

The New Zealand
Internet
Orchid Review

Issue 5

12 September 2008



TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Publication Details and Charges | 2 |
| Editorial..... | 4 |
| This month's cover | 4 |
| Corrections | 5 |
| Feedback..... | 5 |
| A few tips on the culture of <i>Dendrobium petiolatum</i>.. | 6 |
| Book Reviews..... | 7 |
| Beat Glasshouse Heating Costs..... | 8 |
| Working bee..... | 10 |
| Show Time Auckland 2008..... | 11 |
| Too True..... | 13 |
| Three co-operative Disas | 13 |
| The decline of the Orchid?..... | 14 |
| Just a-walkin' in the rain | 16 |
| Questions and answers..... | 17 |
| <i>Sarcochilus hirticalcar</i>..... | 17 |
| Paphs & Phrags – My Way | 19 |
| More on Bubble wrap insulation..... | 21 |
| Orchid plant losses from spraying..... | 22 |
| <i>Odontoglossum ariasii</i> | 22 |
| Society Notices | 25 |
| Classified advertisements..... | 26 |
| Advertising Section | 28 |

Publication Details and Charges

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

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

Deadlines for copy

All written copy for articles must be emailed to the Editors no later than one week before publication date. A reminder will be emailed to all regular contributors two weeks before each deadline. Society notices and classified advertising must be emailed to the Editors no later than one week before publication date. If you are running late, please email the editors (ncmiller@orcon.net.nz). We expect the next issue to go out on Friday 12 December 2008.

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, being set at \$10 for a page, part pages on a pro-rata basis. 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.

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.

Editorial

What a shocking winter! I have just looked back at the July issue of 'The Climate Update', produced by the National Climate Centre at NIWA. It reads:

“ The outlook for July to September – air temperatures are likely to be above average in the North Island and average or above in the South Island. Rainfall mostly near normal; stream flows and soil moisture average or below average in the east of the country.”

Well – we have lived here at Lake Rotoiti for 26 years. This 'warm' winter has produced our first snowfall, our worst (by far) hail damage, our first ever air temperatures below 0°C and, of course, incessant rain and a distinct lack of sunshine. We didn't like it, our garden didn't like it, and as for the orchids....

However, even winters like this one end eventually and when I started to write this editorial the sun was shining (it's raining again now!) A couple of days ago I brought a plant of *Dendrobium falcorostrum*, in bud, into the living room. At breakfast time this morning it was still in bud, but an hour of weak sunshine since then has worked a miracle, and at morning tea time flowers were bursting open and the rich and distinctive fragrance filled the room. So cheer up, spring really is here!

This month's cover

This charming flower is from a clone of *Disa* Tridette (*Disa* Riette x Tridior). Read more about this promising cross in this issue. The plant was bred, grown and photographed by Ewen Perrott.



Cymbidium Hot Port 'Wiri' x Camouflage 'Candy' Photographed at the Waitakere Orchid Club show in August 2008, by Glenn Poffley. Grower's name not known.

Corrections

Glenn Poffley has informed us that the photo of *Cattleya trianae* that we published in our last Issue is of a different clone to the one that came second in the Tokyo Grand Prix Orchid Show 2008. The actual prize-winner is shown below, together with some NZ orchid growers that some of you may know. Certainly a brilliantly grown plant. The form that we showed you in the last issue of NZIOR is another plant of this species that was also benched at the Tokyo show.



Cattleya trianae 'Okada'. Grower not known. Photo G. Poffley

Feedback

Our comments on orchid societies produced some feedback. A reader from Northland wrote:

“Regarding orchid societies and attitudes to non-members - over the years I've been to a number of orchid shows to purchase plants, and my reception, as a non-club member, has ranged from extreme friendliness and helpfulness (North Shore) to being virtually ignored (a local society, unfortunately). If these societies really want new members, they should be very careful who they allow to staff the stalls at their shows.” (*The identity of one of these societies has been withheld to protect the innocent.* Ed.)

A few tips on the culture of *Dendrobium petiolatum*.

Approximately 6 years ago while poking around the huge Orchid complex L&R, now K&R Orchids at Tuakau I came across a small plant of *Dendrobium petiolatum* "Tuakau".



D. petiolatum 'Tuakau'. Grower and photographer E. Perrott

I couldn't resist it, which started a happy association for the plant and myself, the plant was placed in a basket in Sphagnum moss (I make my own baskets using Totara for lasting qualities). That little plant never looked back, and showed its appreciation by flowering in a very short time. It was soon evident that the basket and moss would have to be replaced, In December 2007 I selected a moderately flat terracotta saucer-pot and using a 2-3 bark with a hint of pumice,

in went *D. petiolatum*.

It immediately signalled its delight by thriving and putting on a remarkable display, the accompanying photo is of part of the flowering, estimated to be in excess of 400 tiny flowers and many buds, that is additionally gratifying, as this very friendly little Orchid has been like this for at least four Months.

I grow *Dendrobium petiolatum* in a warm-house with Miltoniopsis, minimum 15 degrees, but I think it could be grown much cooler, with only one plant I'm not prepared to risk it.

I water this plant every 3-4 days, Winter-Summer with the occasional weak feed, nothing seems to hold it back.

If anyone is keen on easy dendrobiums, **Go for it.**

Ewen Perrott (perrtuita@xtra.co.nz).

Book Reviews

Tropical Slipper Orchids by Harold Koopowitz Published by Timber Press
ISBN-13 978-0-88192-864-8

Most Slipper Orchid growers will know of the book 'Novelty Slipper Orchids breeding and cultivating Paphiopedilum Hybrids' which Harold Koopowitz And Norito Hasegawa published in 1989. In his new book, Harold Koopowitz Expands on that book and also includes excellent sections on the breeding of Paphiopedilum hybrids as well as an in depth look at Phragmipedium species and hybrids. There is also coverage of Mexipedium (a single species), Selenipedium and Cypripedilum species. It is fascinating to follow the photographs demonstrating the development of Paphiopedilum and Phragmipedium hybrids from species to the newest generations of plants and the possible future trends in breeding make for fascinating reading.

Harold Koopowitz is a Professor Emeritus of ecology at the University of California and he covers the botanical aspects as well as the pollination and cultivation needs of the plants, but with an excellent glossary explaining the technical terms and an extensive list of references for further reading, this is a book for any enthusiast. Be warned though, this book will make you want to add to your collection of treasures as you drool over photographs of gems such as Phragmipedium kovachii! An expensive book, a big book (411 pages) but one I wouldn't be without.

Price \$120 plus \$5 P&P from Touchwood Books (special price for readers of the NZIOR – usually \$135).

Erica Cowdell (tomeric@xtra.co.nz)

Oswald Blumhardt -- New Zealand Plant Pioneer
by Catherine Ballard (David Ling Publishing Ltd.)

This is the fascinating story of Northland's Oswald Blumhardt and his legendary nursery on the outskirts of Whangarei.

Os had a lifelong interest in plants, in collecting, propagating and hybridizing. To this end he travelled and searched in forests extensively in the highlands of Vietnam and Borneo (both twice) and Thailand, Fiji and New Guinea. He was often accompanied on these expeditions by his brother Albert. Of particular interest to orchid growers was the descriptions of the orchids found, particularly the many in New Guinea and Fiji. Some of these were collected and brought back to New Zealand - - but at a time when this was possible.

Unfortunately Os is no longer with us but brother Albert grows orchids in Whangarei and we frequently see him at orchid society functions. Orchid growers will find this book an interesting read. Look for it at your local library.

Price \$20 plus \$5 P&P from Touchwood Books. (special price for readers of the NZIOR – usually \$40. The P&P charge is per order, not per book).

Jim James (jamesj-r@ihug.co.nz)

Beat Glasshouse Heating Costs

Eric Martin (ERICPDM@xtra.co.nz), Retired Architect, North Shore Orchid Society

Heating glasshouses is bound to be increasingly painfully expensive. One remedy is to grow cooler genera – give up the phallies. Another is to enhance nature’s free bounty – sunshine. For a retrofit, easily the best result per dollar expended is a glasshouse liner, most importantly inside the roof and then inside the walls. This is in

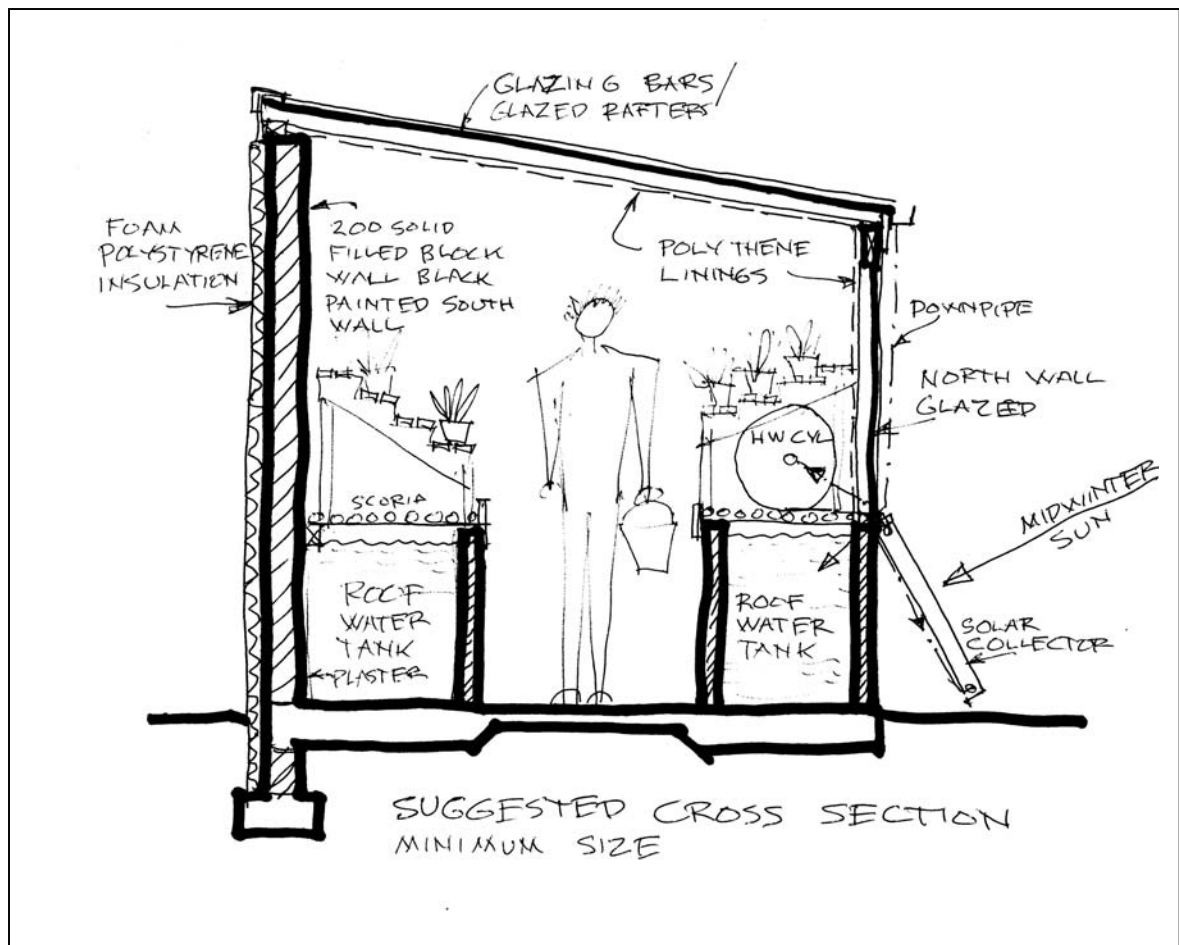


Polythene after about 10 years

effect double-glazing. Clear U.V. resistant polythene sheet can be stapled directly inside timber framed glasshouses. Metal structures need a bit more ingenuity to support the polythene, usually a combination of small battens and nylon fishing line across under the rafters.

Any large volume dense material in the glasshouse will even up the day/night temperatures. So concrete structures or tanks or drums of water will be helpful, especially if black or dark coloured to aid

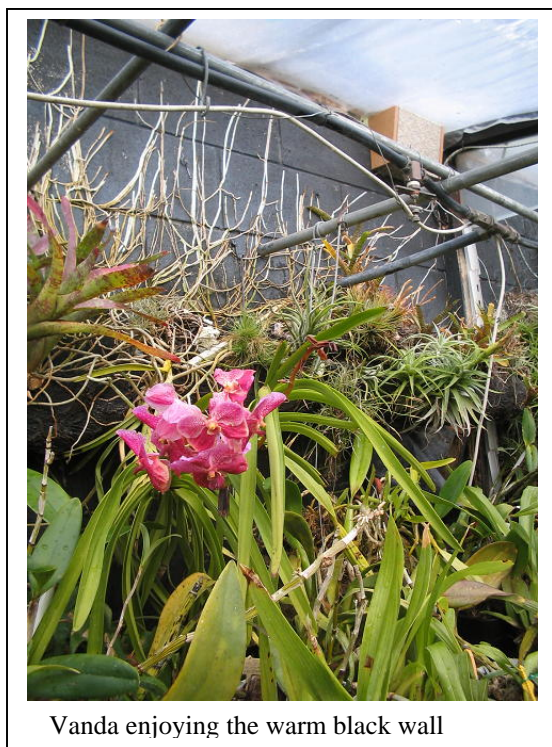
the absorption. Going one step further into passive solar design (i.e. no electrical assistance) one can provide additional solar heating to even out day/night temperatures.



In my case I have used 3 linked black painted hot water cylinders (casings removed) mounted horizontally over a low bench and under a timber batten orchid “grandstand”. These are heated with a solar hot water panel at low level outside the north wall of the glasshouse and aimed at the midday mid winter sun (you certainly don’t need the heat in summer) . Table 1 shows the approximate midday solar altitude at mid-winter in various parts of NZ.

Table 1. Solar altitudes, midday, midwinter.

| Location | Approximate altitude |
|--------------|----------------------|
| Kaitaia | 30° |
| Auckland | 27° |
| Wellington | 23.6° |
| Christchurch | 22° |



Vanda enjoying the warm black wall

The collector need not be an expensive hi tech-glazed model. Less efficient but still effective would be an old steel hot water radiator panel, a steel or plastic drum or tank (black painted) or even a good length of 20Ø mm black plastic pipe without airlocks.

A “double dipping” scheme I tried was using a copper sheet and pipe solar collector also as a hood for an incinerator (*see photo next page*). This worked well until someone had an over large fire which melted the solder connecting the pipes to the cover sheet.

Hot water from the top of the collector must flow continuously in a 20Ø mm or 25Ø mm pipe to the top of the glasshouse cylinders. The cooler water from the bottom end of the cylinders should return with continuous fall to the bottom of the collector. This system will circulate naturally as a thermosyphon.



Hot water cylinder heated by solar collector/incinerator



Solar Collector Incinerator

If starting from scratch, a number of design techniques can optimise that free heat from the sun. These are not available in prefabricated structures and need to be built specifically (see diagrams and photos attached)

1. Make a lean - to or single pitch roof with the south wall of solid concrete or filled concrete block, black painted and preferably foam polystyrene insulated on the outside. This will soak up the heat during the day and re - radiate it at night.
2. Line inside of glass roof and concrete walls as previously stated
3. Use as much solid concrete or concrete filled concrete block and stored water as possible. The greater

the mass, the greater the heat storage capacity. Floors of concrete are desirable, Benches can be built of concrete blocks, and if strongly reinforced and plastered inside can be used for storing the roof water. Note - good deep foundations are necessary for block water tanks.

4. Consider a solar collector and storage tanks as previously stated.

Of course this needs the sun to shine sometimes. But when it does let's make the most of it.

Working bee.

John Campbell.(campbelljohn@xtra.co.nz)

Just recently on a sunny day, I was sitting in my Cymbidium house re-writing labels. I was conscious over a half hour period of a vigorous and intermittent buzzing of an insect. It started to "get on my wick" after a while and I thought, what the heck is it up to. I stood up and discovered that it was a honey bee. She was zapping round the house landing on all the developing mini Cymbidium flower spikes.

I knew that some orchids exude "honey dew" near their flower buds and have seen and tasted the "dew drops" on some species. I wasn't aware that Cymbids. exhibit this characteristic , but the bee was giving the buds a real going over. I have to assume she wasn't doing this for nothing .

After a while she buzzed off out the door and peace returned. That didn't last very long as she returned again after 20 minutes or so and went back over the whole collection again.

I have to ask, "could this bee the beginning of a whole new combined floriculture / apiculture industry?"

Show Time Auckland 2008

Glenn Poffley (gpoffley@clear.net.nz)

This year has been a busy one with many societies celebrating an anniversary of one kind or another. With the high cost of travel many will be reluctant to attend some of the shows, which is a shame as they all offer something different and is a great way to catch up with other growers to see what is happening. Since the last issue of this Bulletin we have been to Waikato, NZOS, South Auckland and Waitakere (AOC) club shows.

Waikato Orchid Soc. 1 day winter show (not quite Auckland)

It's a while since we've been able to attend this 1 day show held at the lovely Hamilton Botanic Gardens as it often clashes with our (Howick) club day. But this year we were fortunate to be able to go and enjoy the company of these friendly people and a club that boasts some excellent and well-known growers.

The display was very good for this time of the year (early July) with many Pleurothallids (Masdevallias etc) in flower, which is unusual and a good selection of other orchids. A hot morning tea was provided followed by different flavoured home made soup, bread rolls and other nourishment for lunch. Joe Vance (Villa Orchids) was guest speaker after lunch and gave a very interesting resume of his life in orchids. After a quick walk around the gardens it was back to survey the tables and see what the judges had decided.

Veteran growers Ewen & Sylvia Perrott's immaculate *Den. petiolatum* was Grand Champion. A superbly grown specimen just covered in flowers (*see article on page 5*). There were many other lovely early Dendrobiums displayed which I wouldn't mind having in my collection.

A good number of public came through the short opening hour and all too soon it was time to pack up. After a gloriously fine day in Hamilton we headed back 'south' (or so it seemed) to be met by yet more rain and cold in Auckland. There were a number of others down from the 'big smoke' with many car pooling. Others came from Taumarunui, Bay of Plenty and possibly other areas.

NZOS Winter Show

This year is the Diamond Jubilee of NZOS and many extra special events have been organized to correspond with the shows. For the winter event Ching Hua Orchids of Taiwan was invited to put on a display of cut flowers but bureaucracy managed to thwart the best laid plans. All his flowers were destroyed at Auckland International Airport on arrival despite representation and protestations from various people from the society to the authorities. The good thing was 800 flasks were brought through without problem.

Dennis Kou gave a talk at the NZOS club meeting on the Wednesday before the show and illustrated this with many photos of some stunning flowers bred by their world-class company. As with previous speakers this prompted many more flasks to suddenly become desirable as some I had looked up on the internet were not any where near as good as those bred by Ching Hua.

Show weekend was by all accounts very good with good numbers of public through the door and brisk sales. A large number of flasks found new homes with club members and public so the show benches should be in good shape in the next few years.



Cym. Barbara Vance 'Katherine'.
 Grower: Villa Orchids, Photo: G. Poffley

The number of displayed plants was slightly higher than last year despite the very cool wet winter we have experienced so far. As usual there were some very nice plants displayed, especially the Paphs, and Cyms. Grand Champion was Villa Orchid's Cym. Barbara Vance 'Katherine'.

CSA 1 Day Show & Seminar

Again held in the modern and comfortable Western Springs community hall this is open to registrants only and is a pleasant informal day where everyone gets to partake in the judging. Only Cyms and Paphs are exhibited but this year a lot of very nice plants were in flower. After lunch guest speaker Selwyn Hatrick from Rotorua gave a very good slide show and talk on Paphs where everyone I'm sure learnt something. Grand champion (a Cym. from Andy Price) came all the way from

Whakatane.

South Auckland 1 Day Show

Unfortunately this once strong society is going through a bit of a lull in recent times with the usual problems of aging membership and difficulty in getting new younger people involved. Despite this the 'regulars' and many from other societies helped out to make this a good display with a variety of orchids on display. Probably the most notable feature was the atrocious weather on the Friday of setting up, the incredibly slow trip on the motorway for most and yet more rain to dampen our spirits during the packing up. A novice grower took out the grand champion of the show with a delightful beautifully grown *Phalaenopsis* plus so many other trophies the winner will need a big mantelpiece to display them all.

Waitakere Orchid Club



Dend. chrysopterum at the W.O.C. show
 Grower not known Photo G P

The newly named Auckland Orchid Club celebrated their 25th anniversary in grand style with an excellent show held at the Kelston community hall again. A very good venue with ample parking and easy access certainly gets things off to a great start. It's a long drag from Howick (and for others) so with setup on the Thursday, judging Friday, a dinner on Saturday and pack up Sunday the petrol companies probably made a bigger

profit over those days than the WOC. But it was well worth the effort with an excellent display of quality plants, a beautiful dinner with Murray Shergold (Australia) the guest speaker giving an amazing insight into Madagascar and plenty of orchids for sale to suit all tastes. Murray had a good selection of flasks for sale as well so we are looking forward to more of these flowering and on the show benches in a few years. A big \$250 worth of orchids was a lucky door prize and this stayed out west, although a Howick member gained a nice *Phalaenopsis* in the raffle. On the Friday at opening time it was a packed house and Saturday was just as good. Unfortunately heavy rain showers on the Sunday put a lot of visitors off and a massive cloud burst near closing time had traffic down to a crawl with roads awash.

With more shows, more overseas speakers, more flasks and the orchid fair at Labour weekend still to come, this year is certainly one to remember. Where I'm going to put all the new plants and seedlings, is anyone's guess as they are now overflowing into the lounge, dining room, kitchen and also the sewing room downstairs.

Too True

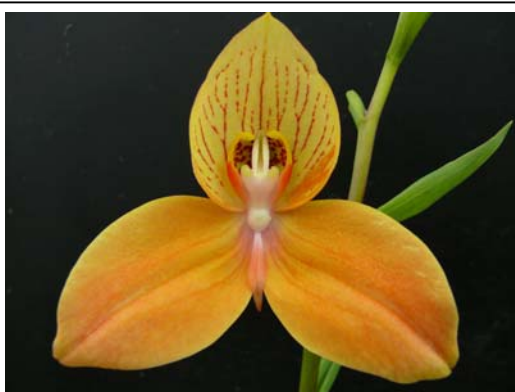
The following appeared recently in a Begonia email list. Sounds like many orchid growers also – including yours truly....*Ed.*

"There are three types of begonia growers according to Australian Barry Mann (as reported in the *Queensland Begonia Society, Inc. Journal*, Vol. No. 54, Autumn 2004), "...the novice begonia grower learns from the experiences of others and tries to avoid making the same mistakes, while the experienced grower makes most of the mistakes, but still has a few to go. The expert grower, however, has made all the mistakes and is now busy inventing new ones." *The Begonian*, Nov-Dec 2007)"

Three co-operative Disas. Riette, *tripetaloides* & *uniflora*.

Ewen Perrott (perrtuita@xtra.co.nz)

Back in 1983, O.P.H. Augustin married *Disa Watsonii* with *Disa uniflora*. Out of that union came a *Disa Riette*, - nothing over-spectacular. If we follow *Disa Watsonii* back we find again *Disa uniflora*, therefore this *Disa Riette* is nearly, but not quite all *Disa uniflora*. Then and previously *Disa Watsonii* was the result of a crossing made by Kew in 1900 using as parents *Disa Kewensis* x *uniflora*. Kew also figured here by producing *Disa Kewensis* = *Disa uniflora* x *tripetaloides*. in 1893,(a long way back), therefore we have *Disa Riette* with over 100yrs in its breeding, being about 90 odd % *Disa uniflora* with importantly a smattering of *Disa tripetaloides*.



Disa Riette (grower, photo, E. Perrott)

I was fortunate in acquiring a orange form of *Disa Riette*, one of the luckiest Orchid purchases I made over the years. In December 2001, I put pollen of a very indifferent *Disa Tridior*(= *Diores* x *tripetaloides*) to the orange *Disa Riette*. The results of that union exceeded all expectations. That crossing is registered *Disa Tridiette*. Obviously the hints of *Disa tripetaloides* giving many pure whites, in

fact every shade except red, blue, and purple. In that same year I also selfed *Disa* Riette, Again, amazing results. A lot of oranges, but many pure unspotted or unstriped deep yellows.



3 clones of *Disa* Tridette (grower photo E. Perrott)

In February 2004 I crossed a pink shaded deep-green *Disa* Tridiette (No 33) to *Disa* Diorette = Riette x Diores. Again with remarkable results, similar colours to *Disa* Tridiette, but more extensive. This effort is registered as *Disa* Dancer, and a large group was displayed at the Taranaki Summer Show & Display Jan-2008.

The summary to this narrative is the importance of *Disa tripetaloides* in freely sharing its white genes, and *Disa* Riette with its plentiful *Disa uniflora* influence and its ability to retain and intensify the carotene colouring in its genes. Who knows what might be achieved if one could use a superior form of *Disa* Tridior, to remake *Disa* Tridiette.

(This article has also appeared in the recently re-published Masdevallia & *Disa* newsletter. Ed.)

The decline of the Orchid?

We all know that orchid growing, as a hobby, is not what it used to be in this country. The trend seems to be international. Here are some excerpts from the Orchids Digest, an international email mailing list. Ed. What do our readers think? – correspondence invited.

1. From OGD Vol 10 Issue 217 (30 July 2008)

Nineteen years ago Hoosier Orchid Company moved into our facilities here on the northwest side of Indianapolis, building on a tradition of providing species and fine hybrid orchids that traced back through Sea Breeze Orchids, Great Lakes Orchids and Margaret Ilgenfritz Orchids. We joined our legacy with those of Fred Hillerman, the late Madeline Elder, Steve Stevenson, John Schwind and others. Over these 19 years we have experienced great success in getting to know our customers, providing you with fantastic service as well as fine plants, and the joy of learning about orchids and sharing our love of orchids with you.

It is in recognition of that joy and success that I write to let you know that Hoosier Orchid Company will close as a retail nursery on August 30, 2008. We have enjoyed growing and sharing our orchids, developing new and exciting lines of breeding, discovering new species, speaking to orchid societies, educating our local customers, displaying at shows around the country, making rare species available, and so many other aspects of our business. Our closing is a bittersweet recognition of the changing aspects of the orchid industry and societal trends.

2. Further to this story, from OGD Vol 10 Issue 224 (5 August 2008)

On another note, regarding the demise of Hoosiers, and of orchid buyer's preferences...a few years ago, people were saying that the commonality of phals and other orchids in Home Depot and even supermarkets would lead to an tremendous increase in interest in orchids....which would benefit everyone, growers (even the species growers), local societies, and the big boys, like the AOS. Unfortunately, I feel that the opposite has happened...at least here in the US. Orchids have become commonplace, and even are regarded by many buyers as "throwaway" plants...and, instead of generating interest in them, they are just regarded as a common and available addition to the home...just another nice plant. Instead of generating widespread interest, they have generated widespread acceptance...and apathy. Take care, Eric Muehlbauer in Queens N.Y.

3. and from the same issue...

Your comments on the apathy generated by the widespread availability of 'easy' orchids applies here in the UK too, I feel. When I was introduced to orchids 30 years ago it soon became a serious hobby in the sense that I dedicated a greenhouse to orchids and threw out the tomatoes! I even met my husband through our mutual interest in orchids. These days I know a lot of people who have one or two orchids on a windowsill and leave it at that - they never progress beyond thinking of them as ordinary houseplants. If shown things like *Masdevallias*, *Restrepias* or, say, *Stanhopea* they are amazed that they are orchids too. They are generally unaware of (the remaining) orchid nurseries. I wish I knew how to get them interested in growing a wider variety.

Tricia Garner, Hampshire, England.

4. and... from OGD Vol 10 Issue 225 (6 August 2008)

I'm not sure that we can lay the woes of typical orchid nurseries so firmly on the shoulders of big box stores or the nurseries that cater to price points. Rather, I see societal changes as the driving force behind the demise of fine orchidists such as Hoosiers and others that have closed doors in the past 5-10 years. This trend was occurring long before the current economic situation.

Many societies, both professional and hobby, have seen significant downturns in membership. People seem so focused on building a 'nest egg' for retirement that they have no plans for what they'll do when they retire. I know several people who've lost the ability to relax or just enjoy the wonders of nature. Friendships have been replaced by 'networks.'

Quality has become a catch word instead of a goal. Personally, I'm sick of big white phals - particularly those with heavy mid ribs, inflorescences that go straight up, and poor presentation. Some breeders will cross anything that grows fast and sells well. I'm happy that most of these get tossed when the blooms fall.

My big concern is that as a planet we seem to be breeding for the same qualities - a population of flat, apathetic, disposable people. And so I look for the 'beauties' among the weeds and nurture those I find. My collection may be small, but it's very satisfying...David Janvrin

Just a-walkin' in the rain

Chris Hubbert (chubbert@jacksonrussell.co.nz)

Saturday morning 5 July, amid heavy downpours, interspersed with light rain and patches of sunshine, a small group of intrepid orchid hunters – mad fools! – gathered at the entrance to Kauri Glen Park in Northcote. Even when it was not actually raining, plenty of moisture dropped from the bush canopy high overhead.

A short distance inside the park, off to one side of the track, was an extensive colony



Corybas cheesemannii in Kauri Glen Park. Photo: Chris Hubbert

of *Corybas cheesemannii*. A tiny orchid, the flower an off-white round ball only about 4 mm across, with a horizontal round leaf not much wider, only just lifting itself above the litter of the forest floor, and looking more like a tiny white fungus. (Attempted to take a few photos, but my camera could not get in close enough for good results.)

At different places in succession we found a few *Corybas trilobus* (now renamed *Nematoceras trilobum*) flowers in deep shade; *Pterostylis brumalis* in a more open patch adjacent to some kauri; and *Acianthus sinclairii* in deep shade, also a couple of early-showing *Pterostylis agathicola* plants right beside a kauri, probably a month or so away from flowering. The *Acianthus* stems were about 70 mm high bearing 8 or 10 flowers only about 2 mm wide. One other species identified from just a few near-oblong leaves lying flat on the surface of a steep slope was *Cyrtostylis oblonga*.

So the result of about 1½ hours in the bush this day was 6 native orchid species seen, of which 4 were in flower. Not a bad haul for a wet, cold, Saturday morning. This was a most enjoyable and worthwhile exercise, but it brought home to me that you can't just wander into the bush expecting to see native orchids – you have to know

exactly what you should be looking for – and it helps to have very keen eyesight (or someone in the group with the knowledge and the eyes!). Many thanks to Noel Townsley of NZOS who organised this outing. *This was first published in the North Shore Orchid Society's Insigne, July 2008.*

Questions and answers

Question: Do orchids have a natural life span?

I have some species still flourishing after 50 years e.g. *Laelia superbum*, *Stanhopea tigrinum*, *Zygopetulum mackayi*, and others (mainly *Cattleya* and *Dendrobium* hybrids) that seem to lose vigour and fade away after about 20 years.

Eric Martin (ERICPDM@xtra.co.nz)

Sarcochilus hirticalcar

David Hutchins, Sunvale orchids (dphutchins@xtra.co.nz)

Sometimes known as *Parachilus hirticalcar*, now synonymous with *Sarcochilus* and a native of Australia.

Description

Name from the Latin 'hirtus', meaning hairy and 'calcar' meaning spur, referring to its being hairy inside the spur. Originally it was collected in Queensland McIlwraith Range by Malcolm Brown.

Small, semi-pendulous epiphyte. Stems short, usually up to 3 cm. Leaves, bright green slightly falcate, rather thin up to 10cm long. Racemes short, to 3 cm, carrying up to eight flowers, seldom more than 3 flowers out at once. The flowers are coloured greeny yellow to almost gold, with heavy red- brown markings to the base of the sepals and petals, frequently extending along the outer edge. The labellum with a forward-projecting spur often slightly lighter in colour with red-brown markings, vertical on the side-lobes and horizontal at the top of the spur; the mid-lobe white.

Habitat

Grows on tree trunks and branches in the rain forests along the creek banks and in fairly open areas. Grows between 300m and 600m and in high humidity with constant temperature and air movement. Heavy shade to bright light.

Culture

It requires warm, moderately humid conditions with good air movement. Minimum winter temperature is 12 degrees C. Slab culture is best. Remember anything on slabs, cork or similar will require more frequent watering as the host dries out quicker. Not even worth growing in a pot.

These epiphytes have small, pretty little flowers and flower for us from November until June. The flowers lasting around one to two weeks. We have about 12 plants mounted on natural cork, hard wood, jacaranda and gutter guard tubes filled with chopped up wine corks. These plants are tied on with thin soft twine with a little moss

around the roots. I have used thin fishing nylon line but I have found that as the roots grow the thread cuts into the roots.



Sarcophilus hirticalcar on a tube of wine corks (Grower, photo D. Hutchins)

Plants fresh out of the flask and mounted should not be put into an area where they are going to be affected by the sun. Sometimes I hang rafted plants under benches, suspended over a trough of water. Here it is cool and in the summer get some evaporating water coming up onto them.

Before purchasing a flask of these beauties you need to research where and how they grow and what their needs are.

Ours are grown at the rear of the shade house, hanging up, given plenty of water in the summer months, shade, and plenty of air movement. Over the summer they are fed along with the other orchids and at the same strength of around 7CF with a good fertiliser.

Winter temperatures get down to zero degrees C in our shade houses and no heating is provided only fans come on to help keep the frost at bay.

In more recent times, very colourful, long blooming, late flowering hybrids have been created using *S. hirticalcar*. These hybrids can flower several times per year when there is little else out and the results are extremely pleasing.

If you have *S. hirticalcar* growing well for you do not change things, remember what is good for one orchid grower may not be right for another. Conditions can change from area to area.

The richness of the colours of the *S. hirticalcar* varies and has changed through breeding and it appears can stand lower winter temperatures.

Remember the hybrids of today come from a lot of work being carried out with the species.

References

F. Simpson Oct 2000 Sarcanthinae Orchids
Walter T Upton *Sarcophilus* Orchids of Australia

Paphs & Phrags – my way

Don Godfrey (agingernut@xtra.co.nz)

(This originally appeared in the newsletter of the Hibiscus Coast Orchid Society in 2002 – thanks to the author for permission to use it)

January

Hopefully by now the weather is starting to warm up, cooling fans may need to be left on 24 hours a day if you are using them especially on muggy nights. I grow my paphs in two 12' x 8' poly houses joined together with a door at both ends. These doors are left open all summer giving a flow of air thru the houses and I find this is sufficient without the use of fans. I do close the doors if the weather is unsettled and the temperature drops.

Watering is carried out every three days for the paphs they like to dry out a little between waterings, however if we have a lengthy hot dry spell the smaller pots are watered every second day. Phrags are watered every second day and I don't place saucers under the pots – NB: phrags should only be watered with fresh water (*i.e. rain or tank water*) as they do not like lime & using tap water could cause growing problems.

I feed with every watering throughout the year; a balanced fertiliser is best & I am currently using Fertisol with an NPK of 15 – 13.1 – 12.4, too much nitrogen will give large plants but not necessarily an increase in flower number or size. At the beginning of January instead of fertiliser I give *one* watering of calcium nitrate* at the same strength as fertiliser. On hot days the floor and benches are sprayed mid morning & afternoon with water to help keep the humidity level up.

February:

Carry on the same as January. This should be our hottest month so keep an eye on the small pots, they can dry out very quickly; pick them up & feel the weight a dry pot is very light or inspect the drainage holes in the bottom of the pot and water if necessary. I will water *once* about the middle of the month with calcium nitrate*. We can often still experience cooler nights in February, so the doors are closed for the night on these occasions.

March:

Carry on as for February, one final watering with calcium nitrate* about the end of the month.

* *Calcium nitrate gives strength & substance to the leaves.*

April:

Autumn is a fickle month for temperatures; doors are closed at night unless there is a warm spell. Most flower buds are produced in the autumn and winter months so care should be taken that water does not lodge in the crown of the leaves as it could cause the developing buds to rot. As the temperatures cool, watering can be delayed a day or two; watering once a week by the end of the month.

During late autumn in particular (although I find it can occur to a lesser degree all year), older mature leaves suddenly become yellow and then turn brown – no, your plants are not dying – as long as the leaves are on older growths they can be gently pulled off the plant. Sometimes yellowing can also occur on the lowest leaves of unflowered growths. However, if a lot of the leaves on a young growth yellow this may be caused by a root rot problem, deal with it appropriately or seek advice.

May:

Winter is starting to come upon us, extra shading used for summer should be removed and watering done less frequently – once a week to 10 days by the end of May. Good air circulation is required even over winter either by fan or fixed ventilation, as I have around the bottom of the growing area. Watch for emerging flower buds.

June, July & August:

Colder weather – if supplementary heating is used now is the time to turn it on. I do not use heating, paphs are fairly tolerant of cooler temperatures, some varieties prefer it cooler but I have others which would benefit from a little more warmth in winter. **Carefully** stake any flower buds that need support remembering to put the plants back facing the same way – else you are liable to get twisted stems. A heat bed is beneficial for multi-florals and some species that require a little warmth in winter; however I have grown these plants without heat quite successfully.

Watering about every ten days or up to two weeks if the weather cold and wet, I always leave it for a fine day.

September:

Maybe spring, there should be plenty of flowers now so look at the ones that are going to the show – clean the pots, stake the flowers, check all the pots for creepy-crawlies and don't forget to check the labels. If the weather is warming up it will be necessary to water more often. Doors are opened on fine days to get a bit more air circulating around the plants.

As October is potting month for me, now is the time to purchase more pots and bark, if you re-use old pots they should be scrubbed clean and soaked in a Janola solution for 48 hours. I use No.3 bark, it is soaked for 24hours and the bark floating on the top is put into 10kg onion sacks and the rubbish from the bottom heads to the garden. The onion bags are hung in the shed ready for potting next month.

October:

The busiest month of the year – potting. I repot all my plants once a year. The pre-prepared onion bags of bark are re-soaked (*still in the bags*) for 48hours removed and allowed to drain for another 48hours. To each 10ltr bucket is added a handful of dolomite lime, garden lime is alright and cheaper (*remember... no lime for your phrags*). Choose a pot size that will just hold the roots – *do not over-pot paphs they don't like to have their roots floating around in a large pot*. Let the roots determine the pot size and when in doubt it is better to under-pot than to over-pot. Cleanliness is most important when repotting; I sterilise all cutting equipment by soaking them in meths before using them on another plant – my fingers get a bit also.

Always remove all dead roots taking care not to damage the growing tips of the healthy roots. If a plant is to be divided or a growth breaks off, I always put full

strength 'Bravo' on the cut. It does not seem to worry paphs if they are repotted when in bud or even flowering. Each plant is watered after repotting and left for 4-5 days before being watered again. Plants *not in flower or bud* are sprayed with 'Shield' and mite killer.

November:

One or both doors are open during the day (excepting very windy days) and 50% shadecloth is suspended inside and over areas requiring more summer shade. If the weather is warming up watering returns to every three days for paphs and two for phrags.

December:

As for November, spray floor and benches to keep humidity up. Hang a piece of mistletoe above both doors.

More on Bubble wrap insulation

We received the following feedback from the article in Issue 4

Hi from Christchurch Joe,

Just saw your query in the NZIOR.

I have a Morrifield twinwall greenhouse which, like yours, has nothing inside on which to attach insulation or such. I spent a lot of money on Velcro, it stuck to the twinwall polycarbonate but it wouldn't stick to the shading material. So buy a little and test it first.

I'm interested to hear how you go with bubble wrap on the outside, if that is what you decide, because I have to change my ways. I've been clambering up each autumn and taping 14 bags containing pink batts above the top vent, then sheathing the lot and the south side with thick polythene. Maybe bubblewrap under the polythene would be better?

The all-weather tape from Placemakers is the best tape. It resists our norwester winds, our southerlies, and all the winter extremes, till I climb up and remove it all in the spring.

I've been contemplating replacing the batts and polythene with that silver insulation used under house floors. Just in winter over the top vent and down the south side.

Best,
Melanie Brigden(lenb@actrix.co.nz)

And

Hello Nick - I read in the latest Internet Orchid Review of Joe's query regarding bubble wrap in his glasshouse. When we lived in Auckland (North Shore) I used bubblewrap in my 8 x 6 glasshouse. I used shadecloth on the outside (roof and sides) and didn't want to use paint on the glass so used bubblewrap inside instead. I attached it using plastic curtain wire with hooks screwed in at the ends and attached

these to the frame, roof and sides, putting the bubblewrap behind the curtain wire (mine was an Eden glasshouse). Some of these hooks needed replacing due to rust as I had an overhead watering system, and I also had to replace the bubblewrap every 3rd year as it disintegrated due to UV damage (it could become a powdery mess). At the time, there was only one grade of bubblewrap available. I'd have to say, that putting bubblewrap on wasn't one of my favourite "housekeeping jobs" in the glasshouse but it worked for me.

I hope this helps.

Lorna (jandlsinton@xtra.co.nz)

Orchid plant losses from spraying

The following may be of interest to growers:

Millions of orchids lost in spray botch

By DENISE MCNABB - The Independent | Friday, 20 June 2008

Up to 10 per cent of New Zealand's export cymbidium orchids worth several million dollars and bound for Asia, Europe and the United States have been destroyed by a new insecticide imported last September.

For details see:

<http://www.stuff.co.nz/stuff/4590884a3600.html>

***Odontoglossum ariasii* – a “new”illegal import?**

Ron Maunder (ronmaunder@paradise.net.nz)

Back in the “good old days” importing new plants into New Zealand was still possible and plant nurseries and individuals were still able to introduce new species of fruit and ornamentals into our country. Many plants were used in hybridising and became important in our horticulture and floriculture industry and indeed when grown commercially returned valuable export dollars to our country, kiwifruit, proteaceae and subtropical fruit from South America in particular. Unfortunately those days have long since gone and today once thriving specialist nurseries are closing their doors for want of new species for breeding new varieties. There is now no incentive to import new plants when its going to cost up to \$5000 per species and take years of waiting for approval. See NZ IOR #2 page 12 “*Clivia mirabilis* –Its Introduction into New Zealand”, and just what red tape was involved in a fast tracked effort! Then when you get the plant you have to protect your investment with an expensive PVO “patent” on it so others don't get in on the act.

Today we also regularly hear of problems importing orchid flasks because the Border Control want to know the parentage of all the hybrids used in the cross – back to their species! If one species in the background is not on “The Biosecurity List” then the flask is likely to be seized! If it has a new specific or generic name which some nursery is now using because of recent taxonomical changes, then it can cause headaches to say the least!

So what happens if you discover you already own a species or genera not on the Biosecurity List? Do you destroy it, or hide it away with a false label, or advise the authorities, or pay thousands of dollars to try and have it registered?

That's the dilemma I'm in!

Thankfully well before the advent of the Biosecurity List, I started importing cymbidium species from India in the 60's. Later in the 70's it was South America, and in particular Peru. Masdevallias, Maxillarias, Oncidiums, Odontoglossums and other genera were imported.

I struck up a relationship with a Peruvian collector and trader by the name of Jose Meza Torres who used to sally forth with mules up into the mountains and collect to order. Legend has it he even crossed into Ecuador and Colombia in his searches and to buy from other collectors there. Occasionally he would find something he couldn't identify, bring it back to his nursery and try to give it a name. A couple such Masdevallias he named Masd. "Piura" (tallo Negro") and Masd. sp "Jazan" (tallo negro espatula). Years later I found I had introduced two distinct forms of *M.triangularis* which I named "Aurea" and "Freckles", plus another which turned out to be the related *Masd. instar*.



The "new" plant in question I received from Jose was labelled "*Oncidium multistellare* – yellow with brown markings, white lip, scented, cool - \$2.50". I received 4 plants and a year or two went by before I eventually flowered them. I was never sure of their true identity but it sounded a bit like Schweinfurth's plant of that name in his book "Orchids of Peru". The illustrations were black line drawings so it was hard to tell what it really looked like.

I had begun a correspondence with a very enthusiastic doctor in Germany who possibly has the largest collection of *Odontoglossum* species in the world. I was able to stay with him after the Glasgow World Orchid Conference and drool over his huge collection. I never thought to talk to him about my "oncidium" because they weren't his passion. Then one day a few years later in correspondence with him I received photocopies about new plants he had bought or been away collecting in South America and that he had had

identified by his taxonomist friend Stig Dalstrom at the Marie Selby Botanical

Gardens, Florida. Included in it was a paper by his friend, from Selbyana officially describing the discovery of new *Odontoglossum* species from Peru. One was *Odm. ariasii*, which Stig had named after the collector who had discovered it and sent samples to Selby Gardens for identification. Manuel Arias-Silver is now well known in the orchid world for his arrest at the Miami International Orchid Show in 2004 for smuggling *Phragmipediums (kovakii syn peruviana)* into the USA as *Maxillarias* a couple of years earlier.

Included in the envelope was a close up photo of one of my German friend's new plants with a couple of flowers out which I immediately identified as my "*Oncidium multistellare*" from some twenty five years before! There was no mistaking it. While he may have been a little deflated to read my excited email and to view the attached colour photos, he encouraged me to send him more photos of my plant and its flowers.

The rest is history. I sent him pollen and he has managed to raise up more plants. I had not been able to do so myself because old Jose had obviously divided up a big clump and sent me 4 pieces of the same clone and like a number of Odont species it was self sterile.

According to the botanical journal Selbyana (22(2): 137.2001 Arias discovered *Odm. ariasii* in Junin department (province) in cloud forest near Huasahuasi at around 2600 meters asl.



Here in the Bay of Plenty it grows readily in my unheated greenhouse and sounds as though it does better for me than in its native habitat! I regularly get 70cm plus spikes with well branched stems. My plant is crowding a 20 cm bucket. The branches are shortish, horizontal and up to about 10 cm long with minor secondary branches from those. Flowers are up to 5 cm wide and have a nice perfume. The lip is a contrasting pure white and somewhat reminiscent of the lip on a "crucifix" epidendrum.

So my unlisted, "illegal" species is now well established around NZ after 25 years and

"contaminating" other orchids with its genes! Perhaps I should change its name back to the one I imported it under which is legal but incorrect and thus sleep easier at night?

We all know there are probably thousands of plant species already in NZ and not on the Biosecurity List and thousands of hybrids bred from species not on the list. No great effort or survey has ever been made to produce a meaningful Biosecurity List and one wonders if “they” hoped the horticultural industry would be a “cash cow” to fund the department responsible! Unfortunately because of the registration price tag on “new” species NZ’s innovativeness with plant breeding and its ability to earn overseas dollars from it has been stopped until someone comes to their senses!

Now, ironically just to further confuse orchid growers and the Border Control authorities, it appears taxonomists are hellbent on putting most *Odontoglossums* under the *Oncidium* group - among several other major taxonomical changes being implemented!

So nuts to them all, I just like growing and breeding orchids and I’ve no intention to change all my labels to comply to some “mad made” changes!

Ron touches on a serious issue for New Zealand’s primary industries – agriculture, forestry and horticulture, including the nursery industry. Due to an ill-informed and high-handed bureaucracy the supply of new genetic material for our plant breeders to use, and our gardeners to enjoy, has all-but dried up. The editors attended a conference a couple of years ago when one of this country’s leading professional plant breeders remarked that although we were once world leaders in the field, our obdurate bureaucracy has succeeded in destroying our plant-breeding programmes. If only some politician of influence could be made sufficiently aware of this issue that it became an election issue! Ed.

Society Notices

The Australian Orchid Council Conference 2009 website is now up and running at <http://www.mosorchid.org>.

The Otago Orchid Club show is being held from 10:00am on Friday 11th and Saturday 12th October 2008, at the **Mosgiel Public Library, Downes Room, Hartstonge Avenue, Mosgiel**. (from Joy Wray’s newsletter)

Howick Orchid Society Inc.

Our annual 1 day show will be held from 10am to 4pm at the Fencible Lounge, Uxbridge Rd. Howick, (next to library) on Saturday 27th September.

Entry \$4, club members free.

Over 300 orchids in flower on display, large sales table including commercial growers’ plants from Tauranga, Whakatane and local growers.

Our club days are held 2nd Sunday of month at 1.30pm at the above venue.

Contact Len 576 6303 or Glenn 534 8689.

The Manawatu Orchid Society's 35th Anniversary Spring Show will be held on Saturday & Sunday September 28th and 29th at the Community Leisure Centre, 569

Fergusson Street, Palmerston North from 9am - 4pm daily. For further information
Phone Patricia Elms (06) 323 2417 or visit our website.

www.manawatuorchid.org.nz

Admission free - Plant Sales - Raffles.

North Shore Orchid Society Spring Show

Orchid Display & Orchids for Sale

Sat & Sun 11th/12th Oct 10am - 4pm daily

Milford Senior Citizens Hall

141A Kitchener Road, Milford (behind New World adjacent to carpark)

All Welcome \$4 entrance fee

4th October **NZ Clivia Club** (Ph 09 5213062)

Auckland Clivia Show at Botanical Gardens, Hill Road, Manurewa

Saturday 9.00am - 4.00pm. New varieties & colours; plants on sale. Visitors
welcome.

Conducted tour of plants on show by Dr Keith Hammett – 11.00am

5th October **NZ Clivia Club** (Ph 09 5213062)

Sunday 1.30pm Garden tours of Dr Keith Hammett's plantation. Visitors welcome.

488C Don Buck Road, Massey (400m down the private road on the left)

7th October **NZ Clivia Club** (Ph 07 5524962)

Tauranga - Clivia Display at Plant Struck Nursery, 139 Te Puna Road, Te Puna.

(free entry)

Tuesday 2.00pm to 4.00pm. New varieties & colours; plants on sale. Visitors
welcome.

11th October **NZ Clivia Club** (Ph 06-752 7873)

Taranaki - Clivia Display at Ngamamaku, 1521 Surf Highway 45, Oakura.

Saturday 3.00pm to 5.00pm. New varieties & colours; plants on sale. Visitors
welcome.

Wanganui Orchid Society

"Orchids for Everyone." Orchid show, cash prizes, plant sales. Wanganui Memorial
Hall, Queens Park, Wanganui. 11, 12 October 2008. Enquiries to Ross McDonald,
Ph/Fax 06 344 6080. (A great show – *Ed.*)

Classified advertisements

Hi Nick

I was just wondering if you know anyone out there that grows **Vandas**

I would like to buy some - they have a lovely flower

Wendy (whenweez@hotmail.com)

For Sale

Orchid plants, mainly species.

Sales list from F. Zumbuhl, 99, Fulford St., New Plymouth

franzanda@xtra.co.nz

Wanted: Following up on your suggestion, I am looking for a particular plant, well I am always looking for a particular plant, but for a long time I have been searching for a good sized piece of *Euchile citrina* (a.k.a *Encyclia citrina* and *Cattleya citrina*). I would prefer to pick up the plant and discuss the way its been kept, I like to learn from the grower and see the set up if they are ok with that.

Bill Pepperell

07 8293047

goose@xtra.co.nz

Wanted: *Cymbidium ensifolium*. Particularly green/white form but anything considered. Please contact Geoffrey Marshall with details and price at gm.jh@ihug.co.nz or 027 482 6880.

Wanted: *Masdevallia* Hirasaki (*M. datura* x *notosibirica*). I also want to increase my massie collection, I'm looking for other Pleurothallidinae & similar (but not *Dracula*) hybrids and species to trade or swap. Please contact Barbara (09) 424 3199 or email: barbwire@xtra.co.nz

North Shore Orchid Society

The Society meets on the LAST Sunday of each month 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

Orchid Society secretaries – if you would like a permanent notice of when and where your society holds its meetings, we can publish one (as above) for no charge in each issue.

Advertising Section

Peters Glen Shadehouses



We exhibit the shade houses and garden stands at orchid shows and home & garden shows. If your organization would like us to display at you show please contact us (a few weeks notice is appreciated as we get many bookings and the calendar gets rather full). We have a wide range of associated garden products. i.e. Trays, pots, plant carry trays of various sizes, sphagnum moss, wire hangers, both long and short, worm tea fertilizer, and many other side lines. We also sell orchid and bromeliad plants.

Our contact is:

Roger & Isabel Clotworthy, 07 5750600 or mobile 0272712777

Or our web site : www.petersglenshadehouses.com

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Ph (09) 236 0225 fax (09) 236 0224

Please note that we have flasks of *Trichoceros parviflorus* (Bee Orchid) for sale. Price \$50 plus P & P. Orders to Villa Orchids (see above).

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Bay View.

NAPIER 4104.

Ph. 06 836 6735

Email: wflid@xtra.co.nz

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Conference & Show 2009

Hosted by Maribyrnong Orchid Society and Affiliated Victorian Societies

8th – 13th Sept 2009

Come and see: Orchid displays from all around Australia, 20 orchid vendors, Overseas and Australian speakers, Tours to Anglesea area searching for Native Orchids complete with BBQ lunch. "Shop 'till you drop" tour and lunch in China Town and more.

REGISTER NOW

For more enquiries phone the Secretary (03) 5283 1364 or

Email: ef.wilde@bigpond.com or

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Pleiones,
as priced in the June issue NZIOR.

See them *en-mass*, approx end of September
2008 at :

Ewen Perrott's
253 Tui Crescent
Te Awamutu.

Ph 07 871 4599.



THE ORCHID FAIR 2008

Got a fascination with orchids?? If so, you need to come along to The Orchid Fair and workshop. A unique opportunity to see and purchase a huge variety of orchid plants from eight of NZ's top Orchid nurseries all under one roof. Rare and hard to find plants, new varieties and the latest hybrids. The Fair promises to be a fun and informative weekend with a display of orchids from all those participating and the opportunity to learn about many aspects of culture for a variety of orchid genera. Learn from experts about potting; dividing plants, when, how; watering; feeding, etc.

Do you have a problem plant? Bring it along and there is sure to be someone to help you out.

There will be a continuous sausage sizzle and other refreshments – tea, coffee, fruit juice.

Hosted by:

K & R Orchids - Russel Hutton & Kimi Ishida will have a huge range of orchid species

Villa Orchids - Joe and Betty Vance will be there with a selection of fine Cymbidiums and Odontoglossums

Studfall Orchids - Graham Leafberg will have Aussie Dendrobiums and Sarcochilus

Brian J Main Orchids - Brian Main with his gorgeous Phalaenopsis

Tucker Orchids - Ross and Susan Tucker with a selection of hybrids from Cymbidium, Oncidium, Odontoglossum, Cattleya etc

Paradise Orchids - Ron Maunder and his large selection of Masdevallia, Disa and various Odont alliance plants.

Keith Goodwin Paphs - Keith and Vanessa with their selection of beautiful and some now hard to get Paph species.

Napier Orchid Supplies - Bill Liddy and a wide selection of orchid 'hardware' – real orchid pots, trays, pot hangers etc, etc.

Sunvale Orchids – David and Patricia Hutchins with a selection of eye-catching Sarcochilus and related types.

Bark Products Taranaki – Hans and Anita van de Ven will have supplies of proven orchid quality bark for your cherished plants.

Where K & R Orchids
178 Dominion Rd
Tuakau
Phone 09 236 8392
email lrorchids@xtra.co.nz

When 25th, 26th, 27th October
(Labour Weekend)

Time 10am - 4pm daily



Dendrobium laevifolium "#2"



Sunvale Orchids
31 Sunvale Crescent
Gisborne
New Zealand



D S & P R Hutchins

Phone 06 867 2567

027 640 4109

Email dphutchins@xtra.co.nz

Sarcochilus seedlings and flowering plants for sale in pots and rafts

Send for a list of flowering size and seedling plants

A limited number of den rafts available

We shall be at the shows held at Hastings on 20th and 21st Sept and at Palmerston North 27th and 28th September with plants for sale.