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This issue's cover

The terrestrial orchid *Dactylorhiza* x *transiens* is growing at Kew Gardens (London). This genus is not seen very often in New Zealand, but is seen as a garden plant in some of our (better) southern gardens. This deciduous genus of about 30 species comes from Europe, Asia, North Africa and North America. *D. x transiens* is a hybrid between *D. fuchsii* and *D. maculata* subsp. *ericetorum*.

Photo: Glenn Poffley.

Editorial

From a recently sent-out orchid society newsletter:

“My berating of members at the last meeting for the poor attendance at the open days held the week after the May meeting is more than justified. The people who open their gardens for inspection go to a lot of trouble tidying up, presentation and having orchids available for sale. More importantly it is your chance to see the growing conditions of experienced growers first hand and to get some ideas on where improvements can be made in your own backyard. I have learnt more visiting homes such as these than from any book I have read. You are looking at conditions in your own area and plants commonly grown by members in this area. Some of these homes not only have orchids but a wide range of other interesting and unusual plants as well. We will endeavour to open these and some more gardens later in the year if there is enough interest.”

The Editors agree totally with this statement. It is surprising how few orchid societies these days have what used to be known as 'garden visits'. In our experience they are well worth the effort and, yes, you do learn lots from them if you go with your eyes open and are prepared to ask questions.

We are pleased to have, in this issue of the *NZIOR*, quite a lot of material dealing with the practical aspects of orchid growing – repotting, spring care, labelling etc. We hope this will be of particular usefulness to those new to the hobby (hobby – there's an old-fashioned word!) but experienced growers should never make the mistake of thinking they know it all.

Our thanks go to all who have contributed to this issue. We greatly appreciate the time and effort you have taken, and the variety of topics covered.

Nick and Elizabeth Miller

Beginners Page I - Spring Advice

Tony Watkinson (waos@inet.net.au)

Spring has sprung, the birds have sung, etc etc, and it's time to spring clean your orchid collection. Well here are some thoughts...

1. The temperature is on the rise
2. The sun gets higher in the sky
3. Declining rainfall
4. Hardy orchids that have wintered outside will now need more shade
5. New growth begins
6. Repotting time – new growth, new roots.
7. Spring cleaning – out with the dead orchids. Are the dogs worth keeping?
8. Bugs. Of course. Always bugs.

The temperature is on the rise! It sure is!! The cold wet days of winter are now in decline and your orchids will start to feel the increasing warmth of spring sunshine. It is time to give some thought to the changes that this will bring to your orchids and what you will be required to do to assist their well-being. The temperature will slowly rise, day by day, over the next three months. This gradual change can catch you out, if you do not give some thought to what is about to happen. And what is about to happen is ... that SUMMER is not so far away with its 40°C temps!!

Declining rainfall. As spring continues, rainfall will reduce as time goes by. This means more clear days of sunshine and less overcast days. Your orchids that are subject to the elements will now be receiving less water, and those that are under cover will begin to dry out faster as the temperatures rise. Be aware of your orchids' needs for water at this time. You need to change your watering regime bit by bit. But remember the golden rule ... Do not overwater!! Let the pots dry out between waterings.

The sun gets higher in the sky. The winter sun is low in the north and comes at your orchids at a low angle. As the days of spring move forward, (as they surely will) and the sun moves higher in the sky, the angle will gradually change so that it will shine down on your orchids from above and not from the side as it has all winter. This is so obvious, that you really should be aware of this anyway, but chances are that you are like me, and spring always catches me unawares.

Hardy orchids that have wintered outside will now need more shade. Many of us reduce shading during the winter to allow our orchids to take the best advantage of the weak winter sun. Many orchids such as Cymbidiums and Australian Natives perform best after full winter sun. September should see these orchids rescued from the coming onslaught of summer now. Put them back under shade cloth please!

New growth begins. Orchids love the springtime. New growth will be bursting out all over. Watch for the new growth and make sure that you do not inadvertently knock them off as they are small, and very tender at this stage. The new growths will give you flowers during the coming year, so recognise the value of taking good care of

them at this time. As they grow, you must assist their growth by making sure that they have room to grow, and to help them grow straight by staking them as necessary.

Repotting time. Yes, it's time to repot your orchids. New growth means new roots and the new roots lock your orchid into the pot.

Spring cleaning. Usually you will find that some orchids have not done well over winter and it is time to bite the bullet and decide if they are part of your grand scheme, or if they are wheelie bin fodder. Of course, it is your choice, but be ruthless!! Orchids that stumble along and refuse to make any growth, are taking up space, your time and resources. You will have to decide if this is an important orchid in your collection or just another dog.

And Bugs, of course. Always Bugs. The warmer weather will bring our all the nasties to chew on your new growths. Don't wait until you find where they have been, because that will be too late for the new growths on some of your orchids. Get the blighters now before they get chewing. Look under pots and in any hidden areas. Spray for the nasties if that is what you do to keep them down.

Beginners Page II - Repotting Orchids

Tony Watkinson (waos@inet.net.au)

How to get your orchid out of the old pot.

This can sometimes be a great chore depending on how long the plant has been in its current pot. Allow the plants to dry out a little before repotting; they split up more easily and the old potting mix falls away. As time goes by, the orchid grows more and more roots and they tend to bind the plant into the pot. You will need to squeeze the sides of the old pot if the plant is pot bound, to get the roots unattached from the inside of the pot. Tapping the sides with a piece of wood will sometimes help too. Often this will be enough to get it out, but if the plant is really BIG, you might have to consider cutting the side of the pot to facilitate plant removal.

To break the orchid up or pot it on?

Once you have your orchid out of the pot, you can now consider whether to pot it on into a bigger pot, or break it up into smaller pieces. There are decided advantages to letting an orchid get to specimen size. A large flowering orchid always looks better than a small flowering orchid. The final decision will depend on what size the plant is now and if you have the strength to pick it up. (Or will you have the strength to pick it up when it fills the new pot.) If you decide to break it up, keep all the pieces a reasonable size as that will help each one to recover from your ministrations, and they will be able to flower sooner than if they were small pieces. Avoid dividing plants in very hot weather

Check the roots.

This is important as the roots may harbour all sorts of creepy crawlies that will set the plant back and you really don't want to transplant the bugs to the new pot. If there is an infestation of bugs in the root ball, it may be just as well to dip it into a mixture of your favourite bug killer before repotting it. (If you do this, please be aware that rubber gloves should be used from now on if you weren't using them before. You

don't want to poison yourself, just the bugs.) Check for dead roots and remove them, preferably by pulling them off with your hands rather than cutting them. Viruses can easily spread from plant to plant on your cutting tools. Ensure cuts are treated to prevent rot or fungus. Remove any old dead canes/bulbs etc.

Repotting the orchid.

Only use clean pots, preferably new ones, but if you are re-using an old pot, make sure that it has been thoroughly sterilised. Make sure that the plant is going to fit into the new pot with allowance for at least a year's growth. Ensure new potting mix is moist so roots can start to absorb moisture as soon as possible. Potting mixture could be soaked in water with half-strength fertilizer before use. Place some large pieces of your favourite potting mix into the bottom of the pot to allow good drainage. Sit the plant in the pot with the oldest part of the orchid against one side of the pot. This will give the new growth space to grow. Pour the mix around the plant, making sure that it gets into every crevice, and bump the pot on the bench a few times to assist with that. Some orchid growers tamp the mix down into the pot with a piece of broom handle to make sure that the plant is firm and will not rock around in the pot. If necessary, tie the plant to a stake to stop it falling over until the roots have grown and the plant is firm in the pot.

After care.

Give newly potted plants a few days in extra shade to reduce stress. If moist potting mix was used avoid watering too heavily for a day or two after repotting. This will allow cuts to seal and prevents rot setting in. Avoid moving the orchid around for a while until the roots have grown.

Thoughts on Repotting

Glenn Poffley (gpoffley@clear.net.nz)

I was recently asked for a good mix to use with *Phalaenopsis*. This article follows on from that request. Bark (clean) is the best. A lot of bark sold is not clean and needs to be sieved. Do not use pumice or scoria. Scoria is good but will cut the roots when you repot as it is very abrasive and difficult to get off roots. Pumice sometimes contains chemicals that plants do not like. I (and others) have found orchids do not like it and I cannot get plants mounted onto it if growing on a mount. A recent acquisition was a *Dendrobium* growing beautifully in a pot with bark at the top and pure medium granules of pumice used as crocking in the bottom third. The roots (all good) had not penetrated the pumice at all. All were stopped at the interface between bark and pumice.

I use a fairly coarse bark mixed with Hydroton (a clay ball used in hydroponics) and also some hardwood charcoal pieces, about equal proportions of each. As these three dry at different rates and some are easier than others to wet I find it good. Also the Hydroton and charcoal do not break down. I use this same mix also for Cattleyas, *Dendrobiums* and some other orchids but a finer grade for some different genera. A little pumice in the mix is OK.

I crock my pots with polystyrene pieces and evenly mix this through the potting mix as well. This provides air spaces. I prefer a fairly open mix that can then be watered more frequently, as it dries more quickly. Others use different mixes but I usually

find their mix stays too wet for my conditions.

The only problem occurs in summer, when my mix dries very quickly and needs frequent watering. If you go away for a little while without watering, then this mix will dry out and be very difficult to wet again – the water will run through and not soak in. So I have to stand the plants in water, which is not usually recommended but works in this circumstance.

Everyone you speak to will tell you something different but it may suit their conditions and not yours. I use sphagnum only for problem plants or to try and encourage new root growth. Sphagnum stays wet a long time and I found that I would only water a third as often as I would for my usual mix.

The problem with using a range of different mixes is not knowing when to water each. If everything is in a similar mix then watering can be done at the same time and same frequency. I have bought orchids potted in everything from rockwool to sponge rubber but find those in the old tried and true NZ bark have the best roots. Generally I repot every orchid I buy as soon as it arrives home in 'my' mix as there is no telling what lurks beneath the surface. I've been horrified on many occasions at the soggy mess of rotten roots that have greeted me in some pots. The worst are usually in sphagnum or coconut fibre.

A good way of keeping a close eye on what is going on in the pot is to use the clear plastic ones. When I repot I try to do as little damage to the root system as possible. Apart from cutting off dead roots I don't trim (except Cymbidiums) or tease them out. Unless the plant has dead growth, dead roots or backbulbs in the centre, I do not divide.



Labelling your plants – collected opinions

Labelling - Pen or Pencil?

Barbara Beale (barbwire@xtra.co.nz)

I have attached photos of the pen that I use. I found these Staedtler pens in '98 after getting fed up with the useless Sanford "Sharpie"(!) and bought four for myself and a box for our club. My last one ran out last year. I had started hunting for a replacement quite some time ago but found they no longer produced that code number (& according to the stationer there was nothing to replace it). I was getting desperate as my last one was running out. I rang Staedtler direct. The woman I spoke to knew and remembered (obviously a long-term employee) the pen I was after and gave me the new product code - 319F.

At both times I bought a box for the club and in both instances I have never had any feedback (common problem!) so I can only tell you of my experience.

I have labels that were written out in '98 that are as just as clear & unfaded and are when new. I have had perhaps 6 labels in all this time that, for some unknown reason, ran or smeared. Ditto for the new pens – I have had one label that has smeared.

I might add that I have only had a shadehouse for 9 months so previously my orchids were continuously exposed to strong light, sun and UV. Many of the regular plastic labels had snapped or broken but the ink was still as new. As with any felt tip they must be stored horizontally or standing lid down.

2. Note on Sakura Identipen

Nick Miller (ncmiller@orcon.net.nz)

In the last issue (Number 8) of the NZIOR I mentioned the Sakura Identipen. I have since heard from Robert Bisetto (Australia) of the Orchid Tray Company, who stock this product and he has sent me a couple of pens to try out. Initial impressions are very favourable, especially as the pen is double ended with a fine tip at one end and an extra-fine tip at the other. Time will tell ... In the meantime, there is an advertisement from this supplier in our Advertising section.

3. Re felt pens for marking labels.

Eldon Ormsby (e.n.ormsby@xtra.co.nz)

I have used with considerable success STAEDTLER permanent overhead projector lamp pens, which now appear to be sold as CD/DVD marking pens also.

The best grade for labels is “S” as in “superfine”. They are made in several sizes and thicknesses such as “medium” and “large” as well as “superfine” and in large capacity pens.

They are available from Office Supply shops and other specialist stationery shops while those marked CD/DVD markers seem quite readily available even at record shops, Warehouse Stationary etc.

Besides black they do come in sets of different colours – red, blue, green etc. – which can also be useful for colour coding plants or tops of labels. They seem to write easily on any label I have used. The main thing if they are bought as overhead projector pens do not get removable/washable, make sure it's **permanent**.

4. More thoughts on labelling

Nick Miller (ncmiller@orcon.net.nz)

Another way of labelling plants is to write on the pot. A Chinagraph pencil (black) will write on white pots, a white Chinagraph pencil will write on black pots. These may be obtained from art and graphics supply stores and (maybe) better stationers. I bought mine from Gordon Harris Ltd in Hamilton. I find that the main problem with Chinagraphs is sharpening them satisfactorily – the ‘leads’ are very fragile. I found that using a small, very sharp block plane (as used by cabinetmakers, boat builders etc) worked better than any of the pencil sharpeners or knives that I tried. Has anyone any suggestions for a better sharpening method?



If you are “growing on” lots of seedlings or small plants, then the white Styrofoam cups available from supermarkets, office supplies and packaging supplies places are cheap and surprisingly durable. One common brand is ‘Lily’ Thermocups. They are easily drained by punching holes in the sides or bottoms with a pencil or ballpoint pen. They can be readily written on with a ballpoint pen, and the writing remains visible

for several years. The photo shows a cup that was labelled about 3 ½ years ago and kept in a shadehouse (excuse my untidy scrawl). Even after the ink fades (as it inevitably will, eventually) the impression of the pen can still be seen in the soft plastic. A quick easy solution!

5. Labelling ideas from the far south.

John Campbell (campbelljohn@xtra.co.nz)

It is very frustrating when plant labels written in pen fade before you notice it has happened. Then, you are left with an un-named plant. My method of safeguarding a plants name, arose from the labels on potted plants outside, where labels deteriorate much faster than in a hothouse. The idea goes away back to when I did three trips to the Solomon Islands and my friend Geoff Dennis used to take aluminium cooking foil up in the mountains when we went orchid collecting. He just wrote localities, elevation and situations on a strip of foil with a ball point pen. The foil was twisted round the plant stem before placing in the pack. Come rain hail or snow, or a dunking in a mountain river, this remained perfectly legible for the two weeks we might have been away collecting. Remembering this idea, I have over the past few years been cutting narrow strips of thin aluminium sheeting, or copper sheeting, into plant labels and using steel letter punches to write the plant name or an abbreviation. This is rather time-consuming and an easier method would be to number each plant and keep a record somewhere. You could use the car registration method of letters and numbers, ie. D 1, Dendrobium number one, C 2 Cattleya number two etc. I rather think that these labels will still be legible long after I depart to that great greenhouse in the sky, or that very overheated hothouse elsewhere. This last statement just brings another thought to mind. If your greenhouse happens to burn down, the metal labels will probably remain as a crematorium memorial. (Oh! and identification tags for insurance purposes.) Cheery little chap, aren't I.

Lettering and numbering punches are available from machinery and engineering suppliers. Just Google “lettering punches” with the NZ option checked. Be warned that they aren't particularly cheap (although they should last you a lifetime) so it pays to shop around. Here's one link to start you off. Ed.

<https://www.machineryhouse.co.nz/Letter-Number-Punch>

6 A labelling system for garden use.

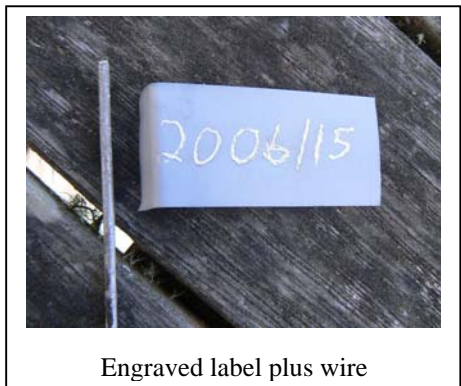
Nick Miller (ncmiller@orcon.net.nz)

Readers may recall that in Issue 8 (June 2009) I suggested the use of soft aluminium flashing ('Softedge') available from roofing suppliers. Here is a method of using it in a garden in-ground setting where small plastic or metal labels would quickly become lost, dislodged or buried.

- a) Emboss the plant details (I use a code number – it's shorter) on the aluminium, either by pressing very firmly with a ballpoint on the aluminium (which should be sitting on a fairly soft background) **or** by using some sort of electric engraver (I use a Dremel Moto-Tool with an engraving bit (see photo). A percussive engraver would also be suitable and might do a neater job, if you can find one). Or using numbering punches as mentioned above by John Campbell. Then cut the aluminium to length, leaving about 6-10 mm of spare label material without any writing, at one end or the other.



- b) Bend the spare part of the label to a right angle over a sharp edge, such as on a workbench or table top (see photo)



- c) Cut a suitable length of wire (aluminium is preferred to reduce the chances of electrolytic corrosion), to act as a 'flagpole'. I use aluminium wire (originally salvaged from some work carried out on local high-tension power lines some years ago), which is about 2.0 mm in diameter (14 gauge by the SWG measure - this is not critical) and I cut lengths about 300 mm long (also not critical – choose whatever suits your situation)
- d) Using your fingers, bend the right-angled end of the label around the wire 'flagpole', near one end of the wire (this will become the top end of the flagpole'). Leave 10 - 20 mm or so of wire protruding past the label. Then, with long-nose pliers or (better) water-pump pliers, firmly crimp the label end around the wire (see photo).



- e) This is **important** – using long-nose pliers, bend the short tag end of wire back down behind the label and squeeze it tight against the label (see photo on previous page). This will help lock the label to the wire, stopping it from becoming dislodged by wind, bird activity, the fingers of small persons etc. and also stops you **spiking your eye** on sharp ends of wire pointing upwards.
- f) Stick the label into the ground where you want to place it. You may increase the withdrawal resistance (against birds etc.) by bending the bottom 20 - 50 mm of the wire into a tight U- or V-shape. The label is now held above the ground, like a little flag, for easy finding and reading, but is not too glaringly conspicuous (see photo of finished product). I use this for labelling *Clivia* seedlings etc. once they are released out into our wilderness! I haven't tried it but this system should also make a good labelling system for larger pots in shadehouse or greenhouse.



7 More on labels

Eldon Ormsby (e.n.ormsby@xtra.co.nz)

For putting plant names on plastic labels on potted plants, the pen I mentioned before (see Part 3 above) is good, and so are labelling machines put out by Brother, amongst others. Labels from these machines are clear, legible and long-lasting, with a range of coloured tapes available which could be used for various classifications. There are various models and prices. It would pay to check one of the larger stationary wholesale shops to find which suits the purpose best. For anyone with a shaky hand or illegible writing or printing, and I could name a few prominent growers here, this is a great alternative. Brother plant labellers should be available in NZ at Office Max or Office Supplies or other places that sell office stationary. They really do a marvellous job.

Here are some details:

http://www.vizid.co.uk/product_info.php/products_id/102

Maybe a bit of honey?

Erica Cowdell (TomErica@xtra.co.nz)

I have been having trouble with bacterial infections in my *Paphiopedilums*.

I have used Harold Koopowitz's cinnamon treatment and it has worked very well when I've caught the infection early but recently my supermarket has simply not had cinnamon in stock. I've been using manuka honey for a sore throat and for wound treatment so I have tried using a dilute solution in a spray bottle to treat ailing plants. This has been a totally unscientific experiment but I now haven't any infections left to treat! Could be a coincidence or maybe we should buy shares in Comvita? I'm sure it has helped that the ants are absent.,I wonder how soon they'll arrive *en masse*? Feedback would be wonderful if you try this idea.

A question on plant names

Glenn Poffley (gpoffley@clear.net.nz).

I have a plant labelled as *Dendrochilum accoridium*. This is a common enough plant around orchid growers and as usual if it looks and sounds good everyone accepts the label as correct. It wasn't until a friend told me that the name was changed from *Acoridium* (correct spelling) to *Dendrochilum* that I became puzzled. Sure enough, Jay's orchid species web site supports this (all *Acoridium* are now *Dendrochilum*); also RHS does not list *Acoridium* genus and the Kew monocot checklist tells the same story, with *Acoridium* moved to *Dendrochilum*. You can imagine how much more ridiculous this becomes when I saw at a show recently the same plant as mine (and others) with the 'new' name *Acoridium accoridium* on the label! Or should it be more aptly called *Dendrochilum dendrochilum*?

This labelling is annoying to say the least and with these plants being sold with a supposedly incorrect (or should I say stupid) name on the label the myth is perpetuated. Some societies are now refusing to allow plants with no names (or made up ones) to be eligible for trophies. At another show I strongly suspect one of the major trophy winners to have a 'made up' name. Now while to some this may seem a little harsh, I personally think it is at least an attempt to try and get growers to ensure their plants are correctly labelled. As orchid society members we have a duty to keep growers 'honest' and to be more careful with labels.

I routinely check all labels of new purchases (*Dendrochilum acoridium* slipped through somehow and wasn't picked up at shows). I have even bought plants from reputable commercial growers with unregistered names. At least they will follow up on these (or should do) as a matter of course to protect their reputation. It is possible that newly registered names haven't appeared on the RHS website but certainly species don't fall into this category. Since I have been involved with judging it is surprising just how many plants are incorrectly labelled and with my limited knowledge I am sure there must be a lot more that are missed.

I know many of you are saying 'so what' but when your prized species loses to a hybrid incorrectly benched then it does matter. In closing there is a place for unnamed plants, as many will have these just as I do after the neighbour's cat upended a tray of seedlings in my orchid house. But we should acknowledge these for what they are and not make wild guesses or, worse still, come up with some fanciful name. *One suspects the label may have been intended to read Dendrochilum (Acoridium) and the parentheses (brackets) got missed off. What do other readers have to suggest? Ed.*

So you think Orchids are expensive?

Andrew Foster in Victoria, Australia (gfos1111@bigpond.net.au)

In 1893, a man paid \$US 157.00 for a *Paphiopedilum* var. *platytaenum*. A division of *Cattleya mendeli alba* cost \$US 50.66! The weekly wage then was around \$US 2.00. In 1968, *Paphiopedilum* species in 2" tubes cost \$US 15.00; four *Cattleya* seedlings cost \$US 47.00 and an *Oncidium* (near flowering size) cost \$US 30.00. *Cattleya* meristems in 2" tubes cost \$US 402.00 for 54 plants.

In Australia 1990, *Cymbidium* divisions cost from \$A 30.00 up to \$A 250.00 for a *Cym.* Sarah Jean "Ice Cascade". A 4n Valley Zenith "Tetra High" sold for \$A 1000.00. *Cymbidium* mericlones (e.g. *Cymbidium* "Red Beauty") cost \$A 75.00 and a *Paph.* Winstons Creek "Bulldog" was \$A 200.00. Our average wage then was around \$A 300.00 a week.

Today, in Victoria (Australia) you can purchase *Cymbidium* seedlings (that will flower [unless you kill them with kindness]) within three years for around \$A 10.00. Near flowering size cymbidiums cost around \$A 25.00, and flowering plants around \$A 35.00. These are really very cheap, as the spikes last about 6 weeks, and compared to the cost to purchasing fresh flowers for 6 weeks, they are a real bargain! And guess what? With a little care they will bloom again next year!

Cattleya varieties (with show potential) cost from \$A 15.00 to \$A 30.00, and cattleyas in flower up to \$A 40.00. Compots containing around 20 plants cost around \$A 40.00.

Modern Orchid reproduction has really brought the cost of orchids down to an easily affordable cost for anyone serious about adding to their collection! Why not have several enthusiasts combine to purchase compots or even "flasks"?

So next time you attend an Orchid Show, and think that "that plant is expensive", just remember that in 1883 it would have been between 25 and 75 day's wages. In 1990, between three hour's and four day's wages! Also remember that the grower has many thousands of dollars invested in flasks and seedlings that he hopes will become "winners", but can't know for around four years or more!

A really great web site (although based in USA) is www.aos.org

They have a huge amount of general information, including "fact sheets" which you can reprint with suitable acknowledgement. They are as far North of the equator as we are South, so allowing for the seasonal differences, conditions are fairly similar to those in Southern Australia and New Zealand.

On several of their fact sheets, they mention Isopropyl Alcohol. If this is not available at your local Pharmacy (Chemist), I would suggest approaching your local offset printer, as it is used extensively in the Printing Industry to help make water "wetter".

An “Edwardsian” case!

John Edwards (sowers@johnwins.com)

Member of Tauranga Orchid Society

You have probably heard of a Wardian case, but what in the world is an “Edwardsian” Case? Wardian cases have been used for many years as an option that allows orchid lovers the pleasure of growing plants that need warmer temperatures, especially if space is limited. Let me tell you about the Wardian case that is named after me!

Pictures in an orchid book inspired me to build my own display cabinet so that I could successfully grow warmth-loving, exotic plants in a way that would make an attractive display in our home. Have you ever wished that you could do the same? Why not build a cabinet like I did?

One day, while looking at the classified advertisements in the “NZ Herald” newspaper, I spotted a second-hand shop display cabinet for sale. My enquiries confirmed that it would be suitable for my needs so I bought it and had it transported from Auckland to Tauranga. It is beautifully constructed with an aluminium frame and has glass on both ends and double sliding glass doors on the front. The back panel is MDF board or something similar. The vital statistics of the cabinet are: 1.800m high, 1.380m wide and 600mm deep.

The light, temperature and humidity needs for the types of plants I was interested in growing were carefully researched. I had galvanized, watertight humidity trays made to go in the bottom of the cabinet after I had removed the floor that it came with. These trays are about two-thirds full of scoria and the water level is kept below the top of the stones. A tap was installed on one end of the base, connected by plastic piping to each tray, so that a hose can be attached to the cabinet to drain the trays to the outside of the home. In this way, the trays can be regularly flushed out and sterilized.

A 150-watt cupboard heater is installed in the base of the cabinet under the trays to provide the heat necessary to maintain humidity and minimum temperatures. A waterproof thermostat controls the heater. I made a wooden enclosure to accommodate the four high-output fluorescent tubes on the top of the cabinet, which increased the cabinet’s height by 130mm, and this was installed after cutting a hole in the top. A sheet of opaque glass was fitted below the tubes to provide diffused light. I selected two warm white and two cool white tubes to provide the required spectrum of light to ensure good growth. A reflector was installed above the tubes so that maximum light was available to the plants below. The lights are controlled by a time clock. The cabinet came with a strip of low-wattage halogen lights along the top at the front that can be turned on at night when the main lights are off. These provide a nice nightglow for when we are entertaining guests. The controlled heating and lighting make the cabinet basically automatic, except for humidity control. I have thought about ways of controlling the humidity by installing controlled misters or foggers but need to do more research on this matter. A combination thermometer and hygrometer instrument clearly indicates conditions inside the cabinet and records maximum and minimum levels.

Ventilation is provided by holes in the base at the back and each side. There are also holes on the inside at the top, which allows hot air to rise through the lighting box. Four second-hand computer fans are used inside to circulate air to ensure a buoyant atmosphere. Two fans are mounted at the back above the trays and two are mounted at the front at the top. The rear fans blow upwards and the front fans blow down. A speed controller was made so that the speed of the fans could be adjusted if necessary.



The completed case, planted up
Photo J. Edwards

On the back of the cabinet I mounted two plastic rectangular planting troughs at different heights. Plastic netting was shaped around them and then covered with coco matting to hide them and provide a contoured, natural look. I was interested in having a tree in the cabinet to add to the authentic look, but wasn't successful in finding a tree that had branches in the right places! When I thought about problems that may be associated with using a real tree I decided that I would make my own. So after researching how to make it I began with chicken netting, rolling and shaping it roughly to the shape I wanted for the trunk and branches. The branches were attached to the trunk with wire. Then the branches and trunk were filled with expanding

polystyrene foam, and the excess was trimmed away once it was dry. After considerable research as to how to coat the tree so that it would be waterproof and look realistic, I decided to use a builder's bog type product that requires two parts to be mixed together. This mix was plastered over the tree, attempting to shape it so that a bark texture would be achieved. Once it was dry, I painted it with craft paints, sealed it and finally mounted it on the back of the cabinet. Initially, I painted the back wall so that it would look like a jungle backdrop, but was not happy with this so looked for an alternative. I found some vinyl wallpaper with a nice leaf pattern so decided that this would provide a better background. I'm not much of an artist!



Phragmipedium wallisii, grown in the case.
Photo J. Edwards

Genera that I am successfully growing in the cabinet include *Phalaenopsis*, *Paphiopedilum*, *Miltonia*, *Miltoniopsis*, *Angraecum*, *Aerangis*, *Brassavola*, *Dendrobium*, *Oncidium*, *Phragmipedium*, etc. I have some *Tillandsia* plants but would like to obtain more to grow on the coco matting. Some orchids are mounted and hang on the rear wall and there is room for more. I intend to gradually add more plants in the future, especially miniature orchids.

My cabinet is still a work in progress and I am learning all the time, but it is a lot of fun. One can closely observe the growth of each plant and quickly detect any problems. It also creates a 'wow factor' for guests who perhaps have not had the opportunity to see such a display and appreciate orchids close up. Why don't you make your own display cabinet? You'll have fun too!

UK in the Spring

Glenn Poffley (gpoffley@clear.net.nz)

Our recent trip to the UK seemed to be looking at anything and everything except orchids although we did manage (with a little help) to find some in a few unusual places. Spring had been and gone by all accounts by mid-May, although we did get one very warm and sunny week at the end of May. Maybe this was summer? Travelling from the south through Wales, Eire then back to north Wales, Scotland and back to London, the difference in climatic zones was quite surprising. Rhododendrons were still at their best in the north while roses were not even in bud. As we went further south Rhododendrons had finished and roses were in full bloom.



Cyripedium calceolus var. *parviflorum*
Edinburgh BG

Our first encounter with an orchid was at Duthie Park Winter Garden in Aberdeen. This is the largest wintergarden in Europe and had one of the best displays of flowers and colour anywhere we visited. A few orchids were presented on tree limbs in a warmer area but there was nothing startling.

At Edinburgh Botanic Gardens we saw some orchids in the Alpine garden and glasshouse, of all places. I have it on

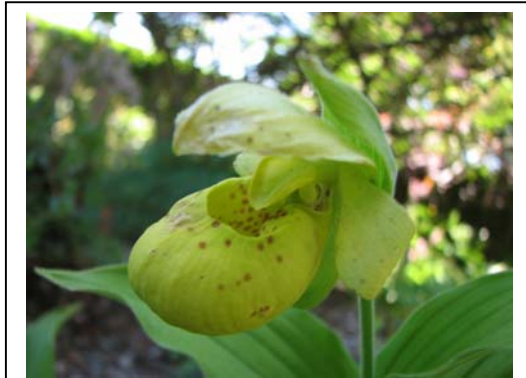
good authority that many orchids were originally classified as alpine plants in earlier days. Here were many similarly coloured *Dactylorhiza* in full flower and looking very healthy, so much so that they had self seeded into many of the other pot plants on display. In the glass house were some cool-growing *Cypripediums* (see photo previous page) and a *Calanthe tricarinata* from the Himalayas. These were also very



Dactylorhiza at Edinburgh B.G.

healthy specimens but proved extremely difficult to photograph through a glass panel with sunlight behind.

Branklyn garden, a Scottish National Trust garden near Perth, was high on our list of venues as it has one of the largest collections of *Rhododendron* species in UK, with over 300 cooler varieties growing outdoors. Here we got chatting to the curator who then gave us a guided tour showing us many plants we would never have recognized and pointing out flowering orchids which I had previously missed, hidden amongst the undergrowth. All were terrestrials and growing in clumps scattered throughout the garden.



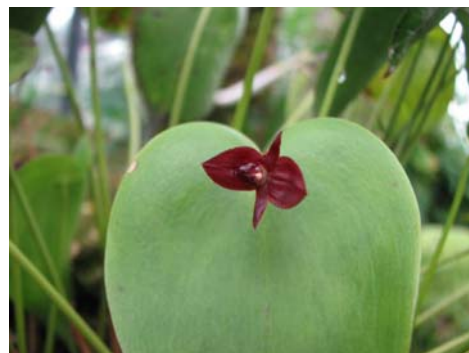
Cypripedium reginae at Branklyn

I was eagerly awaiting our visit to Kew Gardens on the final day of our holiday but it suddenly turned very cold and wet. Luckily the huge zonal glasshouse was dry and warm but it took some time finding where they had hidden the orchids. The ones that caught my eye were undoubtedly the minute-flowered species which, of

course, are the most difficult to photograph. Some criticisms of this display were poor labelling and a relatively small range of genera on show.



Scaphosepalum octhodes at Kew



Pleurothallis phyllocardia at Kew

The orchid area is divided into a cool-growing house and adjoining this a warm-house with *Phalaenopsis* and *Vanda* hybrids (I assumed) predominating. Some cattleyas and laelias were also in here, many of which were unlabeled.

I must say we were a little disappointed (a sentiment shared by Alf Day) as the area

devoted to orchids was relatively small and although there were some unusual species in flower, it was certainly not the display one would have expected from this world authority on plants and especially orchids.

Photos by Glenn except for C. calceolus (Manee Poffley)

Growing orchids outside

Gwen Cowan (gwen.cowan7@gmail.com)

As I live in a rented grannyflat I can't put up a shadehouse, so I use a grapefruit tree. I grow Dendrobiums, Masdevallias, mini Cymbidiums, Oncidiums, native Earinas, and a lot more species. I also have two Stanhopeas, one of which has flowered and the other is still to do so. There are Miltonias there as well, (*Milioniopsis*, not the Pansy type), and they do quite well.

The orchids under the tree all hang in pots (from the Warehouse). They all seem to do alright, but I do have to keep a eye out for slugs, snails and all things that like to bite and chew the nice tasty bits of orchids. The tree faces the northeast, getting the early morning sun, so at the hottest part of the day the plants have got shade, and in the afternoons a cool breeze blowing helps during the summer.

I find that when I put a new plant outside it takes at least a year to adjust to the surroundings and to come into flower. They get watered each day about two o'clock in the afternoons in summer, and only if needed in winter. I'm not very good on the feeding, but they get a mix of what is going cheap in the Warehouse, or the supermarket.

I also grow other Cymbidiums, and Dendrobiums, and these are large plants, so they live under the over-hang of the house, where they get a bit of shelter from the worst weather, although I can get hail on them. I move them around to the back of the flat for the summer, where they only get the early morning sun till eleven o'clock; then in winter they get moved to the front, where the sun comes on them from about nine thirty to about two o'clock, when the house in front of me blocks the sun.

This a first for me, so it will be short on information about how they compare with orchids in shadehouses and outside, but I find growing this way fairly straightforward, just growing the easy ones.

Interesting web site

Try 'The Transitional Gardener at <http://transitionalgardener.blogspot.com/>.

This blog records the experiences of Jeff, who lives and gardens in 'tidewater' Virginia. The winters there are fairly hard (by the standards of northern NZ), but he can grow camellias, gardenias(!) and various near-subtropicals. Summers are hot and humid. He deals with a fascinating variety of plants and has access to a number of excellent nurseries (a vanishing breed here in NZ). It gives most interesting accounts of his experiences with a rich variety of plants, many grown here, some unavailable due to our benevolent bureaucrats. There is a fascinating section on orchids about two-thirds of the way down the blog for 2008. Be sure to move even further back in time for some excellent material on bletillas – those common (in gardens) orchids, about which so little is written. There are

good photos of some different clones and species. Fancy a bluish-lavender one? Or a yellow? *Bletilla* enthusiasts will be salivating over some of these photos. The author has a breeding programme for these plants, and germinates the seed under non-sterile conditions in a similar manner to that used here for *Disas*. But do also look at the rest of his blog if you have the slightest interest in gardening. It contains good photos of good plants. There is nice stuff about gesneriads and carnivorous plants too, for the enthusiasts of those plant groups. Some useful links are also included. Highly recommended.

Why your pollinations fail

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

Anybody who has attempted hybridisation of cymbidiums or other genera knows that the production of viable seed does not necessarily follow the pollination of an orchid flower. Our records show that only 19% of pollinations produced full-term seed pods containing seeds of variable viability. Failures have one or more of the following characteristics:

1. Inability of pollen to germinate on the stigma;
2. Inability of the pollen tubes to grow to the ovary;
3. Production of seeds lacking embryos.

The above three points are elaborated below. Some of the suggested remedies may be more applicable to species incompatibility e.g. when trying to cross a standard cymbidium with one of the smaller oriental or Australian species.

POLLEN DOES NOT GERMINATE

Not viable: Check by observing whether pollen germinates on the flower of another grex or cultivar known to be a good seed producer. Germinating pollen appears to dissolve. Pollen from triploids (but see below) and other plants with abnormal chromosome compliments may not germinate.

Infection: Pollen must be free from disease and pollen-devouring mites. A black pollen cap suggests pollen may carry both.

Hormones: Good pollen contains the auxin Indole Acetic Acid (IAA). Application of a 0.5% solution (5 grams per litre) of IAA or Naphthalene Acetic Acid (NAA) to the column or dipping pollen in it sometimes causes post-pollination effects without pollen – colouration of lip in cymbidiums, wilting of perianth, swelling of column and perhaps swelling of the ovary. This is promising treatment if pollen was hormone deficient.

Flower too old: As flowers age the jelly-like stigmatic surface coats over with a tough skin and forceful injection of pollen through it is seldom successful.

Species incompatibility: Hybrids between distantly-related orchids are often sterile due to the inability of the chromosomes to pair properly at meiosis. The low fertility of hybrids resulting from the mating of a standard cymbidium and some miniature tropical species is well known. Some cultivars may however produce a proportion of unreduced gametes – pollen or ovules which have not half the number of chromosomes, but the same number as the parents. These, if they were diploids, fertilise diploids to produce triploid progeny or with tetraploids to produce tetraploid. Plants can be screened to identify possible breeders by looking for pollen dyads. These are pollen grains organised in pairs rather than sets of four. Don Wimber tells you how to do it with a cheap microscope. See 'The Orchid Advocate' May/June 1981; also his earlier article in the Jan. 1966 Advocate, which was repeated in the July/August 1977 issue.

Polyploids: Aneuploids with odd chromosome counts are poor breeders. Triploids are normally sterile. Virus-infected triploids may occasionally be fertile, especially as a pollen parent. Using such pollen risks infecting the pod parent.

POLLEN TUBES DO NOT REACH OVARY

Mixed pollinations: Clifford and Owens showed that although pollen may germinate, growth of the pollen tubes may be inhibited in the column, in an incompatible pollination, associated with a build-up of protein at the site where pollen tube growth is arrested. See their paper in the 13th WOC 'Proceedings'. These researchers had some success in *Oncidium* by pollinating the parent pod-bearer with pollen from a plant known to be compatible. A second lot of pollen from the desired pollen parent was then placed on the stigmatic surface later. The idea seems to be that the pod parent is so engrossed with reacting to the compatible pollen (which may have suppressed any incompatibility response) that it does not notice the incompatible pollen which germinates and also fertilises the ovules. This technique might be useful when attempting to cross quite different looking cymbidiums -e.g. say *Cym. suave* with a standard cymbidium, a cross which has only been achieved a few times. By screening the progeny at the seedling stage, one might be able to identify and retain any that look intermediate in form, and dump the remainder. Another technique tried by Clifford and Owens was to first immerse the pollen in the stigmatic fluid on a flower of a compatible plant.

Protein strippers: The outer surface of the pollen tetrads have a thickened wall, the exine, which seems to carry the substances involved in pollen - stigma interaction. Anecdotal evidence from overseas suggests that incompatibility between pod and pollen parent may be overcome by treating the pollen with a protein remover. Some have claimed that this improves the chances of a successful pollination by 25%. A commercial product named Ultrazyme is said to be favoured. This is available from your pharmacy and sold as a contact lens cleaner. We have no information at this time on solution strengths or procedures.

SEEDS WITHOUT EMBRYOS

Orchids are different from other plant families where the ovules are ready for fertilisation when the flower opens. With orchids, the generative nucleus from the pollen travels down the pollen tube to the ovary and remains adjacent to the ovules until the latter develop sufficiently for fertilisation. This may be up to 5 months after pollination for some orchids including cymbidiums and cattleyas. We believe that if, at the time of fertilisation, the ovules do not like the look of what's coming they initiate some sort of rejection process resulting in an otherwise promising looking pod yellowing and drying with no viable seed. Many believe in harvesting green pods and sowing what is there just before this happens. Many pods will however remain on the plants for up to 12 months and still contain no viable seed. A seed pod does not like high temperatures. Shade (but not the plant) from the sun during summer months. If green pod sowing techniques are to be used, it may be best to leave the pod on the plant as long as possible to ensure fertilization has taken place.

GENERAL

We are continually surprised at the number of hybridisers who pollinate when the moon phase is deemed to be favourable. Many protest that they don't believe in it but do it just in case there is something in it. Is there? We once kept a record of the moon phase of 357 pollinations involving several genera but the figures did not show any clear correlation.

The late W.W.G. Moir of Hawaii constantly promoted his theory that plants changed somehow in relation to their environment. He claimed that orchids cultivated in the same greenhouse or location gradually became less fertile when crossings with their neighbours were attempted. Using pollen from the same species or cultivar grown by somebody else in another country or even another city was often more successful. He had statistics to prove it. We ourselves have had spectacular results with pollen sent to us from abroad.

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 18 December 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, with 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.

File formats

We prefer to receive copy as a Word document. If you have a very recent version of Word, please ensure that you save your document and send it to us as a .doc file, **NOT a .docx file**. Our systems here do not recognise this newer file format and we do not wish to upgrade at present! The add-on that we tried did not work. We also prefer not to receive Acrobat (.pdf) files – we actually assemble the magazine in Word and don't convert it to Acrobat until we're ready to send it out. So .pdf files have to be converted to Word – a tiresome business. We are also happy to receive shorter documents as a simple email message.

If you are sending us a Word document with photos in it, please shrink the photo file size (to, say, 100 to 300 KB) **before** you insert the photo in the document. We can't shrink the photos from inside your document, without going through a complex procedure. If we fill the magazine with 2 or 3 MB photos then, even after we have converted it all to an Acrobat file, those readers with dial-up access will get very grumpy!

That address again

ncmiller@orcon.net.nz

Please note: If you change your email address and you don't advise us, you won't receive your magazine! Typically, every time we send out an issue, 8 to 12 bounce due to invalid email addresses.

Society Notices and Orchid Shows

The Orchid Council of NZ has a website that lists all the shows around the country. The URL is:

http://www.orchidcouncil.co.nz/show_dates.html

Tauranga Orchid Society monthly meetings 3rd Tuesday evenings Feb - Nov, 7.30pm at The Wesley Church Hall, 13th Avenue. Day meetings 1st Wed of month, 10.00am, location varies each month. Enquiries phone Natalie, 07 543 0847.

Tauranga Orchid Society Annual Display 18/19/20 September, at The Racecourse, Cameron Road, Greerton. 10.00 am to 4.00 pm daily. \$3 entry. Cafe on site. Enquiries phone Natalie, 07 543 0847.

Howick Orchid Soc. Inc.

1 day show Sat 3rd Oct 2009. Venue: Fencible Lounge (adjacent to library), Uxbridge Rd. Howick. Time: 10 am to 4 pm.

Set up and benching is on Friday 2nd Oct 1 pm to 6 pm.

Dates for Diaries

Upcoming Spring Shows – lower North Island

September 12th – 13th Taranaki Orchid Society Spring Show.
Highland's Intermediate School, 260A Coronation Avenue, New Plymouth.

September 12th – 13th Capital City Orchid Society
Rose Gardens, Botanical Gardens, Wellington.

September 19th – 20th Hawkes Bay Orchid Society Spring Show.
Taradale Town Hall, Cnr. Lee & Meeanee Roads, Taradale

September 26th – 27th Manawatu Orchid Society Spring Show.
Community Leisure Centre, 569 Fergusson Street, Palmerston North.

October 3rd – 4th Wairarapa Orchid Circle, Spring Show.
Masterton Town Hall. 22 Perry Street, Masterton

October 10th -11th. Wanganui Orchid Circle Spring Show, Memorial Hall, Queen's Garden's,
Wanganui.

November 7th Hawkes Bay Orchid Society Sarcophilus Show. Taradale Town Hall.

Bay of Islands Orchid Society.

The Bay of Islands Orchid Society meets at the St James Church Hall, Stone Store Hill, Kerikeri at 7.30pm on the SECOND Wednesday of the month. Visitors Welcome. Enquiries please phone: Lorna Sinton, 09) 4073424.

Bay of Islands Orchid Society, Annual Show to be held at:

The Centre

43 Cobham Road, Kerikeri

Friday 9th October 9.30 am to 4.30 pm

Saturday 10th October 9.30 am to 3.00 pm

Enquiries : Lorna Sinton email: jandsinton@xtra.co.nz

Hibiscus Coast Orchid Society

The Society meets on the 2nd Sunday of each month in the Masonic Lodge, Centreway Road, Orewa. The meeting starts at 1.30 pm, trading table open from 1 pm.

Visitors welcome. Enquiries: Judy 09-424 1968 (a/h), Barbara 09-424 3199

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



8th to 12th September 2010 Arena Manawatu Palmerston North

Hosted by the Orchid Council of New Zealand this will be a fully judged show featuring world class orchids in magnificent displays; lectures by international speakers; orchid plants and products for sale; incorporating the 2010 National Daffodil Show

Overseas speakers will include - Norita Hasegawa, USA; Rudolph Jenny, Switzerland; David Menzies, UK; Kevin Western, SA; Kevin Butler, WA; Dennis Diehm, NSW

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For more information or to register your interest visit our website now;
www.orchids.org.nz
Or contact
6NZIOE, PO Box 5223, Palmerston North 4441

CLIVIA SHOW & SALE

AUCKLAND

Auckland Botanic Gardens
Hill Road, Manurewa
Saturday 3rd October 2009
9.00am to 4.00pm

TAURANGA

Plantstruck Nursery
139 Te Puna Road, Te Puna
Sunday 27th September 2009
1.00pm to 4.00pm

2009 **CLIVIA**
CARNIVAL

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

Capital City Orchid Society

Meet on the third Monday of each month except December at 8.00 PM
Venue: Johnsonville Uniting Church, Dr Taylor Terrace, Johnsonville
Contact: Secretary: Lenaire Witham
Phone: 09-972-7519 evenings and weekends
Email: lenairew@paradise.net.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.

10th Asia Pacific Orchid Conference

The 10th Asia Pacific Orchid Conference is scheduled to start on 20th March 2010 in Chongqing City, China (in the centre of China within Sichuan Province where my father and I came from). This is the first time China will host such a conference. The show committee has extended their warm welcome to our NZ Orchid Societies. There will be trading area, on-site Phytosanitary Certificate, CITES issuance, etc. Preferential treatment for foreign participants (no details yet). Apart from domestic participants/visitors, there will be other overseas participants/visitors from US, Europe, Japan, Taiwan, etc. My understanding is that there will be 2 shows happening at the same time, one on Asian orchids, one on international orchids.

If you are interested, please let me know your club/society details, names of people who want to go, etc., so I can tell them to send you a formal invitation letter.

The official website is not ready yet, but hopefully soon. If you need further info, please feel free to contact me.

Philip Zhou (philipzhouzhang@gmail.com),

Classified advertisements

Wanted

I am looking for a plant of *Cymbidium ensifolium*.
Alec Roy, 251 Levers Road, Tauranga. 07 576 4783

Wanted

I would like to obtain a piece of an orchid called *Dendrobium* Fire Coral. I had a plant for many years and loved it. Sadly it went to the great hothouse in the sky last year and I would really like to obtain another one. I am willing to meet costs for shipping.

Lesley Newton (orcats@xtra.co.nz)

For sale

Thesaurus Masdevalliarum Volumes 1 to 18

Monograph by Luer, published by Koniger 1983 onwards

and *Thesaurus Dracularum* Volumes 1 & 2

Monograph by Luer & Escobar, illustrated by Dalstrom, published Missouri B G, 1989

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Available for sale, inquiries to:

Jean Coe 20 Birdwood Road, Horotiu, R D 8, Hamilton

Phone: 07 - 829 9022, answerphone on permanently

Email coe.jrm@xtra.co.nz

Advertising Section

THE ORCHID FAIR 2009

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 seven 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 sausage sizzles and other refreshments plus a free raffle for an orchid plant each day.

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

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 hybrids, Stenoglottis and mixed genera

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.

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2005	Rosy Morn	(Kirra Lea 'McCormacks Bay') x Aurora 'Akaroa')	Reds	\$10 5cm
2029	Burgundy on Ice	(Judith 'Seagull' x Fitzhart 'Pipit')	Whites	\$10 5cm
2030	Supernova	(Cherie 'Dotterel' HCC x Aurora 'Scarborough')	Reds	\$12 5cm
2033	Melody	(Melba 'Akaroa' x fitzgeraldii 'Red 85%')	Pinks	\$10 5cm
2034	Ethereal	(George Colthup 'Seagull' HCC x Aurora 'Stoneleigh') HCC	Pinks	\$15 5cm
2036	Cherie	(Cherie 'Dotterel') HCC x Cherie 'Selwyn')	Reds	\$12 5cm
2038	Melody 'Harlequin' x self		Pinks	\$10 5cm

Mimi Cymbidiums

2043	Miss Muffet	(devonianum 'Keith Andrew') x illiberale 'Stoneleigh')		\$10 5cm
2044	Miss Muffet	(illiberale 'Stoneleigh' x devonianum 'Keith Andrew')		\$10 5cm

Dendrobium

1977	Pukekura		Lilac	\$8 5cm
1987	pierardii	species	Mauve	\$8 5cm
1979		(Merlin Flake x Snowflake)	Mauve	\$8 5cm
1980	Laelia gouldiana	species	Mauve	\$8 5cm
1981	Liparis reflexa	species	Green	\$8 5cm
1982	Maxillaria nigrescens	species	Brown	\$10 5cm

POTTERING ABOUT GARDEN CENTRE

Jim & Sharon Gilchrist

254 Military Road, R D 2,

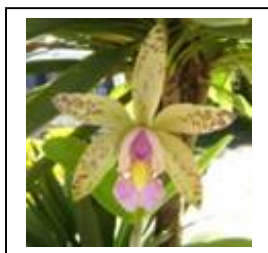
Whakatane 3192

Ph: (07) 3228201

email: potteringabout@extra.co.nz

Hours 9am to 4pm Wednesday to Sunday
closed Monday & Tuesday unless by appointment.

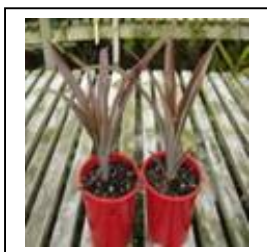
We have for sale the following:



Cattleya quinquicolor – 2 inch tube \$8 each



Laelia harpophylla x Laelia angereri – 2 inch tube \$8 each



Red pineapple – spineless - \$7 each

Also we have:

Frostcloth - \$11 roll

Neem oil - 250ml - \$10 and 500ml - \$17

Vaporgard anti frost spray - \$14 bottle

Dried blood - \$5 packet

Sphagnum moss, \$5, \$6, 10 and \$12 pack

As we have a large amount of plants and products on trade-me you are more than welcome to order direct from there or just email us with your order. If searching through trade-me just call up orchid - Bay of Plenty and then go to sellers other listings which will show you what we have available at the moment. We have new things being loaded every week.

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

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Easy Orchids of Woodburn NSW.

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8 Thurley Place.

Bay View.

NAPIER 4104.

Ph. 06 836 6735

Email: wflid@xtra.co.nz

The Orchid Tray Company is an internet based company primarily set up to offer orchid accessories to orchid enthusiasts. We have several exclusive products designed especially for orchid lovers and will be expanding our range regularly.

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- Clear Pots
- Port Pots
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- Specialty Pots
- Fertilizers/Sprays
- Accessories
- Wire Hanging Baskets
- Wooden Hanging Baskets
- Meters
- Media

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50mm tray-\$5.50 incl. GST



pH meter-\$35.00 incl. GST



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