

*The New Zealand*  
Internet  
*Orchid Review*

Issue 6

12 December 2008



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>Publication Details and Charges .....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Editorial.....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>This month's cover .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Book Preview.....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Corrections .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Fred Clarke at NZOS .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>An eye on the little things .....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Rafts and Baskets .....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>North Shore Orchid Society Spring Show.....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Mystical Moonflowers - Angraecum sesquipedale ....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>A well-grown plant .....</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Keep your Orchids Healthy: Pest and Disease control .....</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Dendrobium Gerald McCraith .....</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Show Time in the South .....</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Canterbury Orchid Society show Grand Champion 2008 .....</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Are they worth it?.....</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Questions and answers.....</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Society Notices .....</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Classified advertisements.....</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>Advertising Section .....</b>	<b>28</b>

### **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 13 March 2009.

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

With the current run of bad economic tidings, such frivolities as orchids, gardens, boats (you name it – it's bound to be frivolous☺) tend to get lost in the background clutter. Nonetheless, frivolities do matter as life would seem very dull without them. So we urge all of our readers to keep growing their orchids, tending their gardens, going out in their boats... And if you can keep our advertisers in mind when sorting out Christmas gifts or fielding such questions as 'What do you want for Christmas?', so much the better. A few dollars spent on an orchid plant can give far more long-term pleasure than any number of electronic knick-knacks. Or a new book on orchids, or some potting bark, new pair of secateurs or a whole host of other bits and pieces. And we wish that all of you have a very pleasant Christmas, a good holiday, and that the New Year is much more enjoyable than the pundits are forecasting. Think positive – maybe that new seedling will flower next spring!

We have heard from Joy Wray, the President of the Orchid Council of New Zealand, that Wally Lomas passed away very recently. Wally was a former President of OCNZ for 3 years, and also Chairperson, Committee on Awards and served many years on the Council Executive. He was a much respected member of the orchid fraternity. He was a guest speaker at many society meetings around the country and was always well received. Based in Whangarei, phalaenopsis were his particular favourites and he grew them very well. Our sympathies to his widow, Margaret, and family.

Nick and Elizabeth Miller

## This month's cover

The cover photograph is of *Dendrobium* Gerald McCraith. See the article on this attractive hybrid from the *Latouria* section later in this issue. Photograph by Ron Maunder

## Book Preview

Spotted in the online newsletter (November 2008) of the Orchid Society of Nova Scotia, a brief preview of:

### **Huntleyas and Related Orchids. Patricia A. Harding**

Due November 2008. ISBN:9780881928846. 264 pp. Hardcover. Timber Press.

“Revered by avid orchid collectors for its delightful, star-shaped flowers, *Huntleya* is a small group of orchids found low in the forest. Besides their striking colors - from deep blue to waxy red, royal purple to almost black - flowers of this group are known for their distinctive shapes, patterns, and textures. As appealing as these lovely tropical orchids are, their identification has been confused since the first species was described in the mid-1800s. Recent DNA studies have led to a clearer understanding of relationships and, as a result of this clarity, it is now possible to sort out the taxonomic problems and identify the characteristics that set species apart. In this first book devoted to the *Huntleya* alliance, author Patricia Harding presents evidence from the scientific literature, other growers, and her own experience that will enable orchidists everywhere to identify their plants and grow them successfully.”

There are quite a few growers of this charming group of orchids in New Zealand – a group that is not well covered in the literature, so this item may be of interest. The book will be available from Touchwood Books, \$100 plus \$5 p&p. This compares very well with the \$US price.

Also in the same newsletter, some interesting notes on solar greenhouses (very topical in these days of soaring energy costs), complete with links to some interesting websites. The OSNS website is: <http://www.chebucto.ns.ca/Recreation/Orchidsns/>

Thanks to Eldon Ormsby (e.n.ormsby@xtra.co.nz) for sending this (and other newsletters) to us. *Editor.*

## Corrections

Dennis Chuah informs us that the red *Cymbidium* Hot Port ‘Wiri’ x Camouflage ‘Candy’ shown in Issue 5 of the NZIOR photographed at the Waitakere Orchid Club show in August 2008, was exhibited by Miriam and Assid Corban (long-time stalwarts of the Auckland orchid scene). The *Dendrobium chrysopterum* (which used to be called *D. obtusisepalum*), from the same show, was exhibited by Diana and Peter Elfleet.

## Fred Clarke at NZOS

Glenn Poffley (gpoffley@clear.net.nz)

I must be a tiger for punishment when it comes to orchids. With a visit to the Tauranga show followed a week later by the NZOS show and weekend seminar, then our own show just one more week away it is almost becoming a full time hobby (job?).

We went to the Wednesday night NZOS meeting followed soon after on Thursday morning to bench plants, Friday for the meet and greet evening, Saturday lectures and Sunday even more lectures then packing up. Phil Spence was unable to come as planned so Leigh Leaity helped by Wolf Grausch presented his talk and slides on the Saturday morning.



Fred Clark (right) at Sunrae Orchids with Jason Young  
(Photo G. Poffley)

Fred Clarke was asked to give an extra talk in the afternoon in place of Phil Spence and this he did with his slide show of the national flower of Venezuela, *Cattleya mossiae*. Fred and some friends travelled there 5 years ago and were met in the southern mountains (northern part of the Andes) with the most spectacular sight he has seen. Tens of thousands of *C.*

*mossiae* were in flower throughout the forest in the 'wild west' of the country, many adorning 1 metre diameter, 10m long branches and huge trunks of forest trees *en mass*. The interesting point was that these plants were regularly producing 5 to 7 blooms per pseudobulb, which is considered extremely difficult in cultivation.

Excellent photos by Greg Alikas (AOS photographer) showed these, the colour variations and many seedlings growing below the mother plants. Fred's enthusiasm was a little premature as he learned later on in the trip that the Venezuelan Government were encouraging the local farmers to cut the native rainforest to plant a new strain of higher yield coffee, in place of the shade preferring variety they were currently growing.

On Sunday Fred's morning talk was on *Cycnoches*, *Mormodes* and *Catesetum*, orchids we don't generally see many of in NZ. Fred took us through the species showing the variations and then some primary hybrids leading into the intergeneric crosses and the resulting flowers. It was interesting to see how the dominant characteristics were imparted to the progeny giving the best both parents had to offer. We saw first hand how knowledge of genetics and plant breeding can be used to advantage rather than haphazard crosses giving results which I'm sure many of us are all too familiar with. Fred's fluent commentary and knowledge certainly was impressive with explanations of each step of his breeding programme.

This talk culminated in his famous 'black' orchid the *Fredclarkarara* After Dark and it truly is BLACK. Attempts at photographing this by a professional photographer took 6 rolls of 36 exposure film before a satisfactory photo could be obtained. Fred's attempts with a digital camera only confused the camera to the point where the lens constantly moved in and out trying to focus on something that would not register (a black hole?).

The irony of all this experimentation was the first plant to flower was sold as a seedling to a friend for \$15. They now command \$140US for a flowering size plant. The *Catesetums* etc, which require some warmth and reasonably specific cultural requirements will be a challenge to local growers and if we do see some of these flowering as well as those in some of the photos he presented, they will surely be show-stoppers with 40 blooms per inflorescence and 4 inflorescences per bulb.

For me the afternoon session on mini cattleya breeding was very informative, not just for the reason I like these plants but because of the detailed cultural information given and other tips on growing these (and other orchids). Fred is experimenting with many new colours and colour combinations on compact plants with exceptionally large flowers. His knowledge of the *Cattleya* species was once again mind-boggling with many hints including repotting, freely given throughout the talk.

As a result of these talks I was immediately spurred into a fit of repotting, reorganization, rebuilding and a general movement of all orchids on the property, in the hope of better culture, no mean feat when they are scattered between three shade houses.

And as for the question you may be asking, 'did I buy any flasks?' Well I certainly didn't risk divorce proceedings by splashing out on the *Fredclarkarara* After Dark,

but I'm sure I saw some going off to new homes. It will probably be after dark when they are deflasked and hidden amongst the rest of the seedlings ..... but my lips are sealed.

Check out Fred's interesting and informative website [www.sunsetvalleyorchids.com](http://www.sunsetvalleyorchids.com)

## **An eye on the little things – Ants make their way south**

Otto Hyinck (Otto.Hyink@otagomuseum.govt.nz)

I was given three beautiful, big *Cymbidium* plants earlier in the year – all of them coming from a grower of export mini-cymbids – a white-flowering Elfin Beauty, a yellow Del's Delight 'Andrea' and a reddish Tainui 'Molly'. They have flowered well, the Elfin Beauty covered itself with flowers from eight spikes. The plants brightened up my conservatory very well all winter and also found their way into our Otago Orchid Club annual show.

I'm still at that enthusiastic beginner's stage (one I hope never to lose) where I closely inspect my plants as often as possible and tend to notice little things, such as the occasional ant crawling around the Elfin Beauty. I know, I know, not a big deal. But here in Dunedin you don't encounter ants all that often. The only local ants are a few rather docile native species that don't seem to like co-habiting with people. I've never seen one in my pantry or anywhere in the house for that matter – a far cry from where I grew up in Katikati, where every speck of sugar or drop of honey was quickly and efficiently cleaned up.

Warwick Don, a colleague of mine here at the Otago Museum and one of New Zealand's leading Myrmecologists, recently published a book on the ants of New Zealand, including a key for identifying all the species so far found here. So, using this key, I gave it a go. I collected a couple of the workers, dropped them into some alcohol (the quickest way to euthanize them) and had a go at mounting them on a pin. I cautiously identified them as a species of *Paratrechina* – Australian ants supposedly restricted to the North Island and not ants that would normally survive a Dunedin winter. This was confirmed by Warwick, who said this species was one that had not yet been formally described.

Thinking about it I realised that the only way these ants could realistically be on my property is if they came here with an orchid plant. These ants are very much at home in greenhouses in the North Island (I am sure many growers have firsthand experience with them). They do little harm except for their tendency to look after and guard sucking insects such as aphids and scale. Ants are very much the pinnacle of insect evolution. Different species have some truly astonishing relationships with other animals, plants and fungi and many look after sucking insects. These insects suck the sap from plants and excrete excess sugars, which is carefully harvested by the ants.

Thinking a little further I decided that the ant colony pretty much had to be in the pot. I did, after all, only ever see the ants around this particular plant. I decided a vigorous repot was therefore necessary as I didn't really want these ants long term. I now have three Elfin 'Beauty' plants and, fingers-crossed, no more *Paratrechina*. I will be sure

to keep my eyes open for any sign that the ants survived this assault on their home, as well as any other interesting and 'foreign' bugs that like my orchid greenhouse.

Otto Hyink  
Curator – Natural and Interactive Sciences  
Otago Museum

## Rafts and Baskets

David Hutchins (dphutchins@xtra.co.nz)

Over the years that we have been showing, I have not seen a lot of rafts or baskets on display. The rafts can be hosts for either *Dockrilla* or *Sarcochilus*. Rafts do dry out very quickly, depending on the material the raft is made of, and therefore usually require more frequent watering. For example the punga comes in different varieties, some is very hard, some very fibrous, some dry out very quickly, while other types hold the water much longer.

We have rafts made of used corks but they are now hard to get with the wine industry moving into screw caps (so if you have some hidden in a corner of the shed please let me know). In most instances the corks are glued together using silicon sealer or 'no nails' onto a piece of sheet fibreglass. These can be made in different sizes and lengths depending on what is to be secured to it. Other rafts are made of punga, natural cork, weathered hardwood, jacaranda and feijoa.

Some roots attach themselves to the host which may need to be long while other plants just grow on the tips of trees and their roots just dangle on the air.

We have been making PVC gutter guard tubes and envelopes which are filled with



various media. This could be pumice about 10mm in size, cut up corks (*see photo to left*), small road type metal, lime chips or bark. The roots tend to get plenty of air and have a good chance to 'wander'. Add some leaf mould and sphagnum moss to the mix when making the gutter guard holders.

It is always a good idea to research the plants which you intend to secure onto rafts. For example the Australian epiphytes ( plants which grow on tree branches or twigs with their roots wandering in the wind ) such as *S. spathulatus*, like to be attached to a



piece of narrow cork while *S. olivaceus* and *Plect. tridentata* roots tend to float in the air. Our *S. weinthalii* tends to wrap its roots around the host. Some of the roots do not like the heat. *Peris. hillii* are growing well in the gutter guard tubes.

Sometimes we hang newly made up rafts ( with the plants on them ) under the

benches. These hang over spouting blocked off at each end and filled with water so in the heat of the day water evaporates from the spouting and up into the plants.

Remember that if the plant does not look happy on the raft change it onto something else. Keep a good eye on the plants until you see new roots appearing (*above left*), as usually this is a sign that the plant is happy.



Baskets in our case are made of layers of ripped timber and come in different sizes which range from approx 130mm square to 250mm square (*left*). There is plenty of room for the roots to weave their way through the gaps in the sides and plenty of room for air movement and drainage. The baskets are hung to allow the pendulous spikes to flow over the sides.

Depending on the parentage of the plant many spikes will dangle over the side with the flowers opening progressively. This type of plant is not always suitable to house in a pot and sit on the bench. The hung baskets are lined with small holed PVC gutter guard to keep the No 3 bark from falling through.

*S. falcatus* does well on natural cork or in the gutter guard envelopes filled with a mixture of No 3 bark, leaf mould and chopped sphagnum. Some plants bred from *Sarcochilus australis* tend to have cascading spikes which are sequential in flowering, therefore need to be kept in a hanging basket.

We do not see many rafts at the show for various reasons. I think it may be because they take a few years before they flower so growers cannot be bothered. There are some very pretty plants on rafts out there, some of which have been awarded. There are a lot of growers out there who are unaware of these delightful plants so the more we can get the better. For example Vandas can be grown successfully in baskets without any media.

We apply fertiliser by means of a hand sprayer similar to those purchased from the Warehouse or other hardware stores.

These are the sort of things we do, although it may not be everyone's cup of tea. However it is worth trying, but remember if your rafts are doing ok do not change. Research your plants before you decide to put them in a pot; they may thrive better and show themselves off better on a raft or in a hanging basket. Rafts can win awards at shows.

*(All photos by David Hutchins)*

## **North Shore Orchid Society Spring Show**

Rodney Draper (Draperfam@xtra.co.nz)

President, NSOS

Well, another successful Spring Show was held on 11-12 Oct and a good selection of orchids were on show. Unfortunately, Burt & Evelyn Ong had an accident with their impressive *Angraecum veitchii*, which Burt acknowledged was his fault as it just slipped out of his hands and resulted in damage to a few of the flowers which I am sure affected its position in the judging but it still achieved a creditable 2<sup>nd</sup> in the Vandaceous class. I believe Evelyn is still talking to him.

We all met on Friday evening to set out the trestles and arrange the plants to best advantage of the public. After a slight false start, under Chris' expert guidance, the plants were all arranged to good effect, empty class markers removed and the plants arranged to give them each their best advantage.

Considering that I had advertised the show in both the 'Weekend Gardener' and the 'North Shore Times' I was hopeful of a better turnout from the public but our problem is still, I believe, our location in relation to the mall. Nonetheless we had at times a steady trickle of people visiting the show and my last discussion with Merle indicated that we were at least in 'the black' regarding the show.

The standard of plants was good and Ross Tucker's *Cattleya walkeriana* was adjudged the Grand Champion and was also awarded an AM/NZOS. I will not list all the winners here but mention a few highlights that caught my eye (and that I can remember). Wolf Grausch brought in a huge specimen *Dendrobium* Bardo Rose 'George Rabe' which required both him and Ron Reeves to carry in on a plank of wood as it was too big for one person to carry. Wolf alleges that Ron pulled the plank out from underneath it in his van whilst trying to carry it in which then needed some brute force to put it back on the plank to carry it in. The plant won the ANOS Champion *Dendrobium* and ANOS Best Specimen *Dendrobium* awards. Another

plant that caught the eye was RossTucker's *Phragmipedium* Jason Fischer. This hybrid still apparently holds the most FCC awards given out by the American Orchid Society. The brilliant red colour is very vibrant and almost glows and was most eye catching. It was adjudged the Reserve Champion and deservedly so. Accordingly Mr Tucker picked up both Grand Champion and Reserve Champion awards. Well done Ross!!

Finally, no show would happen without the efforts of many members and I wish to thank all of you for your dedication and hard work in making this show the success that it was. However, without wishing to offend anyone by leaving them out, I would like to especially thank Chris Hubbert for his unstinting work in acting as Show Marshall (by default), recording all the awards and writing out all the award cards and many other little details too many to mention. Also, thanks to Merle Wildman our trusty doorkeeper and 'priser open' of public purses who spent almost the whole weekend taking the public's money. She was appropriately a worthy winner of one of the raffle plants, coming first out of the 'hat'. My thanks also, to John Scott who spent long hours at the trading table and Heather Parsons for looking after the very important refreshments side of things. All in all a very enjoyable show.

## **Mystical Moonflowers - *Angraecum sesquipedale***

Margaret Dunseath (marg.dunseath@orcon.net.nz)



*Angraecum sesquipedale*. Grown, photo by Margaret Dunseath

In the winter of 2001 I acquired an *Angraecum sesquipedale* plant, which was potted up in scoria. When I got the plant home and inspected its root system I discovered to my horror that all the roots in the pot were history and the only roots the plant had to support itself were aerial and these had been previously damaged. Luckily we had a very good species grower living not far from me at the time so a quick phone call to the late Bill Fransen and an explanation of the problem had him on his way over to show me how to rescue the plant from certain death. Bill used the toes from pantyhose, stuffed these with sphagnum moss and

tied them to the ends of the aerial roots to try to get them to branch and also to ensure

that any new roots grown from the tips would be happy growing in something and not rot the way aerial roots do if they are forced into potting mix. The base of the plant was potted up in sphagnum moss to try and ensure that the plant got enough moisture and humidity to survive.

The aerial roots branched as we had hoped and were trained into the sphagnum in the pot. The plant sulked for several years as only Angraecums can, but rewarded me with its first flower in the spring of 2005. It has flowered regularly every spring since then, filling the house with its gorgeous scent in the evenings.

During the summer the plant occupies a bright spot in my glasshouse, which is shaded by 50% shade cloth and bubble plastic which I leave on all year. I find the bubble plastic helps keep the daytime temperatures a bit lower over the summer months, while still providing enough light for vandas to flower. Watering is heavy over the summer while the plant is in full growth, and is tapered off in the autumn as overnight temperatures begin to drop. The plant is then transferred to my warmer growing area and usually initiates buds within a week of being moved, if it hasn't already done so. Watering is lighter over the winter, and the plant is given a prime position with bright filtered sunlight to encourage the buds to grow. Temperatures are kept to about 12°C minimum over the winter, with a good daytime rise to at least 20°C, higher if it is a bright sunny day. The aerial roots are misted at least daily over the winter, and the pot watered when it is almost bone dry.

I have not yet attempted to repot this plant, it is still growing in the sphagnum which was used initially, which has probably deteriorated into peat now. I am reluctant to disturb it while it is still growing well as it is very likely to get a huge case of the sulks again. The root system inside the pot has never been fertilised, it only gets fertiliser as a foliar/aerial root mist which seems to suit it.

## **A well-grown plant**

Dear Editor,

I thought you might be interested in a photo of my father Mr Dave Lee Snr., who is 86 years old. The plant he is sitting with is his pride and joy. It was brought at an auction held about 9 years ago for \$30 at one of our Bankstown Orchid Society meetings of which my father is a life member. (*See next page*)



The plant in question is *Dendrobium* Mousmee 'L.Bradford' . In November 2003 he received from The Australian Orchid Council an Award of Cultural Commendation. In November this year he won Orchid of the night at our Society meeting. When it finished flowering he cut off 136 spikes with approx 5460 flowers. It was only the 2nd time we have taken it to the meeting. You still can not wipe the smile off his face when talking about the plant or showing one of the many photos of it to people.

Kind Regards  
Kerry .T.Lee (kerry.t.lee@bigpond.com)

*Dendrobium Mousmee* is *Dendrobium furcatum* (syn. *D. bronckartii*) x *Dendrobium thysiflorum*. This grand old hybrid was registered in 1941 and is obviously still going strong. An extremely well-grown specimen plant and a tribute to the grower.  
Ed.

## Keep your Orchids Healthy: Pest and Disease control

Mike Leaity (Leaitym@xtra.co.nz)

Most problems can be reduced by improving the conditions in the growing house, and carrying out a regular spray program. A good air flow and attention to the watering of your Orchids will reduce the incidences of pests and disease. Wet foliage late in the day, and overhead watering on humid days are likely to increase the chance of fungal attack.

The range of chemicals available to the home grower is not the same since the change to the regulations governing the sale and use of chemicals and a lot of the old favourites are no longer available, but some of the new generation chemicals, particularly the combined fungicide/ insecticide mixtures are particularly effective, however do remember to vary the chemicals used to ensure better control.

There are several types of **fungi** which can affect your Orchids and a brief description of each and some suggested solutions are below.

### BLACK ROT

*Pythium* and *Phytophthora* water moulds

These water borne fungi can kill seedlings and mature plants of all orchid genera.

#### Signs & Symptoms

1. Decay of roots and water spots on seedlings.
2. A perfectly healthy looking new shoot will rot at the base.
3. Rotting bulbs with purplish black spots.
4. Blackening of leaves and pseudo-bulb of Cattleyas.
5. Blackening of edges of overlapped leaves on Cymbidiums.

#### Control

Rot in Plants – burn all infected tissue.

1. Remove from pot. Remove all rot.
2. Soak whole plant or pieces in solution of Fungicide.
3. Repot and drench plant with Fungicide.
4. Use fresh pot and compost.
5. Repeat drench in seven days, then fourteen days.

#### Prevention

Spray or drench plants with fungicide, early and late summer. Use coarse, well-aerated compost. Improve air circulation, to dry out plants. Don't over-water in wet humid conditions.

### CROWN ROT : BROWN ROT : BASAL ROT : SOUTHERN BLIGHT

Caused by fungi - *Sclerotinia* spp.

This deadly rot is prevalent in new shoots of cymbidiums, crowns of paphiopedilums, and phalaenopsis will kill very quickly, rotting from base of plants to leaves and roots.

#### Symptoms

Creamy yellow discolouration of central leaves, with a wet appearance and browning. Rot spreads rapidly from base to infect whole plant.

#### Control

As for Black Rot

### ROOT ROTS

*Rhizoctonia* or *Fusarium* spp.

### Effects on Plants

Are similar, both are soil borne and will cause root rot, retard root development, and development of plant growth causing plant decline.

*Rhizoctonia* will attack through the roots, exuding toxins which kill roots, and prevent plants from absorbing water and nutrients.

*Fusarium* will enter through unprotected cuts on newly potted bulbs and trimmed or damaged roots. Often girdles plant and roots with purplish pink fibro-vascular bundles.

### Signs & Symptoms

The plant begins to droop, leaves curl and become a sickly yellow, stems may twist. These may be newly re-potted plants, plants sitting in sour compost, or over-fertilised plants with a high salt build up in the mix. The decline may be rapid or over a long period. Too much water is not necessarily the cause of these rots.

### Control

As for Black Rot.

### BACTERIAL BROWN SPOT (Soft Rot.)

*Pseudomonas cattleyae*. *Erwinia* spp.

Bacterial Brown Spot attacks leaves and soft bulbs in the colder wet months, or when there is a period of high humidity combined with a sudden drop in temperature in summer. Plants most affected are – Phalaenopsis, Paphiopedilums, Cattleya-type orchids, Epidendrums, Dendrobiums and some of the intergeneric hybrids in the *Odontoglossum* alliance that have warmer growing plants in their make-up, plus *Cym. devonianum* hybrids.

### Signs & Symptoms

Soft, wet areas appear on leaves or bulbs and may rapidly move to the growing point of the plant as a brown rot.

### Control on Leaves (especially Phalaenopsis)

With a sterile knife dipped in methylated spirits, cut below wet spots. Drench plant with Fungicide. Apply Flowers of Sulphur to cut.

### Control on Bulbs

With sterile knife dipped in methylated spirits, remove all rot. Drench plant with fungicide – allow to dry. Apply methylated spirits to hole, dry, then apply Flowers of Sulphur.

Repeat drench to affected plants twice more at seven day intervals.

### LEAF SPOTS

Most plants with leaf spots are under stress – too much water, too hot, or too cold a temperature. The plants that are hosts to this disease, will have the infection on each set of new leaves. Plants most known for this fungus are Dendrobiums, Cattleya-type orchids, *Coelogyne* spp, *Oncidium* spp, Epidendrums, *Brassia* spp.

### Control.

Prevention is better than cure; regular fungicide sprays at 12-14 day intervals will reduce the chance of fungal attack.

### ANTHRACNOSE

A very persistent infection attacking the leaf tips and travelling quickly down the leaves. Many soft leaved orchids are affected: *Coelogne*, *Lycaste*, *Zygopetalum*, *Phaius*, *Pleione* etc.

#### Cause

A group of water-borne fungi spread this disease encouraged by high humidity and lack of air movement.

#### Signs & Symptoms

Browning at leaf tip which advances rapidly as brown, grey and black wavy bands.

#### Control

Cut off and burn all diseased areas. Dip cutting tool in methylated spirits after each cut. Spray plant three times at 12 – 14 day intervals with fungicide

### CLADOSPORIUM LEAF MOULD

This seems to mainly infect *Masdevallias*. Purple-brown blotches appear on the surface of the leaves, with dull brownish black spots on the underside. This fungus becomes active in the warmer months when spores from older infected leaves will attack the new fresh growth. Tiny red brown spots may appear on the summer flowers. This mould winters over on infected top growth. *N.B. If your Masdevallias get too much light or sun they can develop purplish-brown markings.*

#### Cause of Infection

Constant misting of *Masdevallia* leaves combined with high humidity, high temperatures and lack of air movement to dry the leaves could cause this infection. Look for the spots underneath the leaves for identification of this leaf mould. Black leaf tip on *Masdevallias* usually indicates insufficient watering.

#### Control

Spray at regular intervals.

### RUST

These infections from various rust fungi, are most disfiguring, spread quickly and debilitate the plants. The first spots emerge in warmth of early summer, are wind-borne over the plants and lie in wait to attack. The heat of summer, high humidity, or heavy early morning dews encourage the spores to invade. Unless the Rust fungi are killed the cycle will begin again next summer.

#### Signs & Symptoms

Sometimes orange spores (like pollen) are seen all over the leaves, but usually the first sign is tiny tan or orange spots that gradually enlarge into various black spots, blotches, or blisters. The spores then break through the surface of the leaf.

#### Control

Remove badly infected leaves and burn. Spray whole house with fungicide three times at 12 – 14 day intervals.

The rust *Sphenospora kevorkianii* causes black target like spots all over the leaves. This fungus is sometimes called bush fungus and readily invades *Cattleya*-type orchids, *Cymbidiums*, *Epidendrums*.

### BOTRYTIS

Airborne fungus causing spots on flowers in cool damp weather and poor air movement.

#### Control

Improve growing conditions, ensure good air movement to reduce humidity. Spray plants (not flowers) with fungicide to control fungus during flowering.

The most common **pests** in Orchids are listed below, and can be controlled or prevented by initiating a regular spray program.

#### APHIDS

This common pest can appear at anytime and attack the nice new growth of your plants.

#### SCALE

This comes in many forms and is easily identified and controlled by the grower.

#### MEALYBUG.

A perennial visitor to the orchid house, characterised by its white fluffy coat.

#### MITES

Usually not identified as a problem until the silvering effect appears on the foliage.

#### SLUGS and SNAILS

Often forgotten about until it is too late and your prize flower spike has been destroyed. If you have pets and are reluctant to use snail bait then 'Quash' is the bait for you, as it will not harm your animals.

While I will not recommend any particular chemical or trade name, I suggest you look at the following Websites and see what is available. Remember the combined fungicide/insecticide mixtures are particularly effective, but remember to vary the chemicals used to ensure better results.

[www.yates.co.nz](http://www.yates.co.nz)T

Go to Products / Pests for Insecticides and, Diseases for fungicides

[www.kiwicare.co.nz](http://www.kiwicare.co.nz)

And check out their NO range

## ***Dendrobium* Gerald McCraith**

Ron Maunder (ronmaunder@paradise.net.nz)

Now here is a striking hybrid that can even arouse the interest of the “species nuts”! In fact if I assure them its a species they’ll be all over me for a piece!



*D. Gerald McCraith* first came into my hands as a flask of seedlings from Phil Spence in Sydney when I visited him in the 1990s. He reckoned I’d like it and he was right. It was a fitting gesture by Phil to name the combination of these two lovely PNG Latouria-type dendrobiums – *D. engae* and *D. convolutum*, after that famous Australian nonagenarian whose lifelong interest in orchids

has influenced so many people around the world – including me. An earlier one of Phil’s I crosses was named for Andree Millar, an equally famous PNG orchid pioneer.

I can’t remember when I first flowered Phil’s seedlings but I do remember that when they did they created a lot of interest and still do today when in flower. Especially now that I have a large plant with ten or more flowering canes from some 40 odd canes in a bucket.

It’s hard to generalise but the Latouria-type Dendrobiums often have spindle-shaped canes – thin at the base and filling out fairly abruptly to a thick round cane higher up, with leaves at the top. They can be any length up to about 50cm high, often with 2-4 short broad leaves near the tip.

As well as these two species, others in this section that are occasionally seen in NZ are .... *abberans*, *atroviolaceum*, *cruttellii*, *forbesii*, *johnsoniae*, *kauldorumii*, *macrophyllum*, *polysema*, *rhodostictum*, *rigidifolium* (syn. *guttatum*) and *tapiniense*. There are around 50 species in the section all told. They range in habitat from the tropical lowlands to the higher and cooler altitudes and vary a lot in size and colour. Whites, creams, pinks, greens, striped or spotted flowers and even some hairy or grotesquely twisted ones are in this section!

In the case of our Gerald McCraith hybrid, the smaller flowered *D. convolutum* parent is warm growing from the steamy northern PNG tropical coasts up to 600 metres asl. Its flowers range from a straw colour to a definite green with a striking maroon “black” lip with maroon stripes up inside the side lobes. It has around 5 (usually much less) waxy 3cm flowers to a 12 cm long spike and the flowers can last an incredible 4 to 6 months. Canes can grow to 30 cm tall and flower spikes are terminal.

Contrastingly, the larger *D. engae* parent comes from mountain ridges 1800 to 2700 metres asl and thus needs cool to intermediate temperatures which makes it possible for us to grow the hybrid Gerald McCraith unheated in a greenhouse in the northern part of the North Island. *D. engae* has up to 15 fragrant, light green, waxy 5 to 6cm flowers on a 25 cm long flower spike from the top of the cane and the flowers last around 10 weeks. Canes can be up to half a metre tall though usually shorter. *D. engae*, by the way, is found mostly in the high mountainous Enga Province where the Enga tribesmen live.

The hybrid Gerald McCraith has taken on board most of the better characteristics from each parent. The lovely green flowers on my largest plant are around 5 cm across. There are 8 to 10 flowers to a 15 cm long spike and they last quite well. I should record just how long, but its nowhere near the 4-6 months of *D. convolutum*! The tallest cane lengths are shorter than those of *D. engae* at 20 cm and like both parents they appear to flower just once per spike. From memory the plants usually flower in the summer months, though I have had the odd cane flower during the year. The result is a more compact plant than *D. engae*.

The flower count and flower size of the hybrid is much better than for *D. convolutum* and the “look at you” *convolutum* flowers have pretty well overcome the nodding habit of the *engae* flowers.

I can't pick up any fragrance from the flowers but I have noticed that they keep their strong green coloration longer when shifted into heavier shade on opening.

Culture is fairly straight forward with care needed during winter to keep water out of new growths and to reduce watering. The usual insect pests need to be watched for.

With *D. Gerald McCraith* the “black” fiddle-shaped labellums are a wonderful contrast to the chartreuse tepals of the flowers and to me really make this wonderful hybrid (dare I say it!) superior to either species parent. Actually I'm really going on photos as I haven't seen either parent in the flesh. My plant of *D. engae* keeps growing vigorously but won't flower for me. In checking up on these plants for this article I see *D. engae* likes very strong light so I have moved my plant into a much brighter situation and hope it will flower for me now.

As usual I've been having a shot at improving the grex and have a cross or two in the pipeline. If any readers have flowers of other *Latourias* out at present I have plenty of pollen to share to make more hybrids. I believe it's a *Dendrobium* section that should be popularised more widely in New Zealand but if growing them make sure you select species or hybrids that will handle your minimum winter greenhouse conditions. Good growing.

## Show Time in the South

Glenis Day(dayg@paradise.net.nz)

Show season in the South Island is short and sweet, so when September/October comes around its time to make the most of it.

Canterbury Orchid Society show was held on 4th and 5th October at the Horticultural Hall and what a pretty show it was! Perhaps it was lacking in quality in some genera, but others made up for that.



Display by Glenis Day and Lesley Newton

Set up is always time consuming — it is always a surprise to see how quickly it disappears at the end though. Gradually it took shape with the theme on old machinery. We had an enormous (rather elderly) grubber on a trailer covered with orchids of all sorts, a very large preserving pan from Grandma's kitchen filled with beautiful Phrags, a rusty old shovel and other garden tools among a display of wonderful Pleione

orchids all bred by our very own Ross Bicknell.

But the show-stopper—and remember this is cool Canterbury—was an outstanding Vanda grown by Owen Swann which garnered Grand Champion (see following article). Owen must be doing something right because he won Grand Champion last year with an amazing *Dracula vampira*.



V. Fuchs Fortune x V. coerulea. Grower: Owen Swann; Photo: Glenis Day

Best Phalaenopsis was a white with a ruby red lip (Anthura Toronto) grown by Lesley Newton.

We thank Leroy Orchids, Tuckers and Goodwin Orchids for travelling so far to help make our show such a success. And well done to all the prize winners in all classes.

## **Canterbury Orchid Society show Grand Champion 2008**

*Vanda Fuchs Fortune x coerulea*

Owen Swann (owenswann@gmail.com)

When I bought this orchid around 2003, it was about 8" high. At home it hangs in my heated greenhouse, (16 degrees), on the back wall, which faces north. The following year I repotted it into a bigger wooden basket, using sphagnum moss and bark. I water weekly during Spring, Summer and Autumn and three-weekly in Winter. I fertilise it weekly, during watering, using Microfeed 212 when in growth and Peters blossom booster the rest of the time.

The first Flowering.

The very first spike produced rotted before I noticed it, due to me spraying water over the whole plant. I stopped this and it soon put out another two spikes. It has flowered every year since, this being the third and best year. There are more flowers, (10 each side), they are bigger and have richer blue colouring. This year the spikes went one to the left and one to the right balancing the plant beautifully. This vanda grows well in this environment and I keep having to lower it year by year and soon won't be able to lower it anymore without moving the plants below.

### **Are they worth it?**

Glenn Poffley (gpoffley@clear.net.nz)

The more I get involved with orchids the more I get into trouble with you know who. First it was the gradual take over of the dining room for the Phallies that needed the extra warmth. Then as the numbers increased they gradually moved into the lounge (on their own shelf of course). With the advent of seedlings a whole new world was opened – downstairs, in the sewing room. Here I set up the heat tray to help those tricky little beasts survive over the winter. With new directions and some small successes came more plants to experiment with. Then came all those amazing overseas visitors with just so many more interesting seedlings in flasks; the temptations were just too much.

The dining room was hastily rearranged for the umpteenth time to make more space for another shelf to house the little wonders from not only Hawaii but now Australia (2 lots), Taiwan and some locally grown ones to add to the mix. In amongst these were some more from well-meaning 'friends' who were giving me a few of theirs to try. Meanwhile those original plants that needed the extra warmth were growing exceedingly well and of course increasing rapidly in size. No longer were the humidity dishes suitable but large trays to facilitate rapid mass transportation to and from the lounge to the outdoors for watering were the answer.

This got me to thinking that maybe a few other older orchids that were languishing out in the cold never showing much promise could possibly benefit from a little comfort too. So another tray (or two) was hastily arranged for these and more adjustments made to fit them in were undertaken in the dining area. My generous concession was that as lots of those Phallies flowered I would sell them off to ease the pain and make life a little more bearable. Yes they flowered eventually, well a few did, and then mostly after the shows. One or 2 weren't quite up to sale standard and a

few more looked far too nice to sell anyway. Meanwhile a number were replaced with some I just couldn't resist at a few shows I attended. Then there is the flask of Phals sitting on top of the frig waiting for the day when the nights are warmer and they too can get out and grow along with the other 90 odd in the lounge and dining room.

Is it the challenge or just madness (I know what someone else thinks) but those impulsive buys of odd-looking things on slabs weren't really smart at all, especially when it transpired some of them required warmth too. These were judiciously hung from some of the sub-tropical plants in the dining area (now more like a greenhouse). With the change of seasons came a change of the furniture arrangement to take maximum advantage of the morning sun. It's amazing how you buy one here and another there and before you know it there aren't enough branches on the indoor trees to hang them all on. I had just the answer; the clothes drying rack would be ideal! Not only does it hold them all (so far) but also you can pick it up to carry in and out for watering easily, I should have been a mass transit consultant. With the flask of Sedireas now out and raring to go I could possibly do with another clothes rack. It's taken a year (or so) but things are finally looking organized. Well that is until I pick up the other 9 flasks coming soon from the grower who flaked them for me. Oh and I just got a phone call from a friend who has recently started flaking, telling me I could have a whole lot of seedlings that had come from a 'practice' pod I had given him.

At the last visit to a commercial grower I did restrict myself to a community pot but there were a lot more in that than I bargained for. So I may have to revise the space requirements yet again. I just hope summer starts early so I can get some of them outside in a hurry.

I did manage to get a few brownie points by purchasing the wife some more vireya rhododendrons recently but ended up having to reorganize the garden to plant some of the existing larger ones that had outgrown their pots to make room for the new additions.

I dare not mention the pods hanging from a couple of Cattleyas in the shade house and 'orchid' is becoming a dirty word around here, along with 'flask' and 'seedling'.

## Questions and answers

Hi Nick,

*Bletilla*, Chinese ground orchid, has rhizomes under the soil surface. As I know it grows a new one to form another rhizome like those sympodial orchids do.

My question is whether these rhizomes have the same function as the pseudobulb type orchids. I mean, will there be new growth from the old rhizomes as the dormant eyes on the base of pseudobulbs. Because someone in Trade Me sells *Bletilla* and counted each rhizome/bulbs as one. If it is saying 6 rhizomes as one sale, it means 6 connected rhizomes are counted as 6 instead of one, no matter how many leaf shoots will be from those 6 rhizomes.

We know that *Cymbidium* and *Cattleya* have pseudobulbs; normally, one year one bulb. The old bulb eventually will shed the leave and become storage of food for several years, then die. When we divided the plant, the dormant eyes may initiate and grow. But we know it is better to have more than 2 or 3 back bulbs for a division and not all back bulbs can initiate new shoots.

I wonder if it is also applied to *Bletilla* which has underground rhizomes. The question is whether each rhizome can initiate a new growth no matter how old it is. If the person sells the species and counts the individual rhizome as one, how many new shoots will occur next spring? Does *Bletilla* use its old bulbs/rhizomes for food reservation?

Regards,

Joe (csjdy@hotmail.com)

Please contact Joe directly with your answers, plus a copy to the editor.

## Society Notices

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

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](http://www.orchidcouncil.co.nz/show_dates.html)

### **Here are the 2009 show dates for the Hawkes Bay Orchid Society**

Winter Show ---- -18th July 2009 (venue yet to be decided)

Spring Show----- 19th & 20th September 2009 (venue yet to be decided)

Sarcochilus Show-----7th November 2009 at the Taradale Town hall Rotary Lounge.

**18<sup>th</sup> Australian Orchid Council Conference & Show**  
**Werribee Sept 8<sup>th</sup> - 13<sup>th</sup> 2009**

The organising committee are in the last stages of putting together the programs for the conference being held at Werribee in Sept 2009.

The discounted early bird registrations started in September 08 and runs through until 31<sup>st</sup> March 09, when the full registration price starts and runs through until 31<sup>st</sup> July 09.

The vendors who are attending are as follows:

David Keanelly Orchids , Western Orchid Laboratory, Royale Orchids, Dendi Orchids, Australian Orchid Nursery, Orchids on Newbold, Orchid Species Plus, Easy Orchids, Magic Meadow Orchids, Dark Star Orchids, Woolf Orchid Culture, Mt Beenak Orchids, Nicky's Slippers, Warrnambool Orchid Nursery, Sims Orchids, Castle Creek Orchids, Cedarvale Orchids, Orchidaceous Books.

Our list of guest speakers are:

George Hatfield - trends in the cymbidiums industry in the USA

Mr Gary Yong Gee - Qld - Oncidiums & it's relatives

Mr Dennis Diehm - NSW -Modern mid and mini Cattleya in cultivation

Mr Clive Halls - Vic - Masdevallias for the new millennium

Mrs Rita Cusack & Mr Clive Hayman - Vic -The Phragmipedium story

Mr Kevin Hipkins - NSW -The beauty of Specimen Orchids, growing and showing

Mr Graham McKay -Qld - Phalaenopsis

Mr Gary Backhouse - Vic - to be announced

Mr Grant Garrett - Vic -Why the Champion Orchids got their awards and rewards f

Day trips are being organised to look for terrestrial orchids in the Anglesea area on the Wednesday and Saturday, plus a day trip on Saturday via the ferry across Port Phillip to Wayne Turville's Australian Orchid Nursery.

Courtesy buses will run from the show venue to the lectures, which will be held on Thursday & Friday.

Set up Monday & Tuesday, Judging Wednesday.      Collect your registration package Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday

Free tea & coffee for all registrants every day.

If you would like more information on any part of the Conference & Show, email the Secretary on [ef.wilde@bigpond.com](mailto:ef.wilde@bigpond.com)

# Taranaki Orchid Society Summer Display.

=== NOTE THE CHANGE OF DATE ===

This annual event will take place from 7.30pm **Friday 16<sup>th</sup>** to 1.00pm **Sunday 18<sup>th</sup> January 2009.**

Visitor's plants, for display, will be most welcome, but each plant must be identifiable.

Specialist meetings, orchid display, boot sale, Saturday night dinner, all will be held at

HIGHLANDS INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL HALL, 260A CORONATION AVE, NEW PLYMOUTH.

**SPECIAL GUEST – MICHAEL HARRISON, AUSTRALIA**

**PROVISIONAL PROGRAMME**

Friday	5.00pm	Registrations open
	7.30pm	Welcome and Disa Group meeting
Saturday	8.00am	Odontoglossum Group meeting
	8.00am	Judging (All judges welcome.)
	9.00am	CSA Meeting (Cymbidium Society of America NZ Branch)
	10.00am – 4.00pm	Display open to Public
	11.00am - 3.00pm	Car Boot Sale of orchids and sundries at Hall car park wet or dry. Limited sites available-the pre purchase of indicators is highly recommended Flat rate of \$15 per car boot. Indicators must be displayed.
	2.00pm	Masdevallia Group meeting
	3.30pm	Paphiopedilum Group meeting
	6.30pm	Evening meal. Highlands Intermediate School Hall. (Tables available for those who wish to be seated for dinner) Michael Harrison – dinner speaker
	9.00pm	Guided viewing of Pukekura Park illuminations, weather permitting. Brooklands Road entrance. More info available at the show. Walking shoes recommended and please bring a torch.
Sunday	9.00am	Michael Harrison Presentation (ANOS Group meeting)
	10.00am – 1.00pm	Display open to public
	1.00pm	Breakdown and farewell

**RETURN SLIP**

**PLEASE PRINT**

**PLEASE RETURN BEFORE 31 DECEMBER 2008**

.....Cut.....here.....

Name.....Address.....

Phone.....

Preferred name tag title.....Email Address.....

Person/s all weekend @ \$48.00 each (see details overleaf) \$.....  
\$44.00 if paid by 31 Dec 2008

Person/s Saturday only @ \$41.00 each (see details overleaf) \$.....  
\$38.00 if paid by 31 Dec 2008

Person/s Saturday night @ \$30.00 each (see details overleaf) \$.....

Car Boot Sale Indicator \$15 \$.....

Please return to **The Treasurer, PO Box, 635, New Plymouth** \$.....**TOTAL**

Inquires to the Show Marshall, Joy Wray, Email: joywray@xtra.co.nz

# North Shore Orchid Society Inc

P O Box 33-493

North Shore 0740

20 November 2008

## Amalgamation of ANOSNZ with North Shore Orchid Society

The North Shore Orchid Society is pleased to announce the amalgamation of the Australasian Native Orchid Society of New Zealand into NSOS.

The remaining members of ANOSNZ had regretfully decided that their society could not continue. They appointed a disestablishment committee, which approached NSOS with a proposal for amalgamation. After discussions and negotiations, the amalgamation has been agreed, and the remaining funds of ANOSNZ have been passed to NSOS, with the wish expressed that a way be found to continue to promote an interest in the Australasian native orchids within the wider context of a mixed genera orchid society.

It is always sad when an orchid society, particularly a special interest group such as ANOSNZ, finds it cannot continue, however it is good to know that on this occasion a positive way forward has been achieved.

North Shore is endeavouring to feature a regular 'Australasian Native Orchid Section' in our monthly magazine *Insigne*. Our annual Spring Shows are to include an extended Australasian Native section; the display tables at our monthly meetings now have separate sections for Australasian Dendrobiums and for Sarcocochilus; and we will explore ways and means for a Sarcocochilus Show around late October/early November. These activities are however fitted within the wider interests of our society.

Those former members of ANOSNZ who are not already members of NSOS are invited to become members of NSOS free of any entrance fee and with no subscription for the remainder of the society's current year, but normal annual subscriptions will apply from the beginning of North Shore's next financial year on 01/03/2009.

In keeping with the spirit in which the ANOSNZ fund has been received, NSOS has made contact with the organising committee for the 2010 International Orchid Expo with a view to sponsoring a prize for the Best Australasian Dendrobium, and is also offering to the Taranaki Orchid Society a contribution towards the costs of their January 2009 guest speaker Michael Harrison (a speaker on Australian native orchids).

*Rodney Draper*

President, North Shore Orchid Society

## Classified advertisements

*Calanthe* terrestrial orchids wanted. Please contact Daryl (email [d4rowan@maxnet.co.nz](mailto:d4rowan@maxnet.co.nz)) re price and availability.

### Plant Search

I am looking for the following plants, so if anyone is able to help I would obviously be happy to buy them and pay postage.

*Epidendrum* 'Plastic Doll'

*Stenoglottis fimbriata*

*Stenoglottis woodii*

Rodney Draper

094806843 or [draperfam@xtra.co.nz](mailto:draperfam@xtra.co.nz)

### DISA

I am putting a slide show together on disa orchids. I thought it might be a good idea to do it on disas grown in and around New Zealand.

Is there anyone who has information on these lovely flowers that they would be willing to share, such as names, flowers, setup, I have BROADBAND so the bigger the files the better.

Under each section there will be a credit given to you.

My address is [frew@xtra.co.nz](mailto:frew@xtra.co.nz)

Regards John Frew

Kawakawa.

### **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](mailto: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



# **Sunvale Orchids** **31 Sunvale Crescent** **Gisborne** **New Zealand**



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They also stock ornaments, coloured pumice, potting mix, compost, bromeliad & succulent mix, sphagnum moss, and orchids pots.



There is so much to see so why not pop into Pottering About Garden Centre and be amazed at what little treasures you will find.

Pottering About Garden Centre is situated at 254 Military Road (SH34), Otakiri, Whakatane

**Ph: (07) 3228201 (closed Monday & Tuesday)**

# 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.petersglensshadehouses.com](http://www.petersglensshadehouses.com)

# Villa Orchids

Specialising in the latest *Cymbidium* seedlings

Plants of all sizes available

A selection of Australian Dendrobiums,  
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excellent selection of Papa Aroha Paphiopedilums

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Email: [jborchids@xtra.co.nz](mailto:jborchids@xtra.co.nz) Address: 76 Mile Road, Bombay  
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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Ph. 06 836 6735  
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Try growing some terrestrial orchids beginning with S  
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**Satyrium odorum**

interesting scented terrestrial from South Africa, with lots of small greenish yellow flowers. Cool grower -  
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**Stenoglottis Neptune**

unflowered seedling. Bright pink spotted flowers and unusual brown marked leaves. Dies back for a time after flowering. Cool grower. \$10 per pot

**Stenoglottis Durban**

Lots of small pale pink flowers with a few faint dark spots  
in their forked lips. Green leaves. Cool - \$10 per pot

One of each of the above offers including parcel post \$30

\*\*\*\*\*

**Sobralia Yellow Kiss**

still a few plants left. Lovely large butter yellow blooms. Large FS plants with ten canes or more, shipped in pot - \$45 each

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Freight on these - email us for a quote

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paradiseorchids@paradise.net.nz

## *Conference & Show 2009*

Hosted by Maribyrnong Orchid Society and Affiliated Victorian Societies

**8<sup>th</sup> – 13<sup>th</sup> 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](mailto:ef.wilde@bigpond.com) or

Post 15 William Road, LITTLE RIVER, Victoria 3211

**Early bird Registrations run from Sept 2008 to March 2009**

[www.mosorchid.org](http://www.mosorchid.org)