

The New Zealand
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Orchid Review

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This issue's cover

This photo is from Dianne Calvert (jkc@xtra.co.nz), who writes that “we had a bumper display of flowers this year. Been planted out under the trees for 4 years now.” There is more on growing orchids outside elsewhere in this issue.

Editorial

In Issue 20 of this magazine, we wrote “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.

Alas, there has been no response to this, so we are giving notice that Issue 24 (June 2013) of this magazine will be the last, unless someone else would like to take it over. Issue 24 will mark the completion of 6 years of publication – long enough for one household to manage.

Nick & Elizabeth Miller

Feedback

We have had some reaction concerning complaints that there was “too much material” in the NZIOR. Here are the responses, as received:

From my perspective, categorically there is not too much content in the NZOR. Dave (esprit@slingshot.co.nz)

As to the complaint: "There's too much material in the magazine" I would like to make some comments as following:

There is always useful material for some people and that same material may not be useful for other people and that is normal in the natural world as the intellectual level of each individual person is different...and that is the same with any type of media.

Our magazine is there for everybody and not just for certain people who wish to read only certain topics... and therefore, everybody can also make his/her contribution to our online magazine. Furthermore, our online magazine is not just for some orchid expert or some orchid grower, but it is there for everybody who has interest in orchids and there are certainly heaps of aspects (to write and to read) about orchids.

When you buy a newspaper you need to buy the whole newspaper and not some selected pages of that newspaper. Some people like the section sport in that newspaper and some other people hate it, so if you don't like the sport section, you don't need to read it.

The online magazine is free-of-charge and therefore the more material in the magazine the better for all of us... and if there is too much material in the magazine, just skip the sections which you don't want to read. Press the key 'Page Down' and the problem is solved... until you see something else you may like to read. The title of each section will help you to identify the content of that section.

The magazine comes out every 3 months and therefore you have three months time to read one issue... and read only what you like to read and when you have time to read.

Kind regards, Hong Nguyen

Hi Nick - many thanks yet again for a newsy bulletin. I am in disbelief that even ONE person should complain there is too much material in it!! As your comment says, push the page down button! Sometimes there are articles I may not be so interested in so I do just that - page down to the next article. In general - love them all.
Glenis Day.

The 'Red' *Earina mucronata*?

Nearly 40 years ago, your editors, while attending the estate sale of a well-known Auckland orchid enthusiast, spotted some cardboard cartons containing old magazines. These turned out to be early issues of the New Zealand Gardener, in those days a very well respected magazine, published by a famous NZ family of gardeners. The run of magazines extended back to Volume 1 Issue 2 - the magazine was first published in September 1944, the Editor gaining permission from the Minister of Supply to obtain supplies of precious paper (remember, this was wartime) by promising to devote significant space to food production in the home garden!

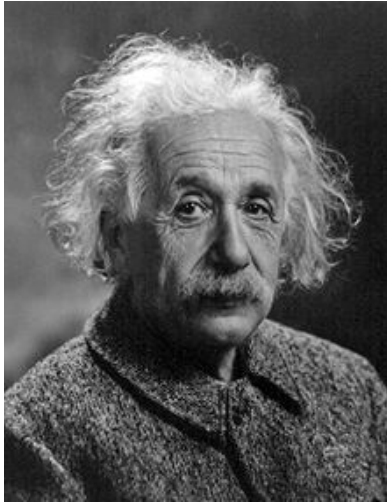
The magazines were read with much enjoyment, and we have recently been going through them again, discovering many forgotten and overlooked gems. Among the offerings during the period 1956 to 1957 was a series by L.H. Kyle titled 'The Orchids of New Zealand'. The first in the series, in the August 1956 issue of NZ Gardener, dealt with the epiphytic species including the *Earina* species *E. autumnalis* and *E. mucronata*. *E. aestivalis* was not mentioned, although it appears to be accepted as a respectable species (or maybe hybrid) these days.

The discussion of *E. mucronata* included the interesting sentence:
"However, there is a very rare red variety which flowers in great profusion, but unfortunately I have not yet been lucky enough to see this extremely beautiful type."

I have never come across another mention of this red flowered form, but I would like to know if any readers have seen such a form or know anything of it.

Nick Miller
(ncmiller@orcon.net.nz)

$$e = mc^2$$



Selwyn Hatrick (selwyn_h@slingshot.co.nz)

(No the photo above is not of the author of this article...*Ed.*)

This equation means that energy equals the mass of an object multiplied by the speed of light squared. Don't let this put you off. Read on.

You may well wonder what relevance Einstein's famous equation, which embodies one of the important aspects of his Theory of Relativity, has to growing *Paphiopedilums*. Actually it bears no relevance at all. However, Einstein's definition of 'insanity' does. He defined 'insanity' as having the expectation of achieving a different result while repeating past behaviours. How many times, year after year, do we experience disappointments with some aspects of our *Paphiopedilum* growing, yet we fail to make any significant changes to our cultural methods? However, we still expect a better result, usually blaming our problems on a poor growing season, poor bark, or some other factor! Some of these excuses may be relevant, but you can minimize their effects by paying attention to factors that you can control.

So, Where Do We Start?

Most fundamentally, you must become (if you are not already) an astute observer. Everything that you do must have a reason, and you must try to observe the results of these actions. Through observation, you come to understand the finer cultural considerations that contribute to good growth of your plants. A vital time for assessment is repotting. What state are the roots in? If they are not healthy, you must understand why. Have you over-potted, or have you over-watered (this is the most common cause of failure)? Have you ever picked up a pot, felt the weight and tried to estimate the water content of the bark just prior to repotting it? Playing this type of "game" during repotting is very useful in learning to judge when to water.

Have you noticed the effect that the different seasons have on the growth cycle of your Paphs? In my greenhouse I notice that the cycle of slow winter growth changes to a sparkle in the leaves and increased growth in mid to late July, despite this being our coldest month. Our shortest day is around June 20th, so by late July increased daylight duration is starting to energize growth. Have you noticed that Paphs. respond positively to repotting at any time of the year? This is why I repot at the beginning of August. Rapid leaf growth means that root

growth is not far behind. So, if you repot in August, the roots will grow into fresh mix, further powering growth.

Have you noticed that during the heat of summer, your paphs. grow at a slower rate than in spring? So, if you leave your repotting until December, you have missed a big opportunity, but repotting late is better than not at all.

Have you noticed a growth flush in autumn (sometimes starts as soon as mid to late February)? Mid March can be a good time for repotting, as the daily heat isn't constantly as severe as in mid summer. Growth is under way, so roots should grow into the fresh mix quickly. Growth slows into May with cooling temperatures and decreasing daylight hours. Freshly repotted Paphs. will winter over much better. Winter is the killing season for roots when in stale mix.

If you notice a plant is growing poorly, do you pull it out of the pot to inspect the roots and the mix? You absolutely should!! We all know that Paphs respond very positively to repotting. If the problem isn't with the roots or the mix, this action will benefit the plant anyway. You should always carry a little bit of good fresh bark on hand for this eventuality.

The next step (and the hardest) is to decide which of these factors you can change, and implement them.

In My Greenhouse

During the past several seasons my Paphs have not grown as well as they might, and flowering has not been as prolific. I am now retired, so have the time and energy to get things back on track. My article on "critters" (very small parasitic worm-like creatures in my pots) has been widely circulated, outlining a major cause of my difficulties. Russell Hutton, on reading about this, phoned me telling of a similar experience. He said that he noted a small "mosquito-like" insect hovering over plants while he had an infestation. His conclusion was that the "worms" were the lava of this insect. When I thought back, yes, I had noticed a few of these things hovering around over the past few seasons, yet I had failed to connect it with an infestation that I only detected a few months ago. Shame on me!! Since drenching the pots with Target (an organo-phosphate mixed with a pyrethroid) with a watering can these flying insects have been absent, and already I am noticing much better growth.

My plants are due for their seasonal maintenance spraying cycle, despite their being no apparent scale or mealy bug activity. Usually I like to do two rounds of spraying using two different insecticides separated by about two weeks. Rather than spraying, I will apply by watering can. Insecticide will trickle down into the pots, and will collect in the leaf axils. Being systemic sprays, being taken up by the roots will offset the problem of most of the "spray" running off the leaves as it will by using this mode of application. By using this method I should be able to kill any parasites that are in the mix. The roots will also absorb insecticide, and being systemic, this will aid its translocation through the whole plant. Also, by not actually spraying, I will bypass the potential dangers of small airborne spray particles.

I have initiated further cultural changes. Last year I increased my summer shading from approximately 70% to a bit more than 80%, while leaving it at 50% for the winter. The results have been beneficial. Some plants that have been marking time are now growing positively. Seedlings, in particular, have benefitted, but I am still not satisfied.

Years ago I often managed to grow some of my maudiae-type seedlings from flask to flowering in 18-20 months. These days they are taking three years. Apart from the problems that I have outlined and cured, I am growing at winter minimum temperatures of 9 degrees Celsius, whereas I used to grow down to 15 degrees. I will continue to grow at 9 degrees to save on power bills, but I am looking for substantial gains in other areas, the main one being more frequent repotting. The flowering sized plants will continue to have an annual repotting. Deflasked seedlings will be repotted every three months (previously repotted annually). They will be potted in tubes with several plants per tube. The mix will be No.3 grade from Taranaki, four parts of bark to one part of chopped sphagnum. Watering and fertilizing will be done by soaking for one hour in a tub containing half-strength balanced fertilizer. After five rotations of water/fertilizer, they will be soaked in water containing 2 teaspoons of Epsom salts per 5 litres of water. This aids the release of fertilizer that tends to build up on the mix and roots when using this method of care. Plants that are over a year old, and up to flowering, will be repotted twice per year. Lots of work, I know, but were worthwhile achievements ever easy?

No doubt there will be other improvements that I will think of and initiate. So, I have decided not to repeat, over and over again, cultural practices in the green house that have left me dissatisfied. Thank you Albert Einstein! I anticipate that, given time, I will end up “light years” (squared!) ahead of where I currently stand.

I expect that Paphiopedilum Alliance members who visit me in March 2013 will notice some differences.

Happy growing,
Selwyn Hatrick.

A question on greenhouse flooring

Mel Brigden, lenb@actrix.co.nz

I'm moving (still within Christchurch) and going to erect another Morrifield twinwall polycarbonate greenhouse, 2.4m x probably 4.8m. I'd be grateful for any advice as to types of flooring: would it work just having a thick layer of gravel?

Currently I have a concrete floor with drainage, probably not an option this time round. It will have overhead watering of 1-2 minutes up to say six times daily max, and lots of evaporation in summer. I don't know the porosity of the ground.

Orchids on Ti Tree, Whangaparaoa

Judy Murray (decorhomes@hotmail.co.nz)

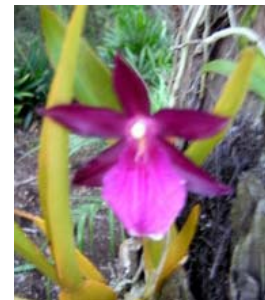
In the last edition one reader was interested to hear how people grew their plants outdoors. I am lucky enough to live on an acre and a half of bush at Whangaparaoa (north of Auckland) and with the help of our friendly landscaper friend (who has a degree in Orchidology) we have various orchids and bromeliads growing on the Ti Tree in our garden. They look after themselves and flower every year. They are attached with garden twine and have sphagnum moss around their roots. They look after themselves and I leave them to it.



I also have various *Coelogyne* hanging in baskets from the Ti Tree and they all seem quite happy come rain, hail or shine. The Cymbidiums I have planted in the bush also thrive –



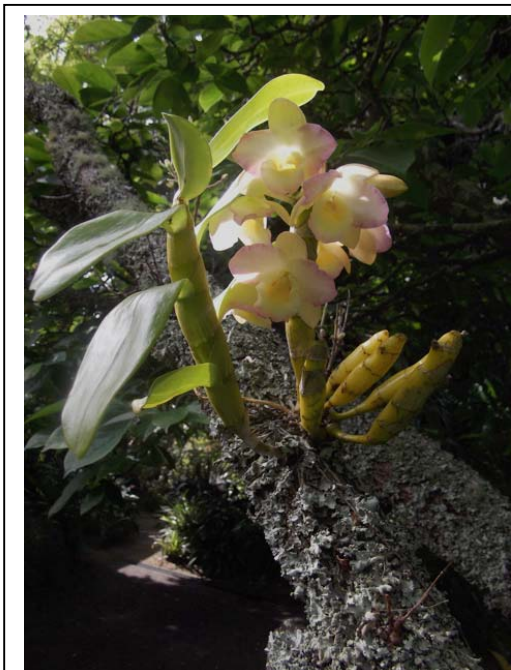
which is more than they do for me in pots!



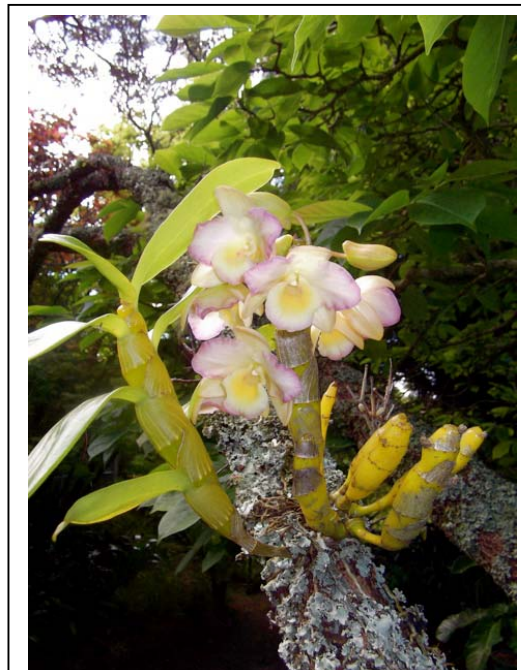
The ti tree (aka teatree) would be either manuka (*Leptospermum scoparium*) or more probably, kanuka (*Kunzea* (was *Leptospermum*) *ericoides*. Ed.

More orchids in trees

Photos and notes from Eric Martin, of Auckland (ericmartin113@gmail.com)



Orchids enjoy living on pohutukawa trees. Yamamoto hybrid . Sorry-- lost label. Any clues?



A happy Yamamoto Dend. on a pohutukawa. Sorry - the label disappeared. Any clues?

Some SW Australian Native Orchids in the Wild

Chris Hubbert (chubbert@jacksonrussell.co.nz)

A pleasant half-day trip, during the AOC Conference in Perth in September 2012, was about an hour's drive from the city out into the countryside to look for native orchids in the wild. (I don't know exactly where we were taken, just somewhere to the north and the east of Perth!)

We were taken by bus to several different places, all of them quite close to the main road. It was quite a thrill to find the first wild orchid along a narrow track within just 50 metres from the bus.

I was surprised to see how open and sparse the local "bush" was, with low and sometimes grassy understory (quite a contrast from dense NZ bush such as in the Waitakeres), and to note the very dry conditions.

It does take a little time to attune the eye at first to "spot" the orchid flowers, but after a while and a little experience it becomes easier. And of course, regularly came calls from other more eagle-eyed members of the party: "there's one here!"

Particular orchid genera that I remember were *Pterostylis*, *Diuris*, *Caladenia*, *Thelymitra*. One difficulty for us was that the local experts called everything by their common names, such as "spider", "donkey", "sun", "cowslip", etc, so that I ended up with little or no idea of just what orchid species we had actually seen.

Here's a small selection of photos. I believe we have *Pterostylis barbata*, *Thelymitra antennifera*, *Diuris* sp. and *Caladenia flava*, but if any readers can identify any of the other species can I invite them to email to the editor of this Review, to tell us the names of the species depicted.









***Paphiopedilum insigne* outdoors**

Helen McDonald (taikura@xtra.co.nz)

How much light do *Paphiopedilum insigne* like to flower well????

Eight years ago I had a large plant in a pot that was deteriorating in the centre so I broke it into 4 pieces, removed the rubbish, and planted the pieces outside by the rocks edging my fishpond. As I live in Tauranga I don't recommend this for all areas. We do get light frosts, but I think the heat from the rocks keeps my *P. insigne* safe.



They have produced flowers each year improving the number until this year when I had 48 blooms, a spectacular sight, despite the bleached and spotted leaves from constant exposure to the elements, no shade and no watering other than rain.





I also grow cymbidiums outside planted in the ground in a mixture of old bark and soil with very good drainage. I have a water line for them and usually water about 4pm in Jan/Feb so the cold water gives them a chill to encourage flower set. This year a pure colour green I was given by a commercial grower so don't have the name had 19 spikes with 20 to 25 flowers a stem.

I do fertilize the cymbidiums with Nitrophoska twice a year and the *Paphiopedilum insigne* with a small amount once a year in the spring.

New Zealand Paphiopedilum Alliance - Competition

Chris Hubbert (chubbert@jacksonrussell.co.nz)

Despite several reminders, not one member of the Alliance has so far (early December 2012) even enquired about entering this competition. So it has been decided to open the competition to all *Paphiopedilum* enthusiasts, whether or not they are members of the group. The closing date for entries, normally 31 December, will be extended to **31 January 2013**.

The primary aim of the competition is to encourage *Paphiopedilum* and *Phragmipedium* growers. The only restriction is that the plant must have been flowered in New Zealand.

The winning entry will receive one year's free subscription to the Alliance.

The NZPA convenor, Selwyn Hatrick, welcoming this competition, wrote as follows:

I think we need an incentive to try to get people off their butts. I suggest that we have a 1st, 2nd and 3rd placing, for which I will award some paph seedlings. First place will get five, second will get three, and third will get one. These plants will be of my choosing (depends on that I have at the time), and they may not be delivered straight away, as they may need a bit of growth before they are ready to deliver.

For the first and second placings I may award a selection of different grexes, or they may all be the same. The winners can certainly put in their thoughts as to what they may like, but no guarantees that I can deliver.

If I detect that a first or second place getter doesn't like complex paphs, that in itself may guarantee that they do indeed get one! Surely a complex paph hater cannot but love a good Pavarotti-type hybrid. I am expecting some beauties in due course.

An entry form follows this notice, and we look forward to receiving entries.

NZPA *Paphiopedilum* of the Year

- There is no entry fee, and no limit to the number of entries that may be submitted.
- Entries are to be of **paphiopedilums** or **phragmipediums** that have flowered in New Zealand during the calendar year ending on **31 December**.
 - **Special note:** For the inauguration of this competition, entries will be accepted of plants that have flowered since 1 January 2011.
- The *Paphiopedilum* of the Year will be determined on the basis of photographs to be supplied with the entries.
- Entries will preferably, but not necessarily, have received awards. However, all entries should be of award quality. (Where an award has been given, it will preferably have been on that flowering; award particulars to be supplied.) Cultural awards may be considered, where appropriate.
- Each entry to be accompanied by digital photograph(s). The minimum is 1 photograph of the front view of the flower, square on to the camera. At the entrant's option, additional views from the side and rear of the flower, and views of the whole plant, may be included.
- The images must be in sharp focus, and of fine resolution, and be supplied in **.jpg** or **.bmp** format. Entries may be rejected if the images are considered of inadequate photographic quality.
- Subject plants must have been owned and grown by the entrant for a minimum of **6 months** at time of flowering.
- The closing date for entries is **31 December** each year. The intention is to announce the winner at the Alliance AGM in March.
- Entries to be submitted by post, to NZ Paph Alliance, P O Box 3451, Auckland 1140, with the images on CD/DVD, or by email to chubbert@jacksonrussell.co.nz provided the email includes all the information required on the entry form.

NZPA Paph of the Year entry

Paph or Phrag (tick one)

Hybrid Grex or species name:

Cultivar or Varietal name:

Hybrid parentage
 Pod parent:
 X
 Pollen parent:

Hybrid RHS registered: Yes No Pending

Awards (if applicable) (circle as appropriate)

OCNZ:
 Date HCC AM FCC CCC points:.....

CSA:
 Date Bronze Silver Gold Culture points:.....

NZOS:
 Date HCC AM FCC CCC

Measurements (in centimetres) (cms)				Number of	
Overall width		Overall height		Flowers	
Dorsal sepal width		Dorsal sepal height		Buds	
Petal length		Petal width		Stems	
		Stem length			

Flowering date (approx)

Name of photographer:

Photographer agrees that NZPA may retain and use the photograph(s) of this flower for publishing in its magazine, for education programmes, and for its general reference and archive purposes.

Name of entrant:

Postal address:

Email:

Entrant confirms having owned and grown this plant for not less than 6 months as at date of flowering.

Signature of entrant: Signature of photographer (if not the entrant)

Send entry to: NZ Paph Alliance, P O Box 3451, Auckland 1140, or by email to chubbert@jacksonrussell.co.nz

Month by Month Cultural Check-list (Russell Hutton)

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

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

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

Any suggestions and or contributions will be most gratefully received.

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

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

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

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

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

N = Nitrogen for general growth of leaves and stems

P = Phosphorus which promotes root development

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dendrobium

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Publication Details and Charges

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

The email subscription rate is **zero**.

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 15 March 2013**.

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 and Show Notices

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

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

We meet the 2nd Sunday every month (except January and our show month, which is September) Masonic Lodge, 103 Centreway Road, Orewa.

Meeting starts at 1.30pm - orchid sales from 1pm. We have speakers at most meetings.

Love to see new members. Contact: Judy Murray (after hours) 09-424 1968
(decorhomes@xtra.co.nz)

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

Meetings held 3rd Tuesday each month, Feb to Nov inclusive, 7.30pm at The Wesley Church Hall, 13th Avenue, Tauranga. Visitors welcome.

Enquires: Phone Natalie 07 5430847 or email bc.na.simmonds@kinect.co.nz

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

The URL is: http://www.orchidcouncil.co.nz/show_dates.html

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 To Buy:

I have recently set up a new growing system, that is in need of a little planting. If anyone has any of the following or anything close, please contact me.

Lepanthes species,

Stelis species,

Dryadella species

Restrepia species

or any other miniature Pleurothallis alliance species

If you can help, please contact me at jordan@healey.org.nz.

Wanted: A division of Paph. Winston Churchill 'Indomitable' FCC/AOS (other clones considered) to assist my complex paphiopedilum breeding program

Email: selwyn_h@lingshot.co.nz

Phone: 07 3485353

Wanted: Cattleya intermedia 'Amethystina' (white with lilac lip) Also, any Cattleya species, esp unifoliate. Ph Amanda 03 543 2775 or txt 0274418

919. ajheine@xtra.co.nz NEW

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: 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

Advertising Section

New Zealand Paphiopedilum Alliance



Who are we? A group of friends, from different parts of New Zealand, who share a common interest in the “slipper” orchids.

Our aim: “To grow, to study, to share, and to enjoy, the Paph Alliance”.

We meet irregularly. We usually have a specialist group meeting at New Plymouth in January, as part of the Taranaki Orchid Society’s summer event. Our annual general meeting (always very informal) is usually in March, alternating between Rotorua and Otaki. We also try to gather together as a group during National Orchid Expos.

In 2013:

Saturday 12 January, at 2 pm during Taranaki OS summer event: venue Highlands Intermediate School hall, 260A Coronation Avenue, New Plymouth

Saturday 23 March, from 2 pm: AGM and BBQ, at residence of Selwyn Hatrick, 50 Sloane Avenue, Rotorua. (Note: change of date from that listed in the OCNZ Yeabook.)

In the period **30 October to 2 November**, at the 7th National Orchid Expo, New Plymouth.

Annual subscription:

In NZ: \$20.00

Overseas: NZD \$28.00

(Visa card or Mastercard accepted)

Subscription enquiries to Treasurer and Editor:

Chris Hubbert

P O Box 3451

Auckland 1140

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Now Available From
Napier Orchid Supplies Ltd.



These fantastic twin nozzle, double action sprayers are just what you need for all your spraying tasks around the garden. They fit any 1.5 - 2 litre soft drink bottle (not supplied) and are of robust brass construction. The ***Flit Sprayer*** is particularly useful when spraying your Orchids, making the application of routine pesticide treatments easy. Simply mix your chosen product in the soft drink bottle, attach the ***Flit Sprayer***, and spray! The jet from the ***Flit Sprayer*** is powerful enough to spray all around the inside of a 6' x 8' greenhouse without having to enter.

You can use a different bottle for each chemical that you use, thus reducing the danger of contamination. However, you should still ensure that you rinse the ***Flit Sprayer*** between products, and it is advisable to use a separate sprayer for the application of herbicides. Other uses include chemical spot treatments, as you need only mix up a small quantity, and misting with water to raise the humidity.

Price only \$18 – 00 each plus packaging and postage.

For our latest price list, we have an extensive range of over 150 items to help you grow your plants better.

Contact Bill on wflid@xtra.co.nz

Bill Liddy.
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Bay View.
Napier. 4104
Phone. 06 8366735
Mobile: 027 307 4846
Email. wflid@xtra.co.nz

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

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.

POTTERING ABOUT GARDEN CENTRE

254 Military Road, R D 2, Whakatane 3192

Ph: (07) 3228201

Open Wednesday to Sunday 9am to 4pm

Or by appointment



Pottering About is the gardener's garden centre where you will find a great range of plants. We have bromeliads, orchids, palms, tropicals, potting mix, compost, bark, coloured pumice, orchid pots etc.

Our speciality is growing plants epiphytically – ones that you can grow on trees or pongas.

We would like to take this opportunity to wish everyone a merry Christmas and prosperous New Year. Our Christmas hours will be closed 24th December and re-opening 27th December.



Guest Speakers



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Wide range of orchid products

Prizes

Photography



New Plymouth

31 Oct - 3 Nov 2013

7th NZNOE
PO Box 635
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