of my parents were *Dendrobium*, *Cattleya*, *Cymbidium* and the *Arundina* bamboo orchids. When my parents passed away about 17 years ago, my older sister inherited their orchids, but she only kept some *Cattleya* and some *Dendrobium* orchids as she is living in a small flat in Ho Chi Minh City and there is no room for the big *Cymbidium* and the *Arundina* bamboo orchids. My old uncle on the Mekong Delta is now looking after the big *Cymbidium* and the *Arundina* orchids of my parents. My uncle also has his own orchid collection including *Dendrobium*, *Cattleya* and some other orchid species. When I went back to Vietnam to visit him in 2008, I saw orchids everywhere; the *Dendrobium* and the *Cattleya* orchids are in the typical asiatic terracotta orchid pots, while the *Cymbidium* and the *Arundina* orchids are on the mounded ground around the house.

Starting to grow orchids in Europe (1971 -1989 in Cologne on the Rhein in W-Germany

When I left Vietnam in 1971 for my study (Economics and Computer Science) at the University in Cologne/West-Germany, the only thing about orchids I had with me from Vietnam was the image of a dwarf *Arundina* bamboo orchid in the background of a photo of my younger brother. I did not know that that orchid was there when I took the photo of my brother in 1965. Years later while living in Germany I discovered that an orchid has followed me from Vietnam to Germany and that was the image of that *Arundina* orchid on the background of the photo of my younger brother.

In 1976 there was an international orchid conference in Cologne/Germany and I went to see the orchid show with Patricia (my girl friend since May 1975) on the last day of the show. We came home with three first orchids from Europe: 1 *Cattleya labiata*, 1 *Cymbidium lowianum* and 1 *Phalaenopsis* hybrid. About four months later I had only the *Cymbidium* left as the two other orchids *Cattleya* and *Phalaenopsis* did not survive in my small student apartment. I started to buy orchid books and read about them. That was not right, as they were very expensive for me as a student but I did not know why they died. I started to study about orchids, their names and their cultivation, etc. Most of the money for my orchid books, my research and buying some new orchid plants and also for travelling around Europe in the period between 1976 and 1979 was part or fully financed by my dear girl friend Patricia who was working at that time as a Biological Research Assistant at the University in Cologne after her successful study in Zoology and Biochemistry at the University of Newcastle in England in 1973. Without her financial support during that time (1976-1979) I don't think that I could have managed such a expensive hobby, 'growing orchids', with my limited scholarship money from the University in Cologne.

After my successful study at the University in Cologne I started to work as a business computer specialist in 1979 for the American Computer company Mohawk Data Science (MDS) based in Cologne/Germany and I continued my career in the computer industry with other computer companies in Europe until we immigrated to New Zealand in 1989. As Patricia also worked in the computer industry for the health sector after her job at the University in Cologne we both shared the same interest at work, but more than ever in our spare time we also shared the same interest: Antique collection, growing orchids, cacti and succulents. By the way, Patricia and I married in 1979 just after I finished my study at the University in Cologne and before I started to work at Mohawk Data Science.

Now that we were both working and earning well in the early days of the computer industry, we (Patricia and I) used to go on holiday around Europe while we were still living in Cologne/Germany, but I preferred to go where there were orchid nurseries and therefore we could visit them and buy some orchids while we are on holiday. We did manage to visit some well-known orchid nurseries in Europe such as Mansell & Hatcher Orchids in Leeds, North of England, McBean Orchids and Charlesworth's Orchids in South of England, Vacherot & Lecoufle in Paris, France and other orchid nurseries in Belgium, Holland and Germany.

As Patricia also started to grow cacti and succulents as a hobby we both competed with each other for growing space in our 90sq.m flat in Cologne. In our flat we had one lounge, one kitchen room and three bedrooms: one bedroom for us, one for guests and one for our orchids under artificial lighting. That small bedroom was about 10sq.m and in that bedroom I had about 60 orchids under 'cultivation' with artificial lighting. We also had two small balconies, which we used for growing orchids, cacti and succulents. On average we had about 120 orchids under cultivation. My success rate was only between 5% and 10% for growing orchids in our flat, whereby the main problems for me were the water all year round and the ventilation during the wintertime. No problem without a solution, I thought at that time, and as I loved challenge, nothing could stop me from finding a solution for a particular problem.

As the drinking water from the tap in Cologne is recycled water from the river Rhein (Rhine), there are heaps of different chemicals in it, including chalk, which acts as the final filtering barrier for the drinking water in the tap. After boiling the water most of the chalk will fall down to the bottom and the water is then safe for drinking. However, as we only used cold water for our orchids I was forced to use some forms of acids to get rid of the chalk in the

water. One of the acids recommended as safe for using for water in aquaria is oxalic acid which is available in some pet shops and aquarium shops in Germany. I often bought such chemical acids in order to treat the water for our orchids. During the wintertime it was cold in Cologne so we need to use the central heating for our orchid room. With thermostat it was easy to control the temperature in the room, but with a double-glazing system the hot air just came straight up from the central heater under the bench of our orchids. We solved the problem by using two small air ventilators: one above and one horizontal to force the air to go in circles and not just to go in only one direction.

As members of the orchid society in Cologne at that time we often went to the orchids meeting (once a month) at the Botanical Garden in Cologne where Mr. Neuenhaus was the orchid grower for the Botanical Garden there. There were between 80 and 120 members for each meeting and the meetings were always on Saturday afternoon. The special part of the orchid society in Cologne was the oil paintings of orchids by a German artist – Frau R. Hacker. At every meeting everybody enjoyed looking at her orchid oil paintings on canvas and her paintings were often displayed (also for sale) at most international orchid shows in Germany. Unfortunately, this German artist passed away in the early 1980s and her son kept her painting collection for some years after her death and later nobody knew what exactly happened with those beautiful orchid oil paintings. We were fortunate to know her in person when she invited us for tea at her painting studio in Cologne.

Sadly we could not take our orchid collection with us when we immigrated to NZ in December 1989, due to the strict import regulations of NZ. I really missed my *Vuylstekeara* Cambria ‘Plush’, my *Odontoglossum* Stonehurst ‘Yellow’, my *Odontocidium* Tiger ‘Hambuehren’ and all other *Odontoglossum* and *Odontioda* plants, which I bought (1976-1988) from many famous orchid nurseries in Europe: McBean, Charlesworth, Mansell & Hatcher, Vacherot & LeCoufle, Arthur Elle, etc.

Apropos, in Germany, on the about 350 km line between Cologne and Hannover in Germany you will find many famous orchid nurseries, i.e: Lemfoerder, Arthur Elle, Wichmann, Hans Koch, Schwerte, Kuhlmann, etc.

The German Orchids Society was established on 10th May 1906 in Berlin, Germany, with the first German Orchids Magazine- ORCHIS- printed on the 1st June 1906.

In comparison:

The British Orchid Council was founded in 1971, The British Orchid Growers’ Association was founded in 1950. The Orchid Society of Great Britain founded in 1953. The Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) was founded in 1804. The American Orchid Society was founded in 1921. The first AOS magazine was published in June 1932.

First members of the German Orchids Society included some world-famous orchids experts as following:

- . Dr. Rudolf Schlechter (Berlin, Germany) – famous for his scientific books about orchids at that time;
- . Mrs. Ida Brandt (Zurich, Switzerland) – famous for her orchid collection and orchid named after her;
- . Mr. Joseph Charlesworth (Heaton, England) – famous for his orchid collection and orchid hybrids;
- . Sander & Son (St. Albans, GB) – famous for Sanders’s lists of orchid hybrids;
- . Mr Otto Beyrodt (Germany) – famous for his biggest commercial orchids nursery in Europe at that time.

Just outside of Berlin in Marienfelde (at that time: Teltow) Mr Otto Beyrodt opened the first and also the biggest commercial orchids nursery in Europe with over 2000 sq.m glasshouses where he got over 75,000 orchids under cultivation with about 25,000 *Cattleya*, 25,000 *Odontoglossum*, 10,000 *Cypripedium* (now: *Paphiopedilum*), 3,000 *Oncidium*, 3,000 *Dendrobium* and 9,000 of other orchid species.

The catalogue of this orchid nursery was 50 pages long and the prices were extremely expensive at that time: The cheapest was 5 German Marks and for a more special orchid the asking price was several hundred German Marks. One special orchid, *Cattleya gigas* 'Frau Melanie Beyrodt', is also in the catalogue with the price printed as 'negotiable'. However, the price for one single bulb (with leaf) was on offer for between 6,000 and 8,000 German Mark from 1908 to 1910. This orchid nursery of Mr. Beyrodt was promoted later as the first and only orchids supplier for the German Kaiser in Germany.

Where are those orchids of that orchid nursery Beyrodt now ? After the First World War, Mr. Hermann Rothe of Berlin-Zehlendorf purchased the complete orchid nursery Beyrodt including the orchids of Mr. Beyrodt and he continued to run the business in Berlin. After the Second World War, the company 'Emil Muenz' in Waiblingen (near Stuttgart, South Germany) purchased all orchids (whatever were left after the war) of that famous orchid nursery Beyrodt in Berlin. When I left Germany in 1989, the company 'Emil Muenz' in Waiblingen was still actively in business with orchids. With my research on the internet recently, I found that the company 'Emil Muenz' is still there and they are still active with orchid business plus other house plants cultivation business.

The official German Orchid Society is DEUTSCHE ORCHIDEEN – GESELLSCHAFT
And the magazine (in German language) of the German Orchid Society is DIE ORCHIDEEN, Contact address: Deutsche Orchideen-Gesellschaft e.V: Im Zinnstück 2, 65527 Niedernhausen, Germany
Telefon: 06127-7057704. Fax: 06127-7057706 / E-Mail: dog@orchidee / Internet Website: www.orchideen.de
[e.V. = eingetragenes Verein (in German) = registered Association (in English)]

Growing orchids in New Zealand

I got hooked again with orchids in New Zealand (1990 - 2012 in Auckland/Kerikeri/Kaeo in New Zealand). After arriving in NZ we first lived in Auckland for seven years then we moved to Kerikeri; after three years in Kerikeri we moved to Kaeo and we are now living semi-retired in Kaeo on our 45 acres of land growing olives, mandarins and plums. Our website is www.kaeofresh.com if you like to see where we are living and what we are doing. There are also some orchids flowers in our website on the internet. By the way, in 2010 we built a new plastic house with about 100sq.m growing area for our orchids, cacti and succulent plants.

From 1990 to 1996 when we lived in Auckland I was very disappointed with growing orchids in NZ, as it is not a challenge for me. *Cymbidium* orchids grow like weeds everywhere and the other orchids were so cheap to buy (in comparison with the prices of orchids in Germany at that time). A single *Cymbidium* flower can cost between 4 and 7 DM (about 4-7NZD) in the flower shop in Germany and here in NZ with that price you can buy the whole big cymbidium plant at the Avondale Market in West Auckland. The *Epidendrum* orchids and the Australian *Dendrobium* are also growing wild everywhere. The orchid nurseries in NZ are also relatively small in comparison to the orchid nurseries in Europe. There is also a very

limited selection of orchids if you want to buy some. The reason is no doubt the strict restriction on import permits for new species into NZ and the small demand market of NZ.

In 1997 when we first moved to Kerikeri I accidentally saw a bamboo orchid growing at the Wharapuke Garden of Robin Booth in Kerikeri. By looking closely it is the *Arundina* bamboo orchid which I knew years ago in the orchid collection of my father in Vietnam. Shortly after I saw that *Arundina* bamboo orchid in the garden of Robin Booth I joined the orchid club of the Bay of Islands and I also built a small plastic house on the back of our house in Hone Heke Road in Kerikeri. That plastic house was not for growing orchids but for growing coffee. We imported 1000 seeds of *Coffea arabica* 'Kona' from Hawaii and from that amount of seeds we got about 350 coffee seedlings and they are the first *C. arabica* 'Kona' coffee plants in NZ, I reckon. We still have some of those coffee plants on our land in Kaeo and they grow very well here in our mild climate. They produce a lot of berries every year and we have tried to drink our own coffee which we gave the name Coffee Arabica '3 Kings' whereby '3 Kings' is for 3x K of Kona, Kerikeri and Kaeo.



Arundina (bamboo orchid) in the plastic house

As we have room in the plastic house, I also started to collect orchids 'again': *Cymbidium*, *Cattleya*, *Odontoglossum* and *Oncidium*, etc. But the two following orchid plants are the key orchids in my collection: A *Paphiopedilum delenatii* which I bought from Russell of R&L Orchids via Mail Order about six years, and an *Arundina* bamboo orchid which I bought in Kairangaroa when I was on a trip organised by our orchid club to visit other members north of Kerikeri. They are important to me, because they make me remember about the time when I was living

in Vietnam during the Vietnam war over 40 years ago and also remember about my father and his orchids.

Paphiopedilum delenatii is a native orchid from Vietnam and according to a reliable source: Maybe all *P. delenatii* plants in NZ come from the seed of one single plant bred by an orchid 'guru' here in NZ and nearly all *P. delenatii* plants in the world (outside of Vietnam) come from one single plant imported into England over 150 years ago. I am not sure about that, but Russell may know where his *P. delenatii* plants come from. Anyway, when I first went to Paris in France (around 1978) to visit the orchid nursery Vacherot & LeCoufle there, I spotted some *P. delenatii* plants which were growing in their nursery. I wanted to buy one of them and they said to me that they are selling for USD 100 per leave; that means to me: The smallest plant with two leaves would cost me USD 200 ? And that was the end of my dream to own a *P. delenatii* in Europe. Years later when I bought a *P. delenatii* for NZD 35 from Russell at R&L Orchids in NZ, I realised that growing orchids is a big challenge for all of us, but the bigger challenge is how to find the orchids which you are looking for and their prices must be reasonable and affordable for you. Last but not least, the biggest challenge for all of us may be the ability to continue learning about growing orchids. Here are some differences in growing orchids commercially between Germany and NZ :

- The availability of different orchid plants and the huge selection of orchids in Germany and Europe;
- The mild climate in NZ and the cold climate in central Europe;

- The air and water pollution in Europe and the clean & green environment in NZ;
- The much bigger market in Europe for the end products orchid cut flower and orchid pot plants;
- The ability in Research & Development of big companies which are often financially supported by the German Government;
- The technology in perfect automatic climate control in the horticultural and floricultural industry in Germany.

NZ is the orchid growing and exporting country while Germany is the orchid growing and importing country as the demand of orchid cut flowers in Germany is far higher than their own nurseries can supply. Most of their orchid cut flower and orchid pot plants come from Holland and South-East Asia (Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore). Prices of orchid pot plants are now very low in Germany, in average it costs only about NZD 30 for a FCC or AM cloned orchid pot plant with flowers. Those orchid pot plants come mainly from many giant ‘cloning-propagation-production-nurseries’ in Holland.

As an orchid hobby grower I only wish that one day we may be able to choose our favourite orchids from a huge selection of cultivated orchids from many orchid nurseries around the world and we will continue to enjoy growing our selected orchids.

(Hong is a member of The Bay of Islands Orchid Club, and he has supplied the following list of German website addresses pertaining to orchids *Ed.*)

Some German Orchids Websites on the Internet:

<http://www.orchideenwloдарczyk.de/shop/catalog/index.php>

<http://www.orchideen-lehradt.de/>

<http://www.orchideen-markt.com/>

<http://www.orchideenzentrum-chemnitz.de/>

<http://www.orchideen-seidel.de/index.html>

<http://www.cattleya-blue.de/>

<http://www.orchideen-rehbein.de/>

<http://www.asendorfer-orchideenzucht.com/>

<http://www.paphiopedilumworld.com/>

<http://www.hennis-orchideen.de/>

<http://www.orchideengarten.de/>

<http://www.loz.de/>

<http://www.orchideen-kasten.de/2neu/>

<http://www.orchideen-wichmann.de/>

http://www.popow-orchids.com/modules/shop/index.php?location_id=5

<http://www.stockelbusch-orchideen.com/>

<http://www.orchideen-neuhaus.de/>

<http://www.elsner-orchideen.de/>

<http://www.orchideen-kuhlmann.de/>

<http://orchideen-lohoff.de/>

<http://www.orchideen-lucke.de/>

<http://www.orchideen-roehl.de/>

<http://www.roellke-orchideen.de/>

<http://www.schwerter-orchideenzucht.de/>

<http://www.netzer.de/>

<http://www.orchideen-tonn.de/>

<http://www.blumen-janke.de/>

<http://www.orchideen-schronen.de/>
<http://www.orchideen-nothhelfer.de/>
<http://www.junginger-orchideen.de/>
<http://karinsteiger.tripod.com/>
<http://www.karinsorchideen.de/>
<http://www.koi-kretschmann.de/>
<http://www.befort-gartenbau.de/>
<http://www.currlinorchideen.de/>
<http://www.florales-blumenwerkstatt.de/blumen-fuer-straesuse-und-deko/zimmerpflanzen.html>
<http://kopf-orchideen.de/>
<http://www.m-m-orchid.com/>
<http://www.orchideen-beck.de/>
<http://www.orchideen.com/>
<http://www.woessnerorchideen.de/>
<http://www.baumann-orchideen.homepage.t-online.de/>
<http://www.bens-jungle.de/de/>
<http://www.msb-orchideen.de/>
<http://www.orchideen-strauss.de/>
<http://www.all-orch-ideen.de/>
<http://www.gartenorchideen-shop.de/>
<http://www.gartenorchideen-koch.de/>
<http://www.orchideen-krewerth.de/>
<http://www.erichmaier.de/s1/>
<http://www.mein-orchideengarten.de/>
<http://www.myorchids.de/>
<http://www.cypripedium.biz/>
<http://www.schuster-illertissen.de/>
<http://www.orchideen-vienenkoetter.de/>
<http://www.cypripedien.de/>
<http://www.orchideenpaulas-zubehoer.com/>

Trying to beat the power costs!

Glenis Day (dayg@clear.net.nz), Kaikoura

Did you find the continually upward creeping power costs getting to you last year? We did, and I was starting to feel guilty about those costs of heating my 12ft x 9ft greenhouse. So, this year after spotting an ad in a Bunnings flyer an idea began to form. How about one of those small plastic houses in my lounge room? My ever indulgent hubby agreed it couldn't be THAT bad, so we bought one. Cost a bit over \$40, and an hour or so to put the flatpack together.

After it was set up in front of an east facing window I began to fill it up. Amazing how many plants fitted in there – last count 87!! Mostly young plants that need that extra care through the winter. That let me put all my other larger plants to one end of the greenhouse, block off the middle with a plastic wall (with opening) and cut the growing area heating in half. Excellent!!



With the logfire going the plants were nice and cosy, but about 3 weeks ago REAL winter hit us, the logfire struggled to go all night so another form of heating was needed – small enough and cheap to run. Searched the internet for a small cupboard type heater and I'm still sure they are out there! The only one I found was \$98! So back to Bunnings – and lo- a helpful fellow found me a 100w cupboard heater for \$44. I sit it on the front of the middle shelf and it is connected to a timer coming on for 15 mins every hour after 10pm. I think this will need some tinkering over time but at the moment it is giving me a good diurnal range of 8 – 12deg and I'm stoked how everything is growing in such a short time, and winter to boot!! Leaves are looking larger and healthy and early signs of buds are showing up. I remove the heater when I water the plants, usually with a spray but have found they dry out, so I take the time lift them out for a good soak.

Sort of a modern Wardian case I guess – works for me!!

***Liparis viridiflora* – is it an “Australasian” species?**

Text and photos by David Banks (david@hillsdistrictorchids.com)

At the May 2012 monthly meeting of ANOS Sydney Group were a number of plants benched by Brian Spurr in the Australasian Species class as *Liparis viridiflora*. I asked Brian the origins of his plants and what country indeed he thought they came from, as seeing it at an ANOS meeting surprised me!

Brian thinks his plants came from a grower in ANOS Warringah Group, and indeed apparently John McAuley benched the same species at their meeting, stating that it also comes “from New Guinea”. I was to find out that John had used the Internet-based Royal Botanic Gardens (Kew), *World Checklist of Selected Plant Families* to justify benching it in the Australasian class.

I know there are many who see this Kew/RHS listing as the final word or “Botanical Bible”. However, this is essentially not the case, as there are numerous inconsistencies in the way various orchid genera are treated and there are many errors at specific level and suspect recorded distributions that have gone undetected. Mind you, there is a wealth and massive amount of information there and it is a very useful tool. But unless one checks multiple references and has an open approach when researching such matters, it is very easy to simply keep repeating misinformation to the point where some regard it as fact.

I first saw this orchid at a Cumberland Orchid Circle meeting in the early 1980s. I remembered it because it was the first time that I had seen an exotic *Liparis* species, and it had that similar unpleasant stale smell. Back then, I was only really familiar with the local *Liparis reflexa* – that I had “discovered” on the sandstone cliffs and boulders near Darling Mills Creek on the border of Northmead, Baulkham Hills and North Rocks. I arranged a swap with the grower – Jon Hestalow (primarily a hybrid *Cymbidium* grower), and a year later he gave me a small flowering-sized division of this “new” orchid. It was labelled as “*Liparis longipipes*” and I was told it came into Australia some years beforehand, with an importation of *Dendrobium* species from India.

My next problem was finding more information on this small flowered and very prolific species, as all I knew was that it was from India, it flowered in May-June, and it grew easily in a shadehouse, i.e. it didn’t need a heated glasshouse in winter. I quickly established through some books that it was indeed *Liparis longipes*, and that it was described from India in 1830. I remember taking it to a SPECIES (NSW) meeting, again in the 1980s, and being told that this plant’s name had been sunk and subsequently reclassified as *Liparis viridiflora*. (*viridiflora* = green flowers). That chap (who still gives me valued advice and information) was Jim Cootes – well-known for his work on Philippine orchid species.

This plant has flourished over the years and I have given away and sold many dozens of plants over the past couple of decades. I am confident that the plants owned by Brian and John, would be identical genetically to my original plant from Jon. Indeed, I suspect they are all divisions off the one original imported plant.

Ironically, the only other example of *Liparis viridiflora* that I have seen from a known location is the plant Jim gave me a piece of, from the Philippines. There it grows primarily as a lowland tropical plant, but may also be found in the mountains at altitude. This example must have been from the lowlands, as it requires a heated glasshouse to get through winters in Sydney. The flowers are almost identical to the Indian plant, but the inflorescence is only about half to two-thirds as long and quite straight, with the blooms tightly packed. Horticulturally, it is inferior to the Indian plant.

It is well established that this species has a very wide distribution, basically from India through to Indochina, the Philippines, and Sulawesi to Indonesia. There are reports on a few

orchid species websites that suggest this species also occurs in New Guinea and some of the Pacific Islands (incl. Fiji) – yet there are no references given to back up this information.

There is no reference to this *Liparis* whatsoever in Schlechter's opus *The Orchidaceae of German New Guinea*. Peter O'Byrne in his 1994 *Lowland Orchids of Papua New Guinea* does not mention it either. Even the extensive www.orchidspng.com website has no mention of *Liparis viridiflora*.

There is a similar looking *Liparis* that indeed does occur in New Guinea, the Pacific Islands and was also discovered in North Queensland in the early 1980s, making it a legitimate Australian native species. That orchid is *Liparis condylobulbon*. It has very similar flowers to our Indian *Liparis viridiflora*, but differs primarily in its somewhat bottle-shaped pseudobulbs. It is a lowland tropical species that would simply die in a shadehouse in Sydney from the winter cold. It is strictly a glasshouse subject in temperate climates.

In Australasian terms, *Liparis condylobulbon* has been recorded and confirmed from New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, Bougainville, Vanuatu, Fiji, Samoa, New Caledonia and of course, Cape York Peninsula (only on two occasions: Rocky River, McIlwraith Range and Tozers Gap, Iron Range), Queensland, Australia.

I think if you are going to bench a plant using its supposed country of origin, then you should at least have some evidence of the plants original providence.

So we go back to the heading of this note. *Liparis viridiflora* – is it an “Australasian” Species?

Based on the evidence, I say a definite “No”. I believe the unverified records of *Liparis viridiflora* from countries and regions classified as Australasian have simply been mis-identified specimens of the similar but distinct *Liparis condylobulbon*. So, for the purposes of ANOS Judging, *Liparis viridiflora* should not be entertained or accepted as an Australasian species.

As a footnote to conclude this discussion, John McAuley is to be congratulated on both taking this new information on board, and for contacting Kew with this for verification. They have now deleted the reference to New Guinea and Australasian regarding *Liparis viridiflora* from the Kew Checklist. As an aside, John also told me that his plant has longer spikes than mine, but I think that's simply because he grows it better!

David Banks

Hills District Orchids

Seven Hills, NSW

Email: david@hillsdistrictorchids.com

Photos on following two pages:





Orchids Month-by-month

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

Russell Hutton (lrorchids@xtra.co.nz)

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.

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. 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/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, etc) as without this the required information can not be found. Just write what is on the label.

Why? Why do I need to know this, do 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; and to 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 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 make culture decisions much easier for you.

Fertiliser – a balanced fertilizer is one where the N:P:K proportions are roughly equal, e.g. Miracle Grow, which has an N:P:K 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 25cm above the plant and spread your fingers you should get 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.

The following table is compiled by RFH with the assistance of several others who wish to remain nameless.

Cymbidium - This advice is for the usual cold hobby house without heating			
	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
WATER	Thorough water on the morning of a day that you would expect washing to dry. Small pots require water more often. Every 10 to 14 days	Thorough water on the morning of a day that you would expect washing to dry. Small pots require water more often. Every 7 to 10 days	Thorough water on the morning of a day that you would expect washing to dry. Small pots require water more often. Every 7 or so days
FERTILIZER	½ strength balanced fertilizer after every 2 nd watering	½ strength balanced fertilizer after every 2 nd watering	½ strength balanced fertilizer after every 2 nd watering
LIGHT	Good light although whites and especially greens may be better with more shade as this will give cleaner coloured flowers.	Good light although whites and especially greens may be better with more shade as this will give cleaner coloured flowers.	Good light although whites and especially greens may be better with more shade as this will give cleaner coloured flowers.
TEMPERATURE - Day - Night	<u>Day</u> As warm as practical but ventilate at 20deg.C <u>Night</u> Avoid frost & chill factor Close house at say 3pm to improve minimum night temperature	<u>Day</u> As warm as practical but ventilate at 20deg.C <u>Night</u> Avoid frost & chill factor Close house at say 3pm to improve minimum night temperature	<u>Day</u> As warm as practical but ventilate at 20deg.C <u>Night</u> Avoid frost & chill factor Close house at say 3pm to improve minimum night temperature
FLOWERING	Keep flower spikes staked and trained to give a pleasing natural arrangement – DON'T leave it until the flowers have opened and then stake/train as the result does not look natural and pleasing to the eye. Despite the proclivity of florists, <i>Cymbidium</i> flowers are not naturally presented upside-down, that is lip to the top. However please don't try to stake and train strongly arching or pendulous stems to an upright position, let them arch or fall gracefully and naturally. Train upright spikes to below bottom flower when temperatures are warm. Don't shift plants orientation when in spike		
OTHER	Scatter bait for slugs, snails & mice. Check for bugs (aphids, scale, mites and mealy bug) and treat when necessary. Watch for snails and slugs and keep baits out for them –hey, they can eat in one night what you have been waiting to see for the past year!!		

Paphiopedilum – Slipper Orchids	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
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	Very light and infrequent – enough to keep mix just moist (no more than that). When in doubt, don't water	Gradually increase as warming temperatures allow. Proceed when mix is just moist at the base of the pot. When in doubt, don't water	Gradually increase as warming temperatures allow. Proceed when mix is just moist at the base of the pot. When in doubt, don't water
FERTILIZER	½ strength balanced NPK	½ strength balanced NPK	½ strength balanced NPK
LIGHT	30% shade	Increase shade up to about 60%	Increase shade up to about 60%
TEMPERATURE - Day - Night	Ambient 10 degrees C	Ambient 10 degrees C	Ambient 10-12 degrees C
FLOWERING	When a bud is showing in the center of the plant try not to have water sitting there as this can cause the bud to rot off. When staking the flowers let the flower open and 'set' before bringing the stem to a fully erect position – this way the flowers will look up at you and stay that way.		
OTHER	Watch for snails and slugs and in warmer areas possibly aphids on the flower buds. Watch for mealy bug also.		

Cattleya – species and hybrids with the <u>exception</u> of <i>C. dowiana</i> which is happier with a minimum of 10 to 12 degrees C			
	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
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 sparingly and allow the mix to become rather dryish before watering again. When in doubt don't water	Water sparingly and allow the mix to become rather dryish before watering again. When in doubt don't water	Temperatures will be rising now so increase water but still let the mix become dryish between waterings.
FERTILIZER	¼ to ½ strength fertilizer every 2 nd or 3 rd watering	¼ to ½ strength fertilizer every 2 nd or 3 rd watering	½ strength fertilizer every 2 nd watering
LIGHT	30% shade or less	30% shade or less	30% shade
TEMPERATURE - Day - Night	Ambient Around 5 degrees C	Ambient Around 5 degrees C	Ambient 5 to 10 degrees C
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 and in warmer areas possibly aphids on the flower buds. Watch for scale and treat as necessary.		

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* into the genus *Cattleya* so now these hybrids are *Cattleya* (C). For an update on your plant name see above.

	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
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	Very light watering, i.e. rather dryish. When in doubt don't water	Very light watering, i.e. rather dryish. When in doubt don't water	Temperatures will be rising now so increase water but still let the mix become dryish between waterings.
FERTILIZER	¼ to ½ strength fertilizer every 2 nd or 3 rd watering	¼ to ½ strength fertilizer every 2 nd or 3 rd watering	½ strength fertilizer every 2 nd or 3 rd watering
LIGHT	30% shade or less	30% shade or less	30% shade
TEMPERATURE - Day - Night	Ambient Around 5 degrees C	Ambient Around 5 degrees C	Ambient 5 to 10 degrees C
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 and in warmer areas possibly aphids on the flower buds. Watch for scale and treat as necessary.		

SLC (Sophrolaeliocattleya) 1 – these are hybrids which have been bred using the genera *Sophranitis*, *Laelia* and *Cattleya*. However recent re-classification has placed *Sophranitis coccinea* – the most often used Soph. 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 *Sophranitis (Cattleya) coccinea* in their background.

	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
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 sparingly and allow the mix to become rather dryish before watering again. When in doubt don't water	Water sparingly and allow the mix to become rather dryish before watering again. When in doubt don't water	Temperatures will be rising now so increase water but still let the mix become dryish between waterings.
FERTILIZER	¼ to ½ strength fertilizer every 2 nd or 3 rd watering	¼ to ½ strength fertilizer every 2 nd or 3 rd watering	½ strength fertilizer every 2 nd or 3 rd watering
LIGHT	30% shade or less	30% shade or less	30% shade
TEMPERATURE - Day - Night	Ambient Around 5 degrees C	Ambient Around 5 degrees C	Ambient 5 to 10 degrees C
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 and in warmer areas possibly aphids on the flower buds. Watch for scale and treat as necessary.		

SLC (<i>Sophrolaeliocattleya</i>) 2 –This is for plants with a high proportion of <i>Sophrontitis (<i>Cattleya</i>) coccinea</i> in their background. These plants are very much smaller in stature being from 12cm to 20cm tall. See above if you want an update on your plant name.			
WATER	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
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 sparingly and allow the mix to become dryish before watering again. When in doubt don't water	Water sparingly and allow the mix to become dryish before watering again. When in doubt don't water	Temperatures will be rising now so increase water but still let the mix become dryish between waterings.
FERTILIZER	¼ to ½ strength fertilizer every 2 nd or 3 rd watering	¼ to ½ strength fertilizer every 2 nd or 3 rd watering	½ strength fertilizer every 2 nd or 3 rd watering
LIGHT	30% shade	30% shade	30% shade
TEMPERATURE - Day - Night	Ambient Around 5 degrees C	Ambient Around 5 degrees C	Ambient 5 to 10 degrees C
FLOWERING	Depending on the breeding these plants can bloom at various times of the year and some times 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 and in warmer areas possibly aphids on the flower buds. Watch for scale and treat as necessary.		

BLC (<i>Brassolaeliocattleya</i>) hybrids using the genera, <i>Brassavola (Rhyncolaelia), Laelia and Cattleya</i>. See above if you want an update on your plant name.			
WATER	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
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 sparingly and allow the mix to become rather dryish before watering again. When in doubt don't water	Water sparingly and allow the mix to become rather dryish before watering again. When in doubt don't water	Temperatures will be rising now so increase water but still let the mix become dryish between waterings.
FERTILIZER	¼ to ½ strength fertilizer every 2 nd or 3 rd watering	¼ to ½ strength fertilizer every 2 nd or 3 rd watering	½ strength fertilizer every 2 nd or 3 rd watering
LIGHT	30% shade or less	30% shade or less	30% shade
TEMPERATURE - Day - Night	Ambient Around 5 degrees C	Ambient Around 5 degrees C	Ambient 5 to 10 degrees C
FLOWERING	Depending on the breeding these plants can bloom at various times of the year and some times 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 and in warmer areas possibly aphids on the flower buds. Watch for scale and treat as necessary.		

Laelia			
'Mexican' types – e.g. <i>L. anceps, albida, autumnalis, furfuraea, gouldiana, grandis, lundii, purpurata, sincorana, speciosa</i> and rupicolous types such as <i>L. briergeri, cinnabarina, flava, kettiana, lucasiana</i> . Again there are many name changes so for an update see above.			
	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
WATER A good rule of thumb for watering: during the COLD months IF IN DOUBT DON'T	Water very sparingly and do this on a sunny day. Allow to dry off before watering again.	Water very sparingly and do this on a sunny day. Allow to dry off before watering again.	New growths and roots developing. Increase the water but still allow to become dryish before next water.
FERTILIZER	¼ to ½ strength fertilizer every 2 nd or 3 rd watering	¼ to ½ strength fertilizer every 2 nd or 3 rd watering	Increase to ½ strength every 2 nd watering
LIGHT	30% shade or less	30% shade or less	30% shade
TEMPERATURE - Day - Night	Ambient 2 to 5 degrees C	Ambient 5 degrees C	Ambient 5+ degrees C
FLOWERING	The 'Mexican' types (<i>L. albida, anceps, autumnalis, gouldiana</i>) develop flower stems with the new growth and typically bloom from mid-winter to early spring. <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. <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. <i>L. sincorana</i> flowers in the summer months and the flowers emerge from the expanding new growths.		
OTHER	Watch for snails and slugs and in warmer areas possibly aphids on the flower buds. Watch for scale and treat as necessary.		
Laelia - Others e.g. <i>L. dayana, harpophylla, jongheana, kautskyi, pumila</i> - once again there are changes, these are no longer all considered to be <i>Laelia</i> .			
	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
WATER A good rule of thumb for watering: during the COLD months IF IN DOUBT DON'T	Water sparingly and allow the mix to become rather dryish before watering again. When in doubt don't water	Water sparingly and allow the mix to become rather dryish before watering again. When in doubt don't water	Temperatures will be rising now so increase water but still let the mix become dryish between waterings.
FERTILIZER	¼ to ½ strength fertilizer every 2 nd or 3 rd watering	¼ to ½ strength fertilizer every 2 nd or 3 rd watering	Increase to ½ strength every 2 nd watering
LIGHT	30% shade or less	30% shade or less	30% shade
TEMPERATURE - Day - Night	Ambient Around 5 degrees C	Ambient Around 5 degrees C	Ambient Around 5 degrees C
FLOWERING	<i>L. dayana</i> and <i>L. pumila</i> typically flower when the growth has almost reached maturity from late autumn to mid-winter. <i>L. jongheana</i> produces blooms from the almost matured growth but in late spring to mid-summer. <i>L. harpophylla</i> and <i>L. kautskyi</i> produce a cluster of blooms from a small sheath at the top of the newest growth and bloom spring to mid-summer.		
OTHER	Watch for snails and slugs and in warmer areas possibly aphids on the flower buds. Watch for scale and treat as necessary.		

Phalaenopsis 'Moth Orchid'	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
WATER	Water frequently, often enough to keep the potting mix moist 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 half to ¾ strength liquid fertilizer. I have used Nitrosol with very good results.
LIGHT	30% to 50% shade	30% to 50% shade	50% shade
TEMPERATURE - Day - Night	20 to 25 degrees Around 15 degrees C	20 to 25 degrees Around 15 degrees C	20 to 25 degrees 15 degrees C
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/flowers. These pesky little critters seem to appear from nowhere. Also watch for snails and slugs, they just love those developing flower spikes.		

Dendrobium –'Aussie' types – *Den. kingianum, falcorostrum, gracilicaule, jonesii, speciosum, tetragonum* etc. and hybrids from these

	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
WATER	Water well, really soak the pot, and allow to dry before watering again. Do this on a dull day as usually a dull day is not followed by a frost. As a guide every 10 to 14 days.	Water well, really soak the pot, and allow to dry before watering again. Do this on a dull day as usually a dull day is not followed by a frost. As a guide every 10 to 14 days.	Water well, really soak the pot, and allow to dry before watering again. As temperatures as now rising you will need to increase water frequency.
FERTILIZER	½ strength balanced fertilizer every or every 2 nd watering.	½ strength balanced fertilizer every or every 2 nd watering.	½ strength balanced fertilizer every 3 rd or 4 th watering.
LIGHT	No shade	No shade	30% shade
TEMPERATURE - Day - Night	Ambient Ambient or down to 1degree C	Ambient Ambient or down to 1degree C	Ambient Ambient
FLOWERING	Flower spikes will be showing from the upper nodes of new and older canes.	Flower spikes much longer. If stems from lower down are from below a leaf which is stopping erect to arching growth then remove this leaf.	Some will be in bloom now while others are still in bud.
OTHER	Watch for snails and slugs and in warmer areas possibly aphids on the flower buds. Also keep an eye out for caterpillars on the flower spikes/buds – a cheap and efficient remedy is the thumb and forefinger. If practical it is a good idea to have a small fan blowing air over the plants 24/7.		

Dendrobium			
Soft Cane and <i>nobile</i> types – <i>Den. nobile</i> hybrids, <i>primulinum</i> , <i>pierardii</i> (aka <i>Den. aphyllum</i>), <i>signatum crystallinum</i> , <i>heterocarpum</i> , <i>findlayanum</i> , <i>devonianum</i> , <i>crepidatum</i> , etc.			
WATER	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
During the COLD months IF IN DOUBT DON'T; during the WARM months IF IN DOUBT DO	Just a little, keep rather dry.	A little more water as temperatures rise and flower buds develop.	Increase water frequency with the development of new growth and roots
FERTILIZER	No fertilizer needed	As temps rise and new growth/roots are developing begin feeding again with ½ strength balanced NPK	As temps rise and new growth/roots are developing well begin feeding again with ½ strength balanced NPK
LIGHT	30% shade or less	30% shade or less	30% shade
FLOWERING	Flower stems will emerge from opposite each leaf on the newest or 2-year-old canes/stems and should be showing now.	Flower buds will be developing now and if some of those leaves are in the way then carefully remove them, it won't bother the plant.	Enjoy those blooms!! AND the fragrance!
TEMPERATURE - Day - Night	Ambient Around 5 degrees C	Ambient Around 5 degrees C	Ambient 5 to 10 degrees C
OTHER	Watch for snails and slugs and in warmer areas possibly aphids on the flower buds.		

Dendrobium			
Cool to intermediate types which are not fully deciduous and need a dryish winter rest, e.g. <i>Den. chrysotoxum</i> , <i>densiflorum</i> , <i>farmeri</i> , <i>fimbriatum</i> , <i>moschatum</i> , <i>sulcatum</i> , <i>thyriflorum</i>			
WATER	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
During the COLD months IF IN DOUBT ; during the WARM months IF IN DOUBT DO	Allow to become somewhat dry between waterings. Increase the water frequency when new growths (and therefore roots) are showing, this could be as early as late August in warmer areas.		
FERTILIZER	As the plants are not actively growing little is needed but increase to ½ strength rate when new growth and roots are evident.		
LIGHT	Good bright light (30% shade) over this period gives a stronger more hardy plant and should increase flower production.		
TEMPERATURE - Day - Night	Unless you are in a very cold area ambient daytime temperatures should be fine – 15 degrees C and above. Night – down to 3 to 5 degrees C is OK.		
FLOWERING	Depending on the variety flower spikes may become evident from the upper nodes of newest and older canes. With this group older canes/stems can continue to produce flowers for several years.		
OTHER	Watch for snails and slugs and in warmer areas possibly aphids on the flower buds.		

Dendrobium			
Other cool to intermediate types which do not require a decidedly dryish winter rest, e.g. <i>Den. lawesii</i> , <i>glomeratum</i> , <i>subclausum</i> , <i>latourea</i> (some), <i>cuthbertsonii</i> .			
	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
WATER During the COLD months IF IN DOUBT DON'T; during the WARM months IF IN DOUBT DO	Keep the plants moist but not wet, don't let the plants become dry at the roots. These types typically originate from places where water is available at the roots all year and are in many cases growing all year. However too wet AND cold is dangerous.		Now the days and nights are warming up you can increase the water especially on plants with developing growths and roots.
FERTILIZER	Although these types can be growing all year, at this time around ¼ to ½ strength balanced NPK every 2 nd or 3 rd watering should be fine. Increase to usual rate when the nights have become warmer and growth is more active.		
LIGHT	Good light, not too shady. (30% to 50% shade) On a sunny day your hand should cast a fuzzy-edged but definite shadow.		
TEMPERATURE - Day - Night	Daytime – ambient temperature is OK. Night – ambient but not below 4 to 5 degrees C. <i>Den cuthbertsonii</i> is OK down to zero in an enclosed situation.		
FLOWERING	Flowering for this group is not strictly seasonal and blooms can be produced throughout the year from older matured canes/stems.		
OTHER	Watch for snails and slugs and in warmer areas possibly aphids on the flower buds. With many in this group older canes/stems can continue to produce flowers for several years and flowering is not strictly seasonal.		

<i>Dendrobium 'Dockrillia'</i> types – eg. <i>linguiformis</i>, <i>striolata</i>, <i>teretifolium</i>, <i>fuliginosa</i>, <i>wassellii</i>, <i>rigida</i>, <i>pugioniformis</i> and hybrids thereof. Some authorities have removed this group from the genus <i>Dendrobium</i> and placed them in a separate genus <i>Dockerillia</i>.			
	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
WATER	Water sparingly - say every week to 10 days.	In warmer areas you may need to increase water frequency.	
FERTILIZER	Every 2 nd watering with ½ strength balanced fertilizer		
LIGHT	Bright light with little or no shading. Bright light short of burning the plant enhances flowering. *		
TEMPERATURE - Day - Night	Ambient 2 to 3 deg C min	Ambient 2 to 3 deg C min	Ambient 2 to 3 deg C min
FLOWERING	These orchids are typically Spring to Summer flowering – flower stems arise from a little below the base of the leaf.		
OTHER	*A note regarding light and the development of purplish red colour on the leaves under high light, this is OK and normal. More or less indication that the light is good.		

Sarcochilus	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
WATER During the COLD months IF IN DOUBT DON'T; during the WARM months IF IN DOUBT DO	Reduce watering to suit conditions but do not let the plants dry out completely.	Reduce watering to suit conditions but do not let the plants dry out completely.	Increase water as day/night temperatures rise.
FERTILIZER	½ strength balanced fertilizer every 2 nd watering	½ strength balanced fertilizer every 2 nd watering	½ strength balanced fertilizer every 2 nd watering
LIGHT	All roof shade cloth should now be removed. Try to give the plants give as much light as the plants were getting over the spring/summer period. This will improve flowering.		
TEMPERATURE - Day - Night	Day – for these colder months the ambient temperature should be fine. Night – down to 2 – 5 degrees C.		
FLOWERING	Flower stems will be showing and in warmer areas developing well	Flower stems getting long enough to stake and train as you wish.	
OTHER	Watch for snails and slugs and in warmer areas possibly aphids on the flower buds. Lay 'Slug Out' or similar (this does not deteriorate as quickly as normal slug bait) Always watch for scale. Do not squash up your plants, leave plenty of room between them.		

Masdevallia	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
WATER	Over the colder months I have found that allowing the plants to become rather drier between waterings has produced more profuse flowering of the spring/summer blooming types, e.g. <i>Masd. coccinea</i> , <i>veitchiana</i> , <i>rolfeana</i> and many hybrids.		
FERTILIZER	½ strength balanced fertilizer every 2 nd or 3 rd watering	½ strength balanced fertilizer every 2 nd or 3 rd watering	½ strength balanced fertilizer every 2 nd watering
LIGHT	30% to 50% shade. Try to give the plants as much light as the plants were getting over the spring/summer period. This again will improve flowering.		
TEMPERATURE - Day - Night	For these colder months the ambient temperature should be fine. Night – down to 2 – 5 degrees C.		
FLOWERING	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 and in warmer areas possibly aphids on the flower buds.		

Oncidium			
'Dancing Lady' types – e.g. <i>Onc. varicosum</i> , <i>flexuosum</i> , <i>leucochilum</i> , <i>eurycline</i> , <i>longipes</i> , <i>forbesii</i> , <i>crispum</i> , and hybrids from these.			
WATER	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
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 sparingly and allow the mix to become rather dryish before watering again. When in doubt don't water	Water sparingly and allow the mix to become rather dryish before watering again. When in doubt don't water	Temperatures will be rising now so increase water but still let the mix become dryish between waterings.
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	30% shade or less	30% shade or less	30% shade
TEMPERATURE - Day - Night	Ambient Around 5 degrees C	Ambient Around 5 degrees C	Ambient 5 to 10 degrees C
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>Onc. eurycline</i> , <i>croesus</i> and <i>longipes</i> produce their flower stems from within the developing new growth.		
OTHER	Watch for snails and slugs, they just love those developing flower spikes.		

Odontoglossum - crispum types etc			
WATER	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
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 sparingly but ensure that the mix stays damp but not wet. If in doubt, don't water	Water sparingly but ensure that the mix stays damp but not wet. If in doubt, don't water	Temperatures will be rising now so increase water but don't allow the mix to become overly 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 Around 5 degrees C	Ambient Around 5 degrees C	Ambient 5 to 10 degrees C
FLOWERING	These plants do not have a strictly seasonal blooming time as where they originate (near the equator) they have no summer, autumn, winter or spring. Flower stems arise from the base of the newly matured pseudobulbs.		
OTHER	Watch for snails/slugs and keep baits out for them –hey, 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. Repotting can start as the weather gets warmer in September. Repot from when the new growth is 5 cm tall but before the new bulb forms.		

Odontioda – these are hybrids from <i>Odontoglossum</i> and <i>Cochlioda</i> .			
WATER	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
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 sparingly but ensure that the mix stays damp but not wet. If in doubt, don't water	Water sparingly but ensure that the mix stays damp but not wet. If in doubt, don't water	Temperatures will be rising now so increase water but don't allow the mix to become overly 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 Around 5 degrees C	Ambient Around 5 degrees C	Ambient 5 to 10 degrees C
FLOWERING	These plants do not have a strictly seasonal blooming time as where they originate (near the equator but at high altitudes) they have no summer, autumn, winter or spring. Flower stems arise from the base of the newly matured pseudobulbs.		
OTHER	Watch for snails and slugs and keep baits out for them –hey, 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. Repotting can start as the weather gets warmer in September. Repot from when the new growth is 5 cm tall but before the new bulb forms		
Miltonia (Brazilian types) – species and hybrids including <i>Miltassia</i> , <i>Miltonidium</i> , <i>Odontocidium</i> , <i>Wilsonara</i> , <i>Maclellanara</i> and <i>Alexanderara</i> .			
WATER	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
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 sparingly but ensure that the mix stays damp but not wet. If in doubt, don't water.	Water sparingly but ensure that the mix stays damp but not wet. If in doubt, don't water.	Temperatures will be rising now so increase water but don't allow the mix to become overly 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	30% shade or less	30% shade or less	30% shade or less
TEMPERATURE - Day - Night	Ambient Around 5 degrees C	Ambient Around 5 degrees C	Ambient 5 to 10 degrees C
FLOWERING	This group is rather variable in its blooming but flower stems are produced either from the base of matured growths or from partially developed new growths. Stake and tie the stems as necessary.		
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.		

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 14 September 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 (currently we do not charge for advertising...) 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

Note that some show notices are in the larger full-page advertisements section later in this magazine.

New Zealand Orchid Society Winter Show 21-22nd July 2012
Mt Albert War Memorial Hall New North Road, Mt Albert, Auckland.
Contact Joe Vance jborchids@xtra.co.nz

New Zealand Orchid Society Spring Show 14-16 September 2012
Mt Albert War Memorial Hall New North Road, Mt Albert, Auckland.
Contact Joe Vance jborchids@xtra.co.nz

Cymbidium Society of America (NZ Branch) Spring Show 11th August 2012
Western Springs Garden Community Hall
(Octagonal Building) 956-990 Great North Rd Pt. Chevalier, Auckland.
Contact Terry Austin terrznz@xtra.co.nz

South Auckland Orchid Society's Show Annual Show 29-30th September
2012 Auckland Botanical Gardens
Hill Road, Manurewa (30-40 minutes [with luck!] south of central Auckland, close to southern motorway).
Contact Joe Vance jborchids@xtra.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

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 (just north of Auckland). 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

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

Wanted:

Wanted to buy or swap: Plants or keikis of Nobile type or Yamamoto dendrobiums in yellow, orange or green colour range. I have available some very nice (named) purple, pink and white ones I could swap. Named mericlones or previously flowered crosses with pictures preferred. Contact Tina Taylor, email: taylorville@xtra.co.nz

Wanted:

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

For sale:

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.

For sale:

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

RJOrchids@gmx.ch

Rudolf Jenny

Contacts wanted:

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

For sale: Paphs from the Late Brian Syder's collection

topperi x gael \$30	Henryanum \$15
Lambourn \$15	lippgult \$8
Phips \$15	Magic Mood \$12
Dorothy Vernon "Robin" \$15	F C Puddle \$25
Venture \$15	Primulianum \$15
Primulinum \$15 and \$20	Angel luscombe \$12
Ranchero Harbur Balthazer x Inca Penn Valley \$22	Teariath Hene \$18
King Arthur Burgoyne \$15	Sious \$15
Mocha Tremorga \$22	Utopia \$15
Wenbourne Lyoth Bete x self \$20	Venture \$12
Primulinum \$20 and \$15	Evan Astoria X
Villosum \$12,\$15,\$20	
Wendbourn"Piccadily" \$15	
Agnes de Buric \$22	Ruth Wright' Austen x Vashon
Sundance \$15	
Magic Lantern \$22	Deperle Primuliaum X Dalenatii
\$25	
Angel Luscombe \$18	Villosum 'Shining Day" \$15
Whitemoor 'Show Maiden 'Am \$25	primuliaum purpurgscens \$12
Blenhiem \$25	primulianum flauum \$16
Rosy Dawn AM \$40	
Keeling (chambelainianum x parishii) \$30	
rothschildianum X esquiroles \$25	

I have copied the names of the tags so only hope they are correct. Postage will be extra and no price at this stage. Plants have just been repotted in February 2012.

Anyone interested please ph 03 3599545 or 0212680229 or email me bandasyder@xtra.co.nz

I also have a selection of plants for sale in Dracula, Miltonias and others that are on punga

Also see Masdevallia list below (next page):

Masdevallias for sale

Name	Price	stock
coccinea	\$10 and \$20	3
coriacea	\$15	3
corniculata	\$10	3
Copper Angel	\$10	4
Veitchiana Prince DeGal	\$15	2
Margurite	\$12 and \$20	6
Dr Who	\$15	1
kimballiana	\$10 and \$12	2
heathii	\$10	1
rolfenana	\$10 and \$15	6
Redwing 'Elf'	\$15	3
Angel Heart	\$10	2
Dr Who	\$15	1
Paivaeana	\$12	1
Mezae	\$10	1
trochilus	\$10	1

Anyone interested please ph 03 3599545 or 0212680229 or email me
bandasyder@xtra.co.nz

Books for sale

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

Advertising Section

Orchid Fantasia

Wellington Orchid Society Show 2012

Come and see our displays

Come and buy orchids

Come and learn all about orchids

Come and buy Orchid supplies

Wellington Orchid Society Inc. held at Hutt Valley Horticultural Hall,
Laings Road Lower Hutt \$2 Entry For more information Phone

Paul Herd on 0220832887

04-5861032 or 0220832887

October 13 & 14 2012 10.30am to 4.30pm

WELLINGTON ORCHID SOCIETY

SPRING SHOW Fantasia on October 13 and 14, 2012

REGISTRATION FORM

RETURN SLIP PLEASE E-MAIL RETURN BEFORE 30 August 2012

Name _____

Address _____

Phone _____

Email Address _____

Registration:

Display No charge Yes / No _____

Sales Table 10% commission Yes / No _____

Additional Saturday Dinner Yes / No _____

Please send Registration & Registration Enquiries to:

The Secretary

Paul Herd – PO Box 135

Wellington, 6140

E-mail paul-herd@xtra.co.nz



Newsletter

POTTERING ABOUT GARDEN CENTRE

Military Road, R D 2, Whakatane

Ph(07) 3228201 Email: potteringabout@xtra.co.nz

Winter is now here and we have had a few good frosts but absolutely beautiful sunny days.

The dendrobiums are now starting to show bud growth but also have cattleyas in bud/flower that do not usually come through until October.

Flowering at present we have *Laelia anceps*, *Cattleya quinquicolor*, *Laelia macrobulbosa* x *Catt intermedia*, to name a few. These are available through trademe or just send an email and we are happy to send out anywhere in new Zealand. We have internet banking facilities. If you come to the Garden centre there is eftpos and credit card facilities.



Cattleya quinquicolor

Also, we have some Queen Palms that are 2.2 metres high and are going out for \$50.00 each. These are a very popular palm and we never have enough of them.

There are still many bromeliads here for sale starting from \$5 each. These again are great for that subtropical look under planted under ferns, palms etc. We have them from the small stoloniferous ones through to the large aechmeas, neoregelias and vrieseas. Also available are yellow, orange and red clivias now.

We are closed on a Monday and Tuesday but we will open by appointment.

As we do carry a very large range of plants here if there is anything you are looking for remember we are only an email away
Happy Gardening.....

Jim & Sharon



Laelia harpophylla x angereri

TAURANGA ORCHID SHOW

DISPLAY & SALES

TAURANGA RACECOURSE
21st 22nd 23rd September
10am- 4pm

PLANTS FOR SALE

POTTING DEMONSTRATIONS

EXPERT PLANT CARE

ADVICE

Refreshments Available
Admission \$3.00

19th AOC Conference & Show, Perth

The 19th Australian Orchid Council (AOC) Conference & Show to be held in Perth from 11-16 September 2012 at the Burswood Entertainment Complex promises to live up to its theme "Wild about Orchids" with stunning displays of local grown and exotic orchids, from all over the world being on show. Spring time in Perth ensures there will be many orchid genera in flower along with most of our local native orchids through-out Perth and the south west.

The AOC Conference & Show has attracted significant interest here in Australia and internationally with registrations for the conference and vendor locations in the marketplace being taken up at a steady rate.

The outstanding Burswood venue and an international speaker list which includes some of the most highly regarded orchid growers in the world have contributed to this strong interest for places at the 19th AOC Conference & Show. Significantly there has been a strong interest from overseas orchid nurseries and product suppliers for vendor places to complement the Australian growers and orchid producers. Registration places for the conference lectures and places on local tours, to see our native orchids in their natural habitats, have also proven to be very popular with international visitors. In fact most places on these tours have already been sold out.

The 19th AOC Conference & Show which promises to be an outstanding showcase of Western Australian orchids, both hybrid and species, includes an international gathering of the most authoritative orchid speakers ever seen in Australia, headed by keynote speaker Terry Root from the Orchid Zone, USA. The event is open to the public from Thursday 13th until Sunday 16th September 2012. Lectures also start on Thursday and run until Saturday 15th September.

Further information including registration forms can be obtained from the event website;

http://www.waorchids.iinet.net.au/19th_AOC_Conference.htm

There will also be a number of daily public talks on orchid culture and potting demonstrations for those wishing to learn from the experts on just how to get the best results from your orchids, which can be easily grown in the backyard or even in the home.

All activities (exhibition, vendors, and lecture program) of the 19th AOC Conference & Show will be held inside the Burswood Convention facility under the one roof, with very easy access from the many car parks and the Burswood's numerous facilities and attractions. The lectures are being held in the Astral Room on the same level as the show room floor. The orchid exhibition and the marketplace for vendors will be in the Burswood Grand Ballroom which covers over 1800 square metres and is in addition to the foyer area consisting of another 1500 square metres, where the Opening Ceremony will be held. There is also a dedicated reception and information desk.

The Australian Orchid Conference has not been held in Perth since 1991 so do not miss this magnificent display of local and exotic orchids on display at the Burswood Entertainment Centre during September.

Bruce Larson
Chairman Conference Committee

7TH AUSTRALASIAN NATIVE ORCHID SOCIETY SHOW & CONFERENCE



THEME - NATURE'S DIVERSITY

This show is held only once every three years, so mark it on your calendar now!



When?: 21st – 25th August 2013

Where?: Strathpine Community Centre
Corner Gympie Rd & Mecklem St
STRATHPINE

WHERE?? Queensland, Australia – about 20 km (40min by car) north of Brisbane – on the way to the Sunshine Coast.

Why?: The ANOS ideal – to promote the cultivation and preservation of the Native Orchids of the Australasian Region.

What: is Australasia? It the area in the "south-east" of the world.

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



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 7nznoe@hotmail.co.nz

Sarcochilus Flasks for sale \$10.00 for 5-7 plants ready to plant out. freight extra. Plants can be deflasked to keep courier costs down

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

Flask i149



Flask i174



Flask i186



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.

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

250mm Port Pot-\$4.00 incl. GST



50mm tray-\$5.50 incl. GST



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.



Guest Speakers



Commercial Sales

Competitive Orchid Displays



Wide range of orchid products

Prizes

Photography



New Plymouth

31 Oct - 3 Nov 2013



7th NZNOE
PO Box 635
New Plymouth