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This issue's cover

Angraecum magdalenae. This photo was taken by the grower, Lorna Sinton. She grows this and other species of *Angraecum* very successfully in Northland. See article in this issue.

Editorial

The beautiful sunny days that seem to be extending summer into early autumn for much of New Zealand bring with them severe drought over the whole North Island and some of the South Island. No doubt some orchids will revel in the heat and bright light but there will be worries about water supplies for some growers by now. Some cities have water restrictions and those in rural areas that use rain water will be checking water levels in tanks and prioritising water use. As Bill Liddy says in his advertisement, try to make sure that your orchid plants do not get dehydrated. Consider using misting or fogging some of the time. Is it possible to catch any household water to recycle in the orchid house? I read of someone who used to have a bucket in the bottom of the shower to collect water for the garden in dry spells, and, with a bit of effort, sometimes rinse water from washing clothes can be collected in a bucket. Unless you live in the far south, wouldn't some rain be lovely!

Thank you to all who have written articles for the newsletter, making this another varied, interesting, colourful issue. We enjoy them all, and greatly appreciate you making the effort to contribute.

Elizabeth & Nick Miller

Addendum to Issue 22 (December 2012)

You may recall that Chris Hubbert wrote an article for this issue titled “Some SW Australian Native Orchids in the Wild. Since then Chris has had some of his orchid species’ photographs in his article identified by Mike Leaity. Here they are.

Page	Location	Species
10	Centre right	<i>Ericksonella saccharata</i>
10	Bottom left	<i>Pterostylis barbata</i>
10	Bottom right	<i>Caladenia longiclavata</i>
11	Top left & right	<i>Caladenia antennifera</i>
11	Centre left	<i>Caladenia discordea</i>
11	Centre right	<i>Pterostylis vittata</i>
11	Bottom left	<i>Caladenia longicaudata</i>
11	Bottom right	<i>Caladenia falcata</i>
12	Top left & right	<i>Diuris corymbosa</i>
12	Centre left & right	<i>Caladenia flava</i>

Questions



What is this plant? Murray Lister Ashburton (E-mail gwendabear@paridise.net.nz) writes “Hello Nick. I have flowered for the first time a plant of genera *Stanhopea*. I’m not sure of its origin or if it is a species or hybrid but I would appreciate if your readers could ID it for me.”

A selection of *Angraecums*

Several articles on these magnificent African orchids came along, so we've put them all together as a group, starting on the next page. All photos by the respective authors.



Angraecum magdalenae

Lorna Sinton

(lorna.sinton@gmail.com)

When it comes to growing and collecting orchids, *Angraecums* are among my favourites and in particular the stunning *Angraecum magdalenae* (photo left and front cover) which is also known as “Queen of the *Angraecums*”. This beautiful species is one of the few named for a lady, Madelaine Drouhard who not only collected it but also grew it until it flowered.

Angraecum magdalenae comes from Madagascar where it grows as an epiphyte in humid forests. It has also been found, growing as a lithophyte or

terrestrial among rocks, usually in shade, around elevations of 1700m on that island.

The flowers are large with great substance, white, wonderfully fragrant especially at night, long lasting and occur over summer. The plant will grow up to 35 cm tall, is clumping with leaves producing fans. There is no apparent stem as this is covered by the leaves which enclose it. The leaves are firm and a rich green.

My plant grows in an unheated shade house where temperatures get to nearly 40 degC over summer and on these hot days, I try to keep the humidity higher. In the depths of winter, temperatures go down to 4 degC but generally cold mornings produce beautiful sunny, warm days. As with all of the *Angraecum* family, they need filtered sun to flower successfully and good ventilation.



Angraecum sororium Wilma Fizzibbons
(tony.wilma@xtra.co.nz)

My *Angraecum sororium* is flowering at the moment. Looking at details from 'Angraecoid Orchids - species from the Region' by Joyce Stewart, Johan Hermans, Bob Campbell:

Plants tall & stiff when mature, (yes mine is) often with a number of shoots around the main stem (yes one at the moment) bearing leaves in the upper part, up to 80cm tall, (yes mine has a stem 78 cm & leaves 30 cm at top), 10-15 mm in diameter (yes mine is 10-15 mm in diameter). Leaves in 2 upright rows, stiff, ligulate, sheathing the stem at the base, unequally bilobed at the apex, shiny bright green, 18-30 cm long, 3-4.5 cm wide (mine were trimmed as tips brown). Inflorescences usually several, shorter than the leaves, (mine has one flower and one pre-bud)



1- to 4-flowered; bracts, obtuse; pedicellate ovary 4-6.5 cm long. Flowers large, pure white; sepals widest near the base, lanceolate, acute, keeled on the back, 5-6 cm long, 16 mm wide; petals somewhat falcate and slightly wider, 5-6 cm long, 2 cm wide, lip as long as the petals, suborbicular, acuminate, 5-6 cm long, 3-3.5 cm wide, very thickened at the apex; spur pale green, gradually tapering from a wide throat, 25-32 cm long; column white, 7 mm high (do they mean wide? - (mine is 23 cm long).

Growing on and amongst rock outcrops in full sun though often protected by mist and low cloud; 1600-2200 m; flowering December to March (mine is flowering in March and has previously flowered in January). Madagascar (central highlands). A spectacular species that flowers rarely in a glasshouse. apparently because

of the difficulty of supplying sufficient light (plant is sited in Nor-nor-east corner of glasshouse, therefore receiving as much light as possible, by accident of course as it was put there to get it out of the way).

Angraecum Veitchii

Lorna Sinton (lorna.sinton@gmail.com)



A superb Primary Hybrid between *Angraecum sesquipedale* (pollen parent (*left*)) and *Angraecum eburneum* (seed parent (*below left*)). *Angraecum Veitchii* was created at Veitch Nurseries in the late 19th Century and was displayed for the first time in 1899 and registered with the RHS that year (*picture on next page*).

This is a large plant which, like its parents, needs a lot of room. Inflorescences are held well above the leaves and can carry up to 16 graceful, waxy, long lasting flowers in spring. When the flowers open it is always a fascination for me to see the way the spurs turn upright above the flower. The long leaves are firm and cannot tolerate direct sun as this burns them so the plants should be grown in good filtered light. Also like its parents, the roots are long, thick and rambling. They also resent disturbance so this is one orchid where it won't hurt to over pot.

In summer all my *Angraecum* are given ample water and fertiliser but in winter they are kept drier (in case of a rare rogue frost). They are potted in bark but it doesn't take long for the roots to escape the pot and *Angraecum Veitchii* is no exception.

These are warm growing orchids and I can grow them in an unheated shade house* in Northland. Those in cooler climates will need to provide some winter comfort. They will tolerate the occasional low temperature (in my experience to 4 degC) as long as the days warm up and they get filtered winter sun.

The Parents :

Angraecum sesquipedale known as the “King of the Angraecums” comes from Madagascar where it grows as an epiphyte on large trees at around 100 m elevation. These are reasonably large plants. The large, beautiful, showy, waxy flowers are long lasting with reflexing petals. Spring flowering.

Angraecum eburneum. The picture shows *Angraecum eburneum* subsp. *superbum*, an epiphyte or lithophyte from Madagascar, the Comoros and Seychelles where it grows from sea level to 500 m. There are other subspecies - *xerophilum* (Madagascar) and *giryamea* (Tanzania and Kenya). *Angraecum eburneum* subsp. *superbum* is a large, robust subspecies. The lovely, waxy, long lasting flowers occur in winter.

The resulting hybrid of these two species, *A. Veitchii*, is shown on the next page.

*Lorna comments “I live just out of Kerikeri in Northland. The shade houses have a permanent "suntuf" roof. In the winter, I put up plastic screens which go at the sides to protect from rain, cool winds and(for up here) an the occasional "rogue" frost. The houses aren't big and are in areas which make the most of either sun, shade, protection so I can grow just about anything from cool to very warm. The really warm growers come indoors in winter (I have a very understanding husband).”



Angraecum Veitchii

More on the great thermometer debate

(a follow-up to our article in issue 21)

Dennis Chuah (dennis@inetgardens.com)

I am replying to the question of accuracy of thermometers. I do not know much about mercury or alcohol thermometers, so I am only going to talk about electronic thermometers. There are four basic electrical temperature sensors, the thermistor, thermocouple, infrared thermometer and silicon diode sensor.

A thermistor (thermal resistor) is a device where the electrical resistance varies with temperature. Thermistors are normally used as thermostats, i.e., to turn something on or off when the temperature is too high or too low.

A thermocouple develops a voltage that varies between the temperature being measured and a reference point. Thermocouples are usually used to measure very high temperatures; the reading is the difference between the high temperature and room temperature.

An infrared thermometer is a non-contact thermometer that measures invisible infrared light to determine the temperature. They are normally used in high end pyrometers. They are also best in taking spot temperatures, such as when the doctor sticks one in your ear to take your temperature.

Infrared thermometers are very sensitive to stray radiation and even the person operating it can influence the temperature reading. An alternative to infrared thermometers is the thermal imaging camera, but we are talking serious money for one of these.

The most common, and cheapest to produce, is the silicon diode band gap temperature sensor. The junction of a p-type and n-type silicon has an area known as the depletion layer that blocks the flow of electricity. When sufficient voltage is applied in the right direction, this layer is overcome and the junction conducts electricity. This voltage varies by temperature of the junction. This sensor suffers from several sources of inaccuracies, tolerance, long term drift and temperature drift.

Silicon diodes are not all created equal. Different devices at the same temperature will have slightly different voltages (tolerance error). In cheap sensors, this can translate to be as much as $\pm 1^\circ\text{C}$. Precision sensors with tolerance of $\pm 0.1^\circ\text{C}$ are available, but they are orders of magnitude more expensive. It is likely that sub-\$100 thermometers will only use cheap sensors. I have a bunch of these cheap thermometers at home, and when placed in the same room, all of them read at slightly different temperatures.

The other part of the equation is the electronics. The change in the voltage is only small, -2mV per $^\circ\text{C}$, and this needs to be amplified, then the signal is digitised for display. Components used in electronics all have tolerance errors, and even the most expensive components only have $\pm 1\%$ accuracy. The net result is you can expect cheap thermometers to be out by as much as $\pm 2^\circ\text{C}$! (Looking at the electronics point of view, this error is only quite small, $\pm 4\text{mV}$ or 4 thousandths of a volt).

To improve accuracy, digital thermometers need to be calibrated. The sensor is placed in either a fluid bath or oven at one or more reference temperatures. The sensor is then read and

electronic components trimmed to compensate. Higher end devices use digital trimming; the sensor reading at several reference temperatures are stored in memory. These are then used to correct the temperature read by the sensor. Low cost devices cannot normally be calibrated, and even mid range devices can only be factory calibrated during manufacture.

Long term drift is a two pronged problem. The silicon diode voltage can change over time, and so can the values of electronic components – the thermometer gets increasingly inaccurate as it ages. Temperature drift is change in electronic component values with temperature. The thermometer is accurate at certain temperatures but becomes increasingly inaccurate at others. Long term drift can be overcome via regular and frequent calibration and temperature drift can be alleviated by calibrating at multiple temperature points.

The other problem with cheap thermometers is lag. This is caused by having heat insulating material (such as plastic) shielding the sensor. The insulator delays the heat transfer to/from at the sensor, and as a result, it takes time for the sensor's temperature to match the air's. By the time the sensor's temperature equalises, the air temperature could have changed. More expensive sensors have metal (or some metal) connection to reduce this lag.

To summarise, if you want a highly accurate digital thermometer:

1. Don't buy the cheap \$10 ones from \$2 dollar stores.
2. Make sure the unit can be calibrated, and do the calibration often, and regularly.
3. Only use sensors with metal case.

The question then needs to be asked, “How much accuracy do you need for use in your greenhouse?” Is $\pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ accurate enough? If the thermometer reads 15°C , does it matter if the real temperature is 14°C or 16°C ? For that matter is that important if the temperature is 6°C or 7°C ? What is more important is how to deal with extremes of low and high temperatures. If the thermometer reads 5°C , then you know to water less and keep plants dry. You perhaps need to turn on heating. Conversely, at 30°C , you know to water more often and keep the humidity up. Perhaps you might put on more layers of shading.

High temperatures will cause more damage than low temperatures, and it is harder to deal with high temperatures. You don't really need a high accuracy thermometer to tell that it is too hot in the greenhouse. 40°C is too hot, whether is it 39°C , 40°C or 41°C , it is too hot!

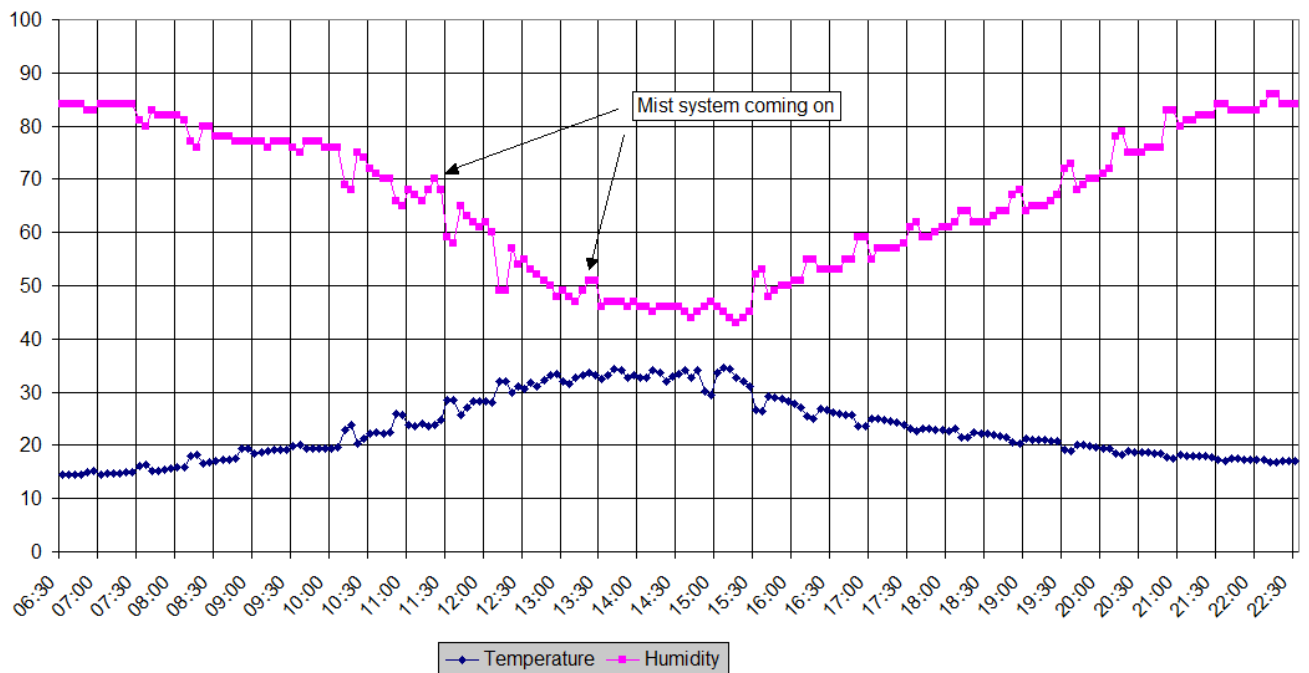
Different places in the greenhouse will give different readings. A thermometer placed higher up can read several degrees more than a thermometer placed lower down.

So, my 2¢ worth. Buy a cheap \$10 min/max thermometer to tell you whether it has been too hot or too cold, and if you want more useful information, get a data logger.

More damage is likely to be done if plants are exposed for a long time to temperature extremes than quick exposures. A min-max thermometer only tells you the maximum extremes that your plants subjected to. A data logger is more useful because it tell you for how long your plants are subjected to these extremes.

Recently, I imported a relatively cheap data logger directly from China. It is specified at $\pm 1\%$ accuracy for temperature and $\pm 2\%$ accuracy for humidity. It is a little device that runs off a button cell. According to the manufacturer, the battery lasts for a year. I set it up to record

every 5 minutes, then download the recordings every month via a USB cable into Excel. The chart below is an example of a sunny day in my greenhouse, of which there is plenty (too many) this year.



Normally, the humidity is inversely proportional to temperature. As you can see on the chart, the temperature from about midday to around 3:30 pm is too high, at over 30°C. It tells me that I need to mist more often between those times. A min/max thermometer will not be able to provide this level of information.

Some further thoughts on thermometers, temperatures and plants

Nick Miller (ncmiller@orcon.net.nz)

In recent issues of the NZIOR, we have had a long and detailed discussion of temperature measurement, as applied to growing orchids (and of course, other plants). Dennis Chuah (above) has provided further valuable insights. Many thanks to Roy Griffith whose original question (Issue 21, Page 10) sparked off the discussion. One aspect that does tend to get overlooked, however, is that these discussions, as is usual with plant growers, have focused exclusively on the matter of measuring air temperature, whereas the matter of **radiant temperature** gets completely overlooked. Radiant temperature is basically a measure of the temperature(s) of a plant's radiating (or radiation absorbing) surroundings, such as the sun, sky and nearby surfaces. The effects of thermal radiation can be very significant to plants, which have rather limited abilities to heat themselves by exothermic chemical reactions (most plants, but not all, have very low heat production in relation to their mass), and to cool themselves, generally by transpiration of water.

To experience the effects of radiant temperatures for yourself, wait until you get a cold clear winter night, open your living room curtains, close your eyes and slowly rotate, staying in one place. You will soon detect where the windows are, as well as any source of heat, such as a

fireplace or radiant heater. If you remove most of your clothing, the effect will be even more pronounced!

In the case of plants, a clear winter night, whether in a greenhouse or outside, may result in the temperatures of plant tissues falling well below air temperature, sometimes to below the freezing level (frost). Likewise, on a sunny day, the heating of the sunny side of a tree trunk may result in a temperature 30°C higher than on the shaded side on a cold day (Sutcliffe, 1977). So you might go into a greenhouse on a sunny day, with the ventilators wide open, and think that all is well, but try touching some orchid leaves (especially the thick, fleshy ones) and you might get a surprise!

Sutcliffe, James. 1977. Plants and temperature. *Studies in Biology No. 86*. Edward Arnold (Publishers) Ltd.

Fertilising your plants

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

I'm sure everyone isn't as hit and miss as me with this necessary function of orchid growing but there will be some out there like me that need a little shove along. I've probably tried as many different fertilising regimes over the years as anyone else, with varying success but this time I think I've got something worthwhile.

At a seminar held in Nelson last year the speaker, a *Cymbidium* grower from Australia, gave quite a few enlightening thoughts – one which stuck with me was to use Hydroponic fertiliser. When you think about this, it does make good sense as we are not growing in soil with its natural microbes – our bark or whatever you choose to use is usually more or less inert and giving out nothing useful to the plants – so it's completely up to us. On the way home from the seminar we popped into Bunnings and got some Manutec Hydroponic fert and thought it was worth a go. It comes with 2 bags of powders and mixing a small quantity presented some mental arithmetic (which I was never much good at!) but hopefully got it somewhere near right. So, for 4 months now I have been been putting that on my plants on a weekly (well, possibly fortnightly sometimes!) regime, and along with a tiny sprinkling of a slow release mix of Azulon (from Ross Tucker) and Dolomite twice a year and I believe I am having fairly spectacular results.

I have doubled the size of some of my Phallie leaves, the *Cattleya* have fat roots like I have not achieved before and some things which have been languishing for years have just taken off. Of course, I must say, it may not just be the hydroponic mix on its own doing great things, the other mix may well be responsible too, but whatever, I am putting out some 'food' for thought. Hydroponics food has never been put forward as an idea to me, but I believe it does make sense. Give it a go!

Schedules & Judging

Glen Poffley (gpoffley@clear.net.nz)

After the shows are over the shouting starts as usual. So what have we learnt? Show schedules in my opinion can create big problems when it comes to judging. Confusion with wording in class sections has been causing headaches for many years and it is only in recent times that some societies are making big changes to these. Whenever the members are confused as to where to bench their plants it is inevitable that plants will end up in the wrong section. As to whether they are judged or disqualified depends on a number of factors. The first is if the same group of judges is doing all sections that relate to a particular genus. Secondly the order in which the sections are judged and finally whether it is feasible to change a plant at a late stage.

Although the Show Marshal, judges and others endeavour to check the benched plants during set up, with a large number of plants it is often not possible to scrutinize everything that comes in, especially if it is late in the day when a large lot of plants arrive together. This all sounds a little complicated and it surely is at the time when things are needed to be done quickly. It is not possible in most instances to go back and redo sections after finding plants wrongly entered as judging progresses.

The wording of schedules really needs to be clear. 'Full shape' should be the first to go! How on earth do we decide what constitutes full and not so full? There are so many 'in between' shapes I am at a loss as to why this definition still persists. At every show the argument arises as to where various 'shaped' plants should be.

Let's look at the Oncidiinae Alliance. I have seen plants coming first in the 'full shape' (or full form) section which are less full than the one that came first in the 'not full' section. Branching types, why differentiate again? I have plenty of poorly grown ones that should branch but don't. Do they deserve to go into the non branched section?

Some schedules separate on breeding lines. Why should *Odm* and *Oda* be singled out for special treatment? Then we have *Odcdm* and others. Hybrids are so complex these days it defies the imagination as to where to place them although with the new names we could possibly have only one section for all.

Cattleyas are treated in much the same way as the Oncidiinae except size becomes more important now and those two most irritating words 'Standard' and 'Novelty' make their appearance. I suppose you have to differentiate somehow and this seems to be the norm, although to this day I have yet to find two people that agree on what a 'Novelty' actually is. The dictionary definition of Novelty is '*new, original, unusual or strange*' which is fairly broad when it comes to orchids. Some would say they are all unusual!

Masdevallias always seem to bring out the worst in schedules. Length including or excluding cordae, width, height of foliage, height of stem, in fact so many definitions I wonder what is going through the minds of the schedulers. At one show I visited there were probably 20 plus plants of all shapes, sizes and colours in one section with a total of three in the remaining sections because of poor scheduling.

My real gripe and probably the most contentious would have to be Cymbidiums. We still seem to be stuck in the 1980s where they dominated at shows and schedules catered for them

with classes divided into both size and colour resulting in a predominant number of classes for them far outweighing all others.

Well I have news for the diehards. Many growers specialize in all the other genera now days including large numbers of species. This is evident at many shows where other sections can often have many more plants on display than in earlier times.

Dendrobiums are another source of confusion when we have to decide if it is an Australian type, hard or soft cane (another odd term, do we use some sort hardness test for these?) and possibly classes based on colour when there are so many overlays of colours in some flowers.

Paphs and Phallies don't seem to arouse as much passion as the others possibly because Phals are more clear-cut in their colours. Paphs are not that prolific at shows although they can be difficult to place for the newcomer faced with complex hybrids, standards, Maudiae type etc. Just how many species need to be in the mix to make it complex? As more growers show them do they gradually graduate to be standards? (*Standard = usual or most common size or form*)

It is not hard to see that there are going to be some very good plants possibly missing out on being given a fair go somewhere along the line. Where it does become unfair is when there are many of a particular genus in one section and only a few of the same genus in others. I do think shape should be considered when species have to be in the same class as hybrids. Very good examples of well grown species will seldom be competitive against 'full', rounded, complex hybrids which may be poorly grown.

What about the species classes? We have huge plants with tiny flowers competing against small plants with huge flowers, spectacular clusters against single flowers, rare and unusual against veritable weeds. Traditionally species come off worse than anything else with often very few classes provided.

Plants benched in the wrong class is something that will always occur either through genuine error, deliberately placing in the wrong class, incorrect labelling of a plant or difficulty in deciding just where to place because of vagueness in the schedule wording.

You may be wondering why plants are deliberately benched in the wrong class and the obvious answer here is to win prizes in a class where they will stand a better chance.

Where it becomes problematic is when something wrongly benched gets through the judging process beating others that are correctly benched. I have seen this happen at many shows I've attended. Of course the opposite situation where something of outstanding quality is 'overlooked' or disqualified because it is wrongly benched can be equally disastrous. This happens a lot more than it should.

As judging groups shrink, fewer new growers join orchid societies and even fewer still are long term growers it is inevitable that many in the judging groups have far less experience overall than in previous years. Add into this the times when some judges in a group have to stand down, as they are quite likely these days to have plants in the section to be judged, then you have even fewer eligible judges at any one time.

We also need judges leading groups that know their genera and can speak up at the Class judging stage if the group is heading in the wrong direction even though this has traditionally

not been an acceptable practice. Lack of trained and experienced people is another limiting factor.

So what is the answer? more classes? In my opinion this is certainly not the way to go. I am a firm believer in reducing classes. Societies need to clean up their schedules and if possible a nationwide standard could be drafted for all clubs to follow. Obviously some classes would need to be increased or reduced depending on the time of the year or area. Historical records are a big help here.

Despite all of the problems outlined above I feel Class judging somehow manages to give fair results under the circumstances. But when it comes to the last bit and ostensibly the most important, things don't always go as they should.

Firstly I am of the opinion that a secret ballot is very desirable at the next stage of judging. I have commented on this before but something has to be done about the Grand Champion award as it has and still arouses the most passion and argument among both growers and the public. I think the definition of GC may need to be looked at more closely. Suggestions have been made that 'Best in Show' would be more appropriate which then overcomes the problem of plants awarded at the show failing to progress further.

There has been some argument that awarded flowers should have won their class and consequently go on to win the trophy in a section and then possibly GC. There are some pitfalls in taking this approach. For instance if nothing is awarded then does a flower awarded in previous years automatically take out all the prizes? If a 'Best in Show' definition is used then the overall culture of the plant and other factors can be taken into account.

The judging process needs to be seen as fair for everyone and the easier it is to bench the plants in the correct class and have them assessed with others that are similar then the better it will be for everyone. It is a very complex issue and one which will not be resolved easily.

Orchid Quiz of this issue: What is that ?

Hong Nguyen" (hitsinfo@slingshot.co.nz)

Small hint for your thoughts: This complex was in Central Europe ! Please see below the photo for the answer.



This complex was	The biggest orchid nursery in Europe at the beginning of the last century
Name of this orchid nursery	Otto Beyrodt
Location of this orchid nursery	Berlin, Germany or more exact it is in Berlin-Marienfelde, Germany
Year of this photo + publication	1904 / <i>Source: 'Die Orchidee' The German Orchid Magazine March/1981, Page 47.</i>
Orchids under cultivation	Approx. 75,000 orchids in total under cultivation in this nursery
Orchid variety & quantity	Approx. 25,000 Cattleya, 25,000 Odontoglossum, 10,000 Cypripedium, 3,000 Oncidium, 3,000 Dendrobium and 9,000 orchids of other species
Catalogue available at that time	More than 60 pages (each page is in approx. A4-format) with 36 black/white photos, some photos covered the full page
Some prices in the catalogue	5 German Marks for an Ada Aurantiaca, 7.50 – 10 German Marks for a Brassia Verrucosa, 150 – 300 German Marks for a Cattleya Mossiae var. Reineckiana, Most are under 100 German Marks, but some are under 'written application only'
Average wage 1905 in Germany	Average annual gross wage of a German worker was about 850 German Marks in 1905 (http://germanhistorydocs.ghi-dc.org/sub_document.cfm?document_id=1746)
Orchid prices / Average wage	As our average annual gross wage is NZ\$45,000, the price of a Brassia Verucosa (in 2010-2012 in NZ) orchid should be about NZ\$530 (= NZ\$45,000 / 85) and the price of one Cattleya plant (as above) should be between NZ\$9,000 and NZ\$15,000, whereby NZ\$9,000 = NZ\$45,000 / 5 plants and \$15,000 = NZ\$45,000 / 3 plants.
Conclusion for an orchid hobbyist	More orchids are now available on the market and their prices are much cheaper than 110 years ago ! However, this comparison may make you and me happier when we buy another orchid next time. Who knows how much they will be in another 110 years ???

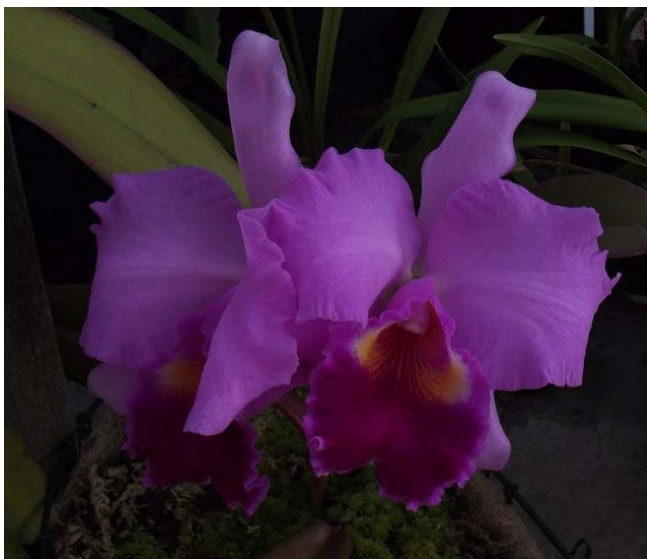
Growing Orchids in the Buller – the first 30 years!

Tina Taylor, Westport (taylorville@xtra.co.nz)

I'm not sure why I started growing orchids back in the early 1980s, but I suspect it may have been because a friend's mum had a few cymbidiums that I was very impressed by. My first plants were cymbidiums purchased at the annual Spring Flower show from a Mr Simpson of Stoke (Nelson). Although semi-retired, he was originally from Karamea and would bring his caravan full of orchids to sell at the show, then head up to Karamea for a couple of weeks of whitebaiting. I guess he must have sold most of the orchids or there wouldn't have been room in the caravan for him and his wife!

About this time I was contacted by our vicar's wife – Dorothy Swears – who wanted to know if I would be interested in helping start up a local orchid society. Of course I was! About 20 of us turned up to the inaugural meeting of the Westport Orchid Society. I was the youngest by at least 30 years but really enjoyed the company of the older women and **one** man. I was coerced into taking on the treasurer's job. Mrs Swears organised speakers from time to time as she had "contacts" around the country. We even had a day trip one January out and about finding and identifying native species. It was a typical misty day up on Denniston so the myriad shades of *Thelymitra* were all hiding – closed until the sun came out. But we found many other terrestrials at sea level. Our society disbanded after 8 or so years, and sadly most of the members have now passed away. I still have plants in my collection that were little divisions from those lovely ladies that always remind me of them.

As we had no commercial growers within about 300 km my small collection of plants grew by buying backbulbs and plants by mail order. I would send for catalogues advertised in "Orchids in New Zealand", to which I subscribed - annual subscription \$8.00! We were a one income family with three small children and a mortgage so the budget didn't allow for much discretionary spending, but periodically I would send (by mail in those days) for a few small orchid plants. It felt like Christmas when they arrived a couple of weeks later. I probably killed half of the plants I bought back then. Certainly the *Phalaenopsis* had a high mortality rate - about a dozen casualties I think.



I still have three of my originals including my first (*Phal. Cis Ryerson*) – a gift from the Society when my daughter was born in 1983. I still smile when I think of the day one particular cattleya arrived - bare-root in a bubble wrap envelope. No other packaging. I was horrified! But I still have several divisions of it and it's one of my most reliable and certainly the biggest and most flamboyant - *LC Drumbeat* "Heritage" X *C Old Whitey* "Mt Empress" (see photo to left).

Eventually my husband (who refers to my orchids as "Tina's Triffids" and "The Awkwards") and my dad built a small

lean-to with a laserlite roof at the back of the garage for my growing collection. They also made the shelving which I still use today.



Den. Angel Flower x Fujimusume 2

Now my plants, which had been languishing year-round on the patio, started to really grow and flower. Although, having said that, there are a few plants that **never** flowered until last year. Aren't orchids the ultimate lesson in delayed gratification?! (Some were worth waiting for, a few cymbidiums I'm still waiting for!!) About this time I bought a few wee Yamamoto Nobile Dendrobiums. I still have all six and they are my favourite orchids.

experimented with different growing media, mainly because pine bark was difficult and expensive to procure here on the West Coast. Someone in the Westport Society said they grew their orchids in coal from a mine at Charleston (the sort of coal that burns very slowly – don't ask me what it's called), so we all had a go at that, and it worked quite well. The best thing about it was that it was quite heavy, so the pots didn't tend to get top heavy when root-bound. Of course, in our climate it was good that it drained really freely too. Not so good in the summer though. Once I got the lean-to I went back to using bark – when it was available.



Den. Swallow No. 8 x Yukidaruma King

During the 1980s and early 1990s I

Then we moved house in 1993. All but the cymbidiums found a home in the conservatory, which was open at one end and so had good ventilation. The nobile dendrobiums were put in hanging baskets to make room on the floor for odonts and cattleyas. Phallies had to come into the house for 9 months of the year. I killed a few more plants, but finally seemed to be getting the hang of balancing light, watering



and fertilising. The cymbidiums lived (and some died) out in all the elements at the back of the garage for the next 17 years. Life was busy with raising children and work so it was just a matter of priorities.

Then three years ago, with the children now left home, my orchid collection finally got a purpose-built home of its own. A whole 11 sq. m. of orchid house. Concrete floor, clearlite walls and roof, a large window in the north wall, watering system, shadecloth and access via the adjacent large potting shed. Brilliant! The first year there was even room to grow several large tomato plants and a couple of capsicums.

The next spring, plants needed to be split up or potted-on and I was on the hunt for cheap, available potting media. That hunt led me from alpine ditches on the Denniston Plateau to back-country ditches at Charleston. No trip to Christchurch was without a stop for inspection of ditches on the Rahu Saddle. What was I looking for? Long, lush, sphagnum moss. On one such occasion our son was horrified when he found he was sharing the back seat of the car with not just the moss but the remains of an ants nest that I'd pulled up with it – 2 hours from home! Consequently, whilst tripping around the district for his job, he found me the best, most accessible ditch full of sphagnum in Buller – or perhaps even New Zealand. I'm not going to divulge the exact location (don't want any North Island townies or Jaffas down here pillaging the ditches for our natural resources), but it's right beside the main road about 15 minutes south of Westport.

Live sphagnum has proved to be an excellent media for the following reasons:

- It has an antiseptic quality that means the plants recover from repotting very quickly
- You can tell at a glance whether it needs watering – it goes a creamy colour instead of green and feels a little crisp on top. No having to pick pots of bark up to see how heavy they are.
- It retains water and fertiliser much better than bark, so requires less frequent applications of both.
- With live moss it very quickly sucks up excess water puddled in the bottom of the pot, so orchid roots don't stay wet and rot. (Can't say the same for the dry bricks of the stuff you buy)
- Orchid roots don't stick to moss, hence a lot less damage than when removing old bark at repotting time.
- Virtually no spillage when you accidentally knock a pot over or need to remove water from leaf axils of phallies or flower sheaths of cattleyas.
- Brilliant for starting plants on punga mounts or trees. Stuff it and the orchid in the crevices or tie it on with fabric tree-tie or old pantyhose.

Consequently my orchids flourished and by the second summer there was no room left for the tomatoes and capsicums, or the begonias and bromeliads that used to share their space. Over the last two years I have discovered all the gorgeous orchids available to buy on TradeMe and other websites. Woo hoo!! Combine that with dividing and propagating my existing plants and the time has come to move on. Plans are afoot to move to a life-style block just north of town. Not just for the orchids – we're moving because our daughter and family own the property next door and we just want "The Good Life". However, husband Paul is now convinced (after a recent foray selling a few surplus divisions on TradeMe) that there are in fact other people out in the rest of NZ that are just as nutty as I am about these plants, who

are prepared to pay good money for them. All that obsessing about keeping plant labels legible has paid off!!

One of the first projects when we move will be a large, covered – but not totally enclosed – area for the cymbidiums and dendrobiums. I'm thinking about 50sqm, but they say you should decide what size you think you need, then double it. Hmmmm.....

Our winters are very mild, just a few frosts down to -1 or -2 deg C, so no heating required and summers not usually above mid-20s. Streams on both boundaries and really huge water tanks mean water over summer is always available (and free!) too. Add that to an inexhaustible supply of sphagnum growing right on the property and it's pretty much perfection for orchid-growing. Next project is to have a go at hybridising my nobile dendrobiums with other similar dendrobium species. I admit to knowing very little about this except how to do the pollinating. **If anybody out there has any advice for me please let me know.**

***Gomonia (Miltonidium) Bluntiosum* – A beautiful gift.**

Lesley Newton (orcats@xtra.co.nz)

At Queen's Birthday 2012, a contingent of judges from Christchurch attended the OCNZ



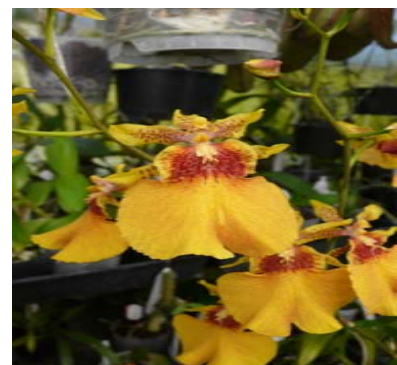
AGM and National Judging Seminar. It was held in Howick, Auckland so during the weekend we took the opportunity to invite ourselves to visit Alf Day's house and orchids. We spent a few hours there wandering through his collection and talking orchids. During our wanderings I remarked about the beautiful flowers on a group of plants called *Miltonidium Bluntiosum*. The sun was shining on them and showing off their golden yellow colour, with a tinge of orange.

After a cup of tea and a chat, and as we were leaving, Alf kindly presented me with one of these plants. I was over the moon with such a lovely gift.

Over the last 9 months the plant has grown well, in my glasshouse. It has now produced two new growths and two stems of flowers

with approximately 12 flowers on each. With the first flowering of my own, I am still impressed with the flower size and especially the colour. This is a gift from Alf that I will always treasure. *Gomonia* nee *Miltonidium Bluntiosum* is a hybrid between *Gomesa (Oncidium) varicosum* and *Miltonia Bluntii*. OrchidWiz tells me that this hybrid is composed of species that like cool temperatures and warm temperatures and likes dappled light, so I guess it will grow in anyone's glasshouse. My glasshouse is warm and it has thrived under my conditions.

I would recommend growing this plant as it rewards you with these beautiful flowers. If you see one on a sales table, buy it.



A Newsletter Editor's comment

Growing orchids is reasonably straight forward 'if you know how'! It's getting the 'know how' that takes the time.

One of the first things you need to understand is what conditions your own plants require as orchids come from such hugely diverse climates. Obviously NZ native orchids like conditions that are common to here and they would be difficult to grow in other countries. It is important to understand that what many books refer to as 'warm', 'intermediate' or 'cool' growing do not really relate to what we here consider to be these temperature ranges. In my opinion although we may think it is warm or cool this would be considered something quite different in other countries. 'Intermediate' is possibly the most misunderstood term. Generally speaking many plants we grow would fall into this category and while our summers are warm enough they are too dry. Our winters are too cool and wet so special measures are needed to overcome these conditions.

Some of the things I often take note of are TV documentaries (not necessarily about orchids) but where they show the local conditions and habitat. A recent programme about trucking in Bolivia showed just how wet and misty the foothills of the Andes are.

Researching the plants you have in your collection is very important so you know how to treat them. Our library books can be a great help with this and we do have a very good selection. We are trying to improve the 'specialist' type books which concentrate on one particular genera rather than the more general type. It is all very well saying 'a *Cattleya* is an intermediate grower' when in fact they can come from cool areas to very warm areas. A hybrid can be anywhere in between or even at the extremes of these temperature ranges. I grow some of mine outside virtually without any protection from the cold and others are in a heated house. It can take time to understand the various conditions the various plants prefer. Learning all about these cultural intricacies is why we belong to an orchid society.

Glenn Poffley, in Howick Orchid Society newsletter Feb 2013

Confessions of an Iwitahi Virgin

Dennis Chuah (dennis@inetgardens.com)

I have been meaning to go to the Iwitahi working bee weekend for a number of years, but I have always come up with one or more excuses to not go. For example, one year, I was at the World Orchid Conference and touring around Malaysia. Another year, there was a family function that clashed. I thought, at this rate, I will never make it! So this year, I decided pretty much quite late that I will go to Iwitahi, and I did!



Sika Lodge was our base.



Early morning view from Sika Lodge

People started to arrive at Sika Lodge on Friday afternoon, and after a wonderful dinner cooked by Bill Liddy and a good night's rest, we were all prepared for adventures that lay ahead. Saturday saw us tripping down to the reserve.

My first impression is that Iwitahi is a large reserve with an overwhelming quantity of native orchids. I have been told it is not as good as before, but I have yet to see anything elsewhere that rivals Iwitahi. Perhaps readers can prove me wrong. For example, there were carpets of flowering *Chiloglottis valida*, often so dense that it was difficult to walk without stepping on one.



Chiloglottis valida, notice the bug on the sepal.

This vagrant from Australia is said to be not able to set seed in New Zealand due to the lack of pollinating wasps. It spreads vegetatively. A few plants were transplanted into the reserve but quite how they manage to spread is interesting. There were even plants growing on fallen logs! Perhaps rooting pigs were responsible. Perhaps there is a pollinator and the plants are seeding? Or perhaps the plant has learnt to self pollinate? I observed a few plants with elongated inflorescences with swollen ovaries, though previous year's seed pods were absent. Perhaps a trip back to Iwitahi to look for seed pods is in order!

There were only a few native *Chiloglottis cornuta* growing next to *Chiloglottis valida*.



Pterostylis patens

Iwitahi is an old *Pinus nigra* plantation along the Napier-Taupo Road. The fallen *Pinus nigra* needles creates a layer of mulch approximately 100 mm thick, hosting fungal colonies that support terrestrial orchids. Most native orchids have some form of association with these fungi (mycorrhizal). This is why they only grow in certain areas, and are very hard to keep alive in captivity.

Below the mulch, the soil was pretty poor, consisting mainly of fine pumice and ash.

The needles of the more common *Pinus radiata* do not seem to support native orchids. It is ironical that such a concentration of native orchids should grow in an exotic forest.

[*Chiloglottis cornuta*, in particular, is not uncommon under mature *P. radiata* in the central North Island. I saw several in Kaingaroa Forest last November, often on old rotting stumps. *Ed.*]



Colony of *Pterostylis patens*

A few colonies of these greenhoods were in flower. Plants growing individually in good light seemed to have much shorter flower stems than those growing in colonies. Flowers were large and plants robust.



Adenochilus gracilis



Colony of *Adenochilus gracilis* growing on a fallen log.

Individual plants of these *Thelymitra* were observed scattered in all corners of the reserve. The first one found caused some excitement but we later found more plants.



Thelymitra nervosa



Thelymitra nervosa – flower with very few spots.



Thelymitra nervosa – quite a blue flower with more few spots.



Thelymitra nervosa –an almost pink form.

These gorgeous orchids were very common but shy to open. They only open in hot sunny weather. The Saturday was hot and sunny but none opened. It wasn't until Sunday afternoon, just before departure time, that they finally decided to cooperate and open. You can imagine the excitement when the first open flowers were discovered. It was almost like kids at a lolly scramble.

Calochilus robertsonii

Calochilus is related to *Thelymitra*. They are called the bearded orchid because the labellum looks like a beard. There were a few *Calochilus robertsonii* plants in the reserve and in a clearing outside the reserve. None were in flower yet, though a few looked close.



Aporostylis bifolia, or odd leaf orchid (red form) – note the different shaped leaf.

There were two distinct forms of the odd leaf orchid, one with plain leaves and another with spotted leaves. The spotted leaf ones also seem to have a red stripe along the outer sepals.

There were colonies of these plants but none in flower yet. It seems like we missed the flowering by a matter of days, as some of the buds were starting to open on Sunday afternoon.

Gastrodia spp.

There were plenty of last year's old flowering spikes in clumps scattered around the reserve. There were a few new inflorescences in bud but none were in flower yet, as they tend to flower about a month later. These orchids flower from an underground tuber and have no green parts. They are entirely dependent on their fungal partners for both nutrients and energy.



This lichen is most likely, *Cladina confusa*. It resembles reindeer moss.

Above ground, lichen is the main fungal life form [*fungus and alga growing together*], and there were plenty of them. Some form white colonies on the *Pinus nigra* trunks. Apart from moss and the odd fern, there were not many other epiphytes. I did not see any epiphytic orchids.

The reserve is in a state of flux at the moment. The old *Pinus nigra* trees have come to the end of their natural life and are dying. A number have already fallen. Replacement trees have mostly not taken. Shrubs are invading the reserve, crowding out the orchids. A programme of tree replacement is urgently needed, and the invading shrubs need to be beaten back.



Ernie Corbett up a ladder installing a label.

The weekend was as much about looking after the reserve as looking for native orchids. A few in the team put up labels while the rest pulled out weeds. More work still needs to be done.

I would encourage readers to go out and look for native orchids, if not at Iwitahi, then in your backyard. If you do not know where to look or what to look for, try your local orchid society, who might be able to point you to someone who knows, or get in touch with the New Zealand Native Orchid Group – Google them.

Looking for orchids in the wild is fun and a great adventure. Putting some effort into the reserve is a feel good thing. Having the company and fellowship of like-minded people over the weekend ... priceless.

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.

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/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 which 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 more easy.

If you have a plant/plants which do/does not have a label then maybe you could email a photo showing leaves and pseudobulbs/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.

Eg. 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/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 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>	APRIL	MAY	JUNE
WATER In cases of neglect, bark can get far too dry – soaking plant in a bucket may be necessary. Remember water until it comes out the bottom of the pot	Unless in a really warm period, once a week is probably enough	Same as April	Same as May
FERTILIZER Thrive Fruit & Flower works well or your favourite fertilizer, but READ the instructions	½ strength balanced fertilizer every 2 nd watering. Use your favourite fertilizer	Same as April	Same as May
LIGHT	No shading required	No shading required	Only shading required might be for early flowering greens
TEMPERATURE	Over the winter period allow the temperature to be as warm as you can but don't encourage soft growth. To avoid this ventilate well during warm sunny days. Avoid the chill factor of cold winter winds by providing adequate shelter.	Same as April	Same as May
OTHER	By April most pests should be under control but examine your plants & if necessary spray with Confidor or Yates insect spray. Same applies to slugs & snail usually they are not a problem but treat if necessary. Mice love to find a warm home in winter & love climbing up spikes & eating pollen caps. Be aware!! Avoid disturbing plants over the winter unless it's a life & death situation for an unhealthy plant.		

<i>Paphiopedilum</i> - Slipper Orchids	APRIL	MAY	JUNE
WATER A good rule of thumb for watering is for during the COLD months IF IN DOUBT DON'T and for the WARMER months IF IN DOUBT DO	Reduce watering with the cooling temperatures and shortening day length. If in doubt, <u>don't</u> water	Reduce watering with the cooling temperatures and shortening day length. Let the mix at the base of the pot become less moist before watering.	Reduce watering with the cooling temperatures and shortening day length. Let the mix at the base of the pot become less moist before watering.

		If in doubt, <u>don't</u> water	If in doubt, <u>don't</u> water.
FERTILIZER	½ strength balanced NPK	½ strength balanced NPK	½ strength balanced NPK
LIGHT	Consider reducing shade a little. 50 % to 60% shade	Reduce shade to 30%	30% shade
TEMPERATURE - Day - Night	25 degrees 12 degrees	Ambient 12 degrees	Ambient 10 degrees
OTHER	Watch for snails and slugs and in warmer areas possibly aphids on the flower buds. Watch for Mealy Bug also.		

<i>Cattleya</i>	APRIL	MAY	JUNE
WATER A good rule of thumb for watering is for during the COLD months IF IN DOUBT DON'T and for the WARMER months IF IN DOUBT DO	With temperatures now falling 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	Water sparingly and allow the mix to become rather dryish before watering again. When in doubt don't water
FERTILIZER	½ strength fertilizer every 2 nd or 3 rd watering	¼ to ½ strength fertilizer every 2 nd or 3 rd watering	¼ to ½ strength fertilizer every 2 nd or 3 rd watering
LIGHT	30% shade or less	30% shade or less	30% shade or less
TEMPERATURE - Day - Night	Ambient 5 plus degrees	Ambient Around 5 degrees	Ambient Around 5 degrees
OTHER	Watch for snails and slugs and in warmer areas possibly aphids on the flower buds.		

<i>LC (Laeliocattleya)</i> – this name means hybrids which have <i>Cattleya</i> and <i>Laelia</i> in their parentage, especially <i>Laelia purpurata</i> . However recent re-classification has put <i>Laelia purpurata</i> to the genus <i>Cattleya</i> so now these hybrids are <i>Cattleya</i> (C).			
	APRIL	MAY	JUNE
WATER A good rule of thumb for watering is for during the COLD months IF IN DOUBT DON'T and for the WARMER months IF IN DOUBT DO	With temperatures now falling water sparingly and allow the mix to become rather dryish before watering again. When in doubt don't water	Very light watering, ie. keep rather dryish. When in doubt don't water	Very light watering, ie. keep rather dryish. When in doubt don't water
FERTILIZER	½ strength fertilizer every 2 nd or 3 rd watering	¼ to ½ strength fertilizer every 2 nd or 3 rd watering	¼ to ½ strength fertilizer 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	Ambient Around 5 degrees	Ambient Around 5 degrees
OTHER			

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 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 Sophronitis (*Cattleya*) coccinea in their background.

WATER	APRIL	MAY	JUNE
A good rule of thumb for watering is for during the COLD months IF IN DOUBT DON'T and for the WARMER months IF IN DOUBT DO	With temperatures now falling 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	Water sparingly and allow the mix to become rather dryish before watering again. When in doubt don't water
FERTILIZER	½ strength fertilizer every 2 nd or 3 rd watering	¼ to ½ strength fertilizer every 2 nd or 3 rd watering	¼ to ½ strength fertilizer 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	Ambient Around 5 degrees	Ambient Around 5 degrees
OTHER			

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 12cm to 20cm tall.

WATER	APRIL	MAY	JUNE
A good rule of thumb for watering is for during the COLD months IF IN DOUBT DON'T and for the WARMER months IF IN DOUBT DO	With temperatures now falling 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 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
FERTILIZER	½ strength fertilizer every 2 nd or 3 rd watering	¼ to ½ strength fertilizer every 2 nd or 3 rd watering	¼ to ½ strength fertilizer every 2 nd or 3 rd watering
LIGHT	30% shade	30% shade	30% shade
TEMPERATURE - Day - Night	Ambient Around 5 degrees	Ambient Around 5 degrees	Ambient Around 5 degrees
OTHER			

BLC

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

WATER	APRIL	MAY	JUNE
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A good rule of thumb for watering is for during the COLD months IF IN DOUBT DON'T and for the WARMER months IF IN DOUBT DO	With temperatures now falling 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	Water sparingly and allow the mix to become rather dryish before watering again. When in doubt don't water
FERTILIZER	½ strength fertilizer every 2 nd or 3 rd watering	¼ to ½ strength fertilizer every 2 nd or 3 rd watering	¼ to ½ strength fertilizer 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	Ambient Around 5 degrees	Ambient Around 5 degrees
OTHER			

Laelia

eg. *anceps, albida, autumnalis, furfuraea, 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.

	APRIL	MAY	JUNE
WATER A good rule of thumb for watering is for during the COLD months IF IN DOUBT DON'T and for the WARMER months IF IN DOUBT DO	With temperatures now falling water sparingly and allow the mix to become rather dryish before watering again. When in doubt don't water	Water very sparingly and do this on a sunny day. Allow to dry off before watering again.	Water sparingly and allow the mix to become rather dryish before watering again. When in doubt don't water
FERTILIZER	½ strength fertilizer every 2 nd or 3 rd watering	¼ to ½ strength fertilizer every 2 nd or 3 rd watering	¼ to ½ strength fertilizer every 2 nd or 3 rd watering
LIGHT	30% shade or less	30% shade or less	30% shade or less
TEMPERATURE - Day - Night	Ambient 2 to 5 degrees	Ambient 2 to 5 degrees	Ambient 2 to 5 degrees
OTHER			

Laelia

Others eg. *dayana, harpophylla, jongheana, kautskyi, pumila*

	APRIL	MAY	JUNE
WATER A good rule of thumb for watering is for during the COLD months IF IN DOUBT DON'T and for the WARMER months IF IN DOUBT DO	With temperatures now falling 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	Water sparingly and allow the mix to become rather dryish before watering again. When in doubt don't water
FERTILIZER	½ strength fertilizer every 2 nd or 3 rd watering	¼ to ½ strength fertilizer every 2 nd or 3 rd watering	¼ to 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	Ambient Around 5 degrees	Ambient Around 5 degrees
OTHER			

<i>Phalaenopsis</i> 'Moth Orchid'	APRIL	MAY	JUNE
WATER	Water 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 half 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.	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	30% to 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
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.		

<i>Dendrobium</i> 'Aussie' types – <i>kingianum, falcorostrum, gracilicaule, jonesii, speciosum, tetragonum</i> etc and hybrids from these			
	APRIL	MAY	JUNE
WATER	Allow to dry out between watering	Allow to dry out between watering	Allow to dry out between watering
FERTILIZER	Reduce fertilizer	Reduce fertilizer to encourage buds	Reduce fertilizer to encourage buds
LIGHT	Continue with good light	Continue with good light	Increase the light
TEMPERATURE - Day - Night	Ambient	Apply more protection	Watch for cooler nights
FLOWERING	Growths maturing	Some early flowering may be showing buds	Some early flowering may be showing buds
OTHER	Withholding fertilizers or increasing potash at this time will promote flowering.		

<i>Dendrobium</i> Soft Cane and <i>nobile</i> types – <i>nobile</i> hybrids, <i>primulinum, pierardii (aka aphyllum), signatum crystallinum, heterocarpum, findlayanum, devonianum, crepidatum, etc</i>			
	APRIL	MAY	JUNE
WATER during the COLD months IF IN DOUBT DON'T and for the WARM months IF IN DOUBT DO	Decrease water frequency as new canes should be coming to maturity.	Just a little, keep rather dry.	Just a little, keep rather dry.
FERTILIZER	½ strength fertilizer	¼ to ½ strength	¼ to ½ strength

	every 2 nd or 3 rd watering	fertilizer every 2 nd or 3 rd watering	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	Ambient Around 5 degrees	Ambient Around 5 degrees
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. Eg. *Den chrysotoxum, densiflorum, farmeri, fimbriatum, moschatum, sulcatum, thyrsoiflorum*

WATER during the COLD months IF IN DOUBT DON'T	APRIL	MAY	JUNE
	Begin to decrease watering frequency and allow to become somewhat dry between waterings.		
FERTILIZER	These plants are now coming to maturity of the new growths so little is needed.		
LIGHT	Good bright light (30% shade or less) 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 – 10 deg C and above. Night – down to 3 to 5 deg C is OK.		
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 decided dryish winter rest. eg *Den lawesii, subclausum, latoureas (some), cuthbertsonii*.

WATER during the COLD months IF IN DOUBT DON'T	APRIL	MAY	JUNE
	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.		
FERTILIZER	Although these types can be growing all year, at this time around ½ strength should be fine.		
LIGHT	Good light, not too shady. (30% 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 deg C. <i>Den cuthbertsonii</i> is OK down to zero in an enclosed situation.		
OTHER	Watch for snails and slugs and in warmer areas possibly aphids on the flower buds.		

***Dendrobium 'Dockrillia'* types** – eg. *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 *Dockerillia*.¹

WATER – a note here, due	APRIL	MAY	JUNE
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¹ Note Section on Dockrillia updated 13 June 2012 by RH/NCM

to their strongly pendulous or scrambling growth habit these plants are typically grown as mounted plants so will need more frequent water.	With the onset of winter and thus colder and shorter days these plants will need less frequent watering. As a guide every week to 10 days. Keep the leaves full and turgid, excessive wrinkling is likely a sign of not enough water.		
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	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.		

<i>Masdevallia</i>	APRIL	MAY	JUNE
WATER	Over the colder months I have found that allowing the plants to become rather more drier between waterings has produced more profuse flowering of the spring/summer blooming types. ie <i>Masd coccinea</i> , <i>veitchiana</i> , <i>rolfeana</i> and many hybrids.		
FERTILIZER	Keep feeding as usual	Keep feeding as usual	Keep feeding as usual
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	Day – for these colder months the ambient temperature should be fine. Night – down to 2 – 5 deg C.		
OTHER	Watch for snails and slugs and in warmer areas possibly aphids on the flower buds.		

<i>Sarcochilus</i>	APRIL	MAY	JUNE
WATER over COLD months IF IN DOUBT DON'T and for the WARM months IF IN DOUBT DO	With falling temps you may need to 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.	Reduce watering to suit conditions but do not let the plants dry out completely.
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	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 deg C.		
FLOWERING			
OTHER	Watch for snails and slugs and lay 'Slug Out' or similar (this does not deteriorate as quickly as normal slug bait) Always watch for scale. Do not cram up your plants, leave plenty of room between them.		

Oncidium

'Dancing Lady' types – eg. *varicosum*, *flexuosum*, *leucochilum*, *eurycline*, *longipes*, *forbesii*, *crispum*, and hybrids from these.

	APRIL	MAY	JUNE
WATER A good rule of thumb for watering is for during the COLD months IF IN DOUBT DON'T and for the WARMER months IF IN DOUBT DO	With temperatures now falling water sparingly and allow the mix to become rather dryish before watering again. When 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
FERTILIZER	½ strength fertilizer every 2 nd or 3 rd watering	¼ to ½ strength fertilizer every 2 nd or 3 rd watering	¼ to ½ strength fertilizer every 2 nd or 3 rd watering
LIGHT	30% shade	30% shade or less	30% shade or less
TEMPERATURE - Day - Night	Ambient Around 5 degrees	Ambient Around 5 degrees	Ambient Around 5 degrees
OTHER			

Odontoglossum

Crispum types etc

	APRIL	MAY	JUNE
WATER A good rule of thumb for watering is for 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	Ambient Around 5 degrees	Ambient Around 5 degrees
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 *Odontoglossum* crossed with *Cochlioda*.

	APRIL	MAY	JUNE
WATER A good rule of thumb for watering is for 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	½ strength balanced NPK every 2 nd or 3 rd	½ strength balanced NPK every 2 nd or 3 rd

	watering	watering	watering
LIGHT	50% shade	50% shade	50% shade
TEMPERATURE - Day - Night	Ambient Around 5 degrees	Ambient Around 5 degrees	Ambient Around 5 degrees
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		

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

WATER	APRIL	MAY	JUNE
A good rule of thumb for watering is for 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	Ambient Around 5 degrees	Ambient Around 5 degrees
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.		

Milioniopsis

– common name for these lovelies is 'Pansy Orchid' – very apt.

WATER	APRIL	MAY	JUNE
A good rule of thumb for the colder months IF IN DOUBT DON'T	Water often enough to ensure that the mix stays damp but not wet.	Water often enough to 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 5 to 10 degrees	Ambient 5 to 10 degrees
FLOWERING	Flowering will be more or less finished now but depending on growth development you could get some spikes.		
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. Repot when the plant has finished flowering and new growth(s) is 5 cm or so tall, and when the new roots are just developing. Try to repot annually.
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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 14 June 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.

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

New Zealand Orchid Society

Autumn Show

Sunday 5th May 2013

Mt Albert War Memorial Hall

751-773 New North Road,

Mt Albert

Guest Speaker: Roy Tokunaga on Saturday 4th May, talk starting at 7.00pm, at the Senior Citizens Hall (behind Mt Albert War Memorial Hall) and on Sunday 5th May at the show.

Contact Joe Vance 09 236 0225

Winter Show

13th - 14th July 2013

Mt Albert War Memorial Hall

751-773 New North Road,

Mt Albert

Contact Joe Vance 09 236 0225

Spring Show

13th - 15th September 2013

Mt Albert War Memorial Hall

751 -773 New North Road

Mt Albert.

Contact Joe Vance 09 236 0225

Cymbidium Society of America (NZ Branch)

Spring Show

17th August 2013

Western Springs Garden Community Hall (Octagonal Building)

956-990 Great North Rd Pt. Chevalier.

Contact Terry Austin 09 278 0545

csa@xtra.co.nz

The Bay of Islands Orchid Society meets on the 3rd Sunday of the month at St James Church Hall, Stone Store Hill, Kerikeri at 1.30pm.

Visitors Welcome.

Further information please phone : Lorna 09) 407-3424.

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 **1.15** pm (note new time) - orchid sales from 1.00 pm. 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, north of harbour)
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 an eastern suburb of Auckland, N.I.)
Meets 2nd Sunday each month except January (no meeting) and October 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

Cymbidium Orchids for Sale

Approximately 1000 Cymbidiums
From compots to large flowering plants.
This is a very good collection of plants
Bred from Andy Easton and Norm Porters
line, plus some Aussi varieties. Most are my own crosses.

Would like to sell as one lot, but any inquires are welcome.
Over half of this collection should flower this season.

Contact John Cairns evenings.
07 896 8429 or johncairns@ihug.co.nz

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

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**

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

ph: (ddi) 09- 300-6933

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**Register to come to the
7th Australasian Native Orchid Society
Conference & Show.**

Held at Strathpine (Queensland, Australia).

Hosted by Kabi Group(Inc).

Full Conference - 22-25th August 2013

Public show days - 23-25th August

NOTE: Programme update

ANOS Gen. Meeting for affiliated members 23rd Aug

For fuller details see www.ourshopfront.com/kabi

and follow the Conference link.

BAY ORCHARD SPRAYERS LTD ORCHID SHOW

In association with



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Bay of
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**of Te Puke
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EVERYONE WELCOME

Te Puke Memorial Hall

Friday 12th April 10.00am – 4.00pm

Saturday 13th April 10.00am – 4.00pm

Orchid plants and Pots sales.

Bromeliads and Carnivorous plants sales.

Plus – Great Raffles.

Te Puke Art Society paintings display.

Refreshments available.

Admission: \$3.00 per Adult, Children Free.



Sunvale Orchids
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New Zealand



D S & P R Hutchins

Phone 06 867 2567

027 640 4109

Email dphutchins@xtra.co.nz

Welcome to 2013, here's hoping that all you growers will have a very pleasant growing, flowering and show season.

We shall be at the Te Puke orchid show, Tauranga orchid show, The 7th NZ Expo orchid show and the sarc show held in Taradale.

Growers of Sarcochilus, Aussie Dens, and other genera.

Send for your own plants list, plants sent out by courier on Mondays.

Keep an eye out for those spikes and make sure that your plants do not get dehydrated.

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.
8 Thurley Place.
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
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250mm Port Pot-\$4.00 incl. GST



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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.

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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



Commercial Sales

Competitive Orchid Displays



Wide range of orchid products

Prizes

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New Plymouth

31 Oct - 3 Nov 2013



7th NZNOE
PO Box 635
New Plymouth