# **Otchids** IN NEW ZEALAND



Volume 13 — No. 2 March/April 1987

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Published bi-monthly ISSN 0110-5256

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All editorial and advertising material to be sent to the Editors. Advertising rates available from the Editors.

#### SUBSCRIPTIONS:

Vol. 12, 1986 (6 issues) (including postage): \$10.00 Vol. 13, 1987 (6 issues) (including postage and GST): \$15.00

Subscriptions and all enquiries relating to subscriptions to:

#### **Distribution Secretary:**

MRS B. GODWIN P.O.Box 36-297 Northcote Auckland 9

#### **Back Issues Secretary:**

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Printed by W. J. Deed Printing Ltd 9 Martyn Street, Waiuku Phone (085) 59-630



incorporating 'The New Zealand Orchid Review' OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF ORCHID COUNCIL OF NEW ZEALAND

VOL. 13, No. 2

NEW ZEALAND ORCHID SOCIETY MARCH/APRIL 1987

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### **FRONT COVER**

Odontocidium Sierra Gold 'Finch' AM/RHS. This plant, recently awarded by the Royal Horticultural Society, is a cross between Oncidium marshallianum and Odontocidium Tigerbutter Grower: Ron Maunder Photography: Bob Goodger

## BACK COVER

Chiloglottis cornuta Photography: Bob Goodger

# Varying Habitats of New Zealand Orchids

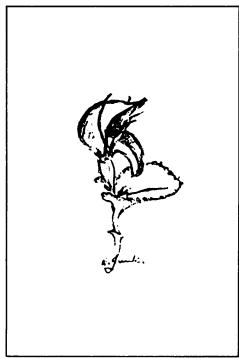
# Part 4

Jean M. Jenks

Flowers of the genus Corybas are most fascinating, usually with long filiform sepals and petals. Corvbas trilobus has been found in moss covering scoria on Rangitoto Island, large carpets form on beech forest floors, semi-shaded stream banks, in bush litter and under manuka scrub. Corybas cheesemanii's habitat is under leptospermum, dry clay banks under litter or shaded pakihis. These conditions suit Corybas oblongus which is also a mineral belt plant. Damp shady beech compost is another environment where it's found.

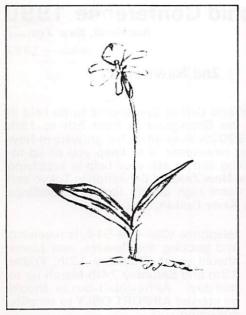
In wet, rich calcium carbonate deposits at the Hackett Falls *Corybas macranthus* abounds. In contrast nearby they emerge from dry grass in clay, but usually it's mossy creek banks, bogs or damp, wet wooded regions.

The exquisite Caladenias are divided into three species, but only two are elaborated upon. Caladenia lyallii, the larger, will be found in high altitude herbfields, among tussock, under manuka and scrub growing in stony rubble, as well as lowland sphagnum swamps in the south. There are several varieties and a wide colour range in Caladenia carnea but details of these won't be enlarged on at this point. Some thoughts I have led me to consider that soil type may govern this to some degree. The tiny but very beautiful plants occupy such situations as clay under semi-filtered light, mosses, beech litter, pakihi regions and mixed scrub.



A dark red variety of *Corybas rivularis* I've found in several localities.

Most epiphytic orchids perch on trees, though sometimes on rocks. Where they've fallen from their host, plants will survive in the litter underneath, but in time become smothered. There's an outcrop in the Marlborough Sounds where all the epiphytes except *Bulbophyllum tuberculatum* are growing on rocks. Exceptionally long stems of *Earina autumnalis* grow on old oaks and macrocarpa trees near Karamea.



Aporostylis bifolia hybrid found near Tahakopa.

Non-green saprophytes, the Gastrodias are often difficult to locate in the dark depths of the beech forest, but are found in mixed bush at the Longwood Range. Gastrodia cunninghamii has also been located in a clay type soil and grass in Abel Tasman National Park. Gastrodia minor is well hidden in the rushes at Waituna Lagoon, while on the other hand can be found under Leptospermum.

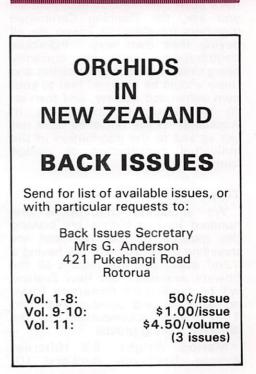
Some of the orchids not commented upon are extremely rare, or have only been noted in one region. These specialised environments are most confined to small areas. One example is the northern swamp hosting *Cryptostylis subulata*.

As can be seen most native orchids are variable in their habitat, with a few exceptions. These fascinating little plants often thriving in the poor soil conditions of our countryside, provide immense pleasure and an interesting field for study.

# **EDITORIAL**

As our readers will immediately detect, this issue of 'Orchids in New Zealand' is rather thin. The reason is quite straightforward lack of material. We do still have some contributions to hand, but these had to be held back for the next issue, so that it does not consist of blank pages.

We repeat our message from the previous issue—we urgently need articles and contributions from our readers. If you have been meaning to do some writing but never get around to it, then please sit down with pen and paper. And while you are at it, send us some photographs!



# **13th World Orchid Conference 1990**

Auckland, New Zealand

January 1987



# **2nd Newsletter**

## General

The 13th World Orchid Conference to be held in Auckland at the Showgrounds from 5th to 18th September 1990 involves all orchid growers in New Zealand. This newsletter is to keep you all up-todate on planning and to ask your help in supplying flowers for the New Zealand Exhibition in Tokyo and to offer you some high quality flasks of seedlings hybridised by Andy Easton.

#### Financial

In order to protect the funds of the Planning Committee, we have formed a limited liability company which should be registered in the next few weeks. Remember that your personal and society contributions to the running expenses will be returned with interest to Societies when costs have been paid. Incidentally, should you ask, the Planning Committee members travelling to Tokyo are all paying their own way. Individual contributions forms are currently being circulated through Societies and these should be returned first to your own nominated Society, and then on to the Finance Committee in Auckland. Some Societies have not vet agreed to the distribution of the individual contribution or pledge forms.

# Tokyo

We anticipate that about one hundred kiwi orchidists are braving the hazards of the Yen and are travelling to Tokyo. We are having a 12m<sup>2</sup> stand and we require all the flowers available. Air New Zealand will be sending the flowers to Tokyo on Saturday and Sunday 14th and 15th March accompanied by the different touring groups.

Marion Wright, 63 Hillcrest Avenue, Northcote, Auckland 10, telephone (09) 484-914, is receiving and packing the flowers, and boxes should arrive Thursday 12th, Friday 13th and Saturday 14th March up to mid-day. Airfreighted boxes should be marked **AIRPORT ONLY** to simplify collection.

All spikes should have name of donor, their Society, and full plant name, to permit judging. We would welcome a list of those travelling to Tokyo so that a roster of registrants prepared to help at the exhibition and lecture sites may be prepared. Please state day of arrival in Tokyo and hotel address. We hope to have our first batch of 13 W.O.C. badges available in Tokyo. If every kiwi secures ten registrants the New Zealand Conference will be a success.

## 1990 Hybrids

In August 1985 Andy Easton prepared a number of hybrids, mainly of cymbidiums at the N.Z.O.S. monthly meeting. The succesful germinations are now growing well in flasks. Wesley Ross-Taylor has made a generous donation of 100 flasks of 25s towards the 1990 funds and we shall be selling flasks of this size. All proceeds to 1990 funds. Here is the present list. \* means available NOW.

15 Cym. Claude Pepper 4N x Yowie Flame 'Geyserland' 4N. Expect outstanding red tetraploids.

- 16 Cym. Mimi 'Mary Bea' x Dr. Baker Hyacinth 4N. Expect top exhibition reds.
- \*20 Cym. Rose Armstrong 'First Choice' x Hazel Tyers 'Santa Maria' 4N. Expect 50 per cent pure colour.
  - 20A Cym. (Sleeping Giant 'Tetragreen' x Sensation 'Chianti') x Black Opal 'Treasure'. Expect very dark reds.
- \*21 Cym. Showgirl 'Mary Oviatt' x Hazel Tyers 'Baby Maidstone' 2N. Must be superb.
- \*22 Cym. Claudona 'Rajah' 4N x (Minetta x Doria Aurea). Massive lips, polychromes awards.
- \*25 Lc. Chocolate Drop 'Kodama' AM/AOS x Lc. Colorama 'The Clown'. Highly colourful.
- \*25A Lc. Chocolate Drop 'Kodama' AM/AOS x self.
  - 26 Cym. Langleyense x Mary Pinchess 'Shamrock'. Very good cross.
    - 2 Paph. Claro Javier 'Autuma' x Ruth Wright 'August'.
  - 10 Milt. Rosy Dawn x (Celle x Carousel).
  - 23 Cym. Sleeping Dream 'Castle' 4N x Apollo 'Exbury' 4N.
  - 24 Cym. Sleeping Dream 'Castle' 4N x Mighty Mouse 'Minnie'.

We would prefer orders from Societies in a batch to simplify transport. \$50.00 per flask 25 plants. Cheques to N.Z.O.S. 1990 Fund please.

If 25 are too many, share with a group. Societies may care to deflask for members or even have a deflasking demonstration.

Orders to N.Z.O.S., 24 Coronation Road, Epsom, Auckland 3.

#### **Preliminary Registrations**

A register has started for those wishing to receive further details of 1990 Conference. Write to our 1990 box number please.

#### STOP PRESS

Plans are afoot for an International Orchid Photographic Competition in 1990. More details later. Would anyone care to organise an Orchid Painting Competition? Please remember, this is the only time New Zealand will host a World Orchid Conference in a generation. We still need lots of suggestions. Incidentally in the first newsletter I said that Kaitaia were offering a Native Orchid Display; this should have been Doug McCrae who offered the Native Display. He would be grateful of help with display material-contact Paranui, R.D.3., Kaitaia.

Remember we are willing to come and talk to your Society about the planning. Thank you all for your help and co-operation.

> Dennis G. Bonham Chairman 1990 Planning Committee



# An Introduction to Paphiopedilum Species

## Part 8

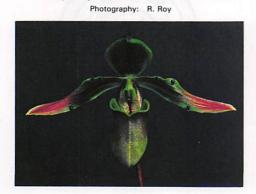
#### Ronald Roy

This part starts the descriptions of slipper orchids occurring in Borneo. Many of them were discovered over a century ago but come from very inaccessible areas and have not ever been collected in any quantity.

Paphiopedilum bullenianum. Occurs in Sabah and Sarawak in North Borneo where it was discovered about 1865 growing at an elevation of 500 metres in dense shade and high humidity. It is a plant of dwarf habit which is not difficult to flower but I find it most difficult to grow into a plant of any size. The leaves are 10-15cm long, tessellated light and dark green with heavy purple spotting underneath. Flower scape tall, to 40cm, and single flowered. Flowers about 7cm across. Dorsal sepal small, hooded, yellowish with dark green vertical veining; petals spreading, narrow, slightly undulate on margins greenish with pink tips, several large blackish warts near basal margins; pouch long, light brown shading to darker brown near aperture; ventral sepal narrow.

Warm growing. Flowering time spring/summer.

Paphiopedilum bullenianum





Paphiopedilum dayanum Grower: J. Campbell Photography: R. Roy

Paphiopedilum dayanum. Discovered in 1859 in North Borneo by Low at an elevation of 1500 metres on Mt. Kinabalu. Later collected at much lower elevations, about 500 metres, in the same locality. The original shipment was acquired by Mr Day of Tottenham, England. Flowered for him in 1860 and the plant named in his honour. It is a comparatively rare species in cultivation though the Collenette expedition of 1959 reported it is by no means collected out.

Leaves to 20cm long and 4cm wide narrowing, sharply to a point, upper surface light green with darker green veins and blotching, underside light green. Scape erect to 25cm, single flowered. Flowers 12-15cm across. Dorsal sepal long, pointed, white with narrow green stripes; ventral sepal similar but smaller; petals extended outward, strap shaped narrowing to a fairly sharp tip, green at base, outer half pink veined green and brown fading out towards tip, petal margins ciliate; pouch wedge shaped, brown purple and finely veined, infolded lobes red and closely warted; staminode heart shaped.

A warm growing species. Flowering time variable.



Paphiopedilum hookerae Grower: J. Campbell Photography: R. Roy

Paphiopedilum hookerae. First described by Reichenbach in 1863 from a collection made in Sarawak, North Borneo. Never plentiful, it was soon collected out and became rare in cultivation. By the 1960's there was thought to be only one plant left and when a division of this plant was offered for sale in the mid 1970's by Ray Rands of California, his price was Fortunately, it was \$10,000. rediscovered in the late 1970's and the price dropped considerably but it is still quite expensive and not often offered for sale.

Grows on limestone hills at elevations of 500-1000 metres in moist, humid places, e.g. in moss on shaded cliffs and around tree roots. Leaves short, 10-12cm long, mottled dark green on a grey background. Scape tall, about 40cm, stiff and straight, single flowered. Flowers about 7cm across and appear varnished, all segments ciliate, very long lasting. Dorsal sepal small, heart shaped, green with darker veining; petals strap shaped, horizontal to slightly deflexed, greenish at base with fine brown spotting, intense purple on outer half; pouch narrow, greenish brown; staminode large.

Intermediate temperature. Flowers spring/summer.



Paphiopedilum lawrenceanum Photography: R. Roy

#### Paphiopedilum lawrenceanum.

Discovered in 1878 by F. W. Burbidge in North Borneo and introduced to cultivation by Veitch & Co. Named in honour of Sir Trevor Lawrence, President of the Royal Horticultural Society. Some remarkable varieties have been recorded, the best known being *P. lawrenceanum 'Hyeanum'*, a true albino which is a parent along with *P. callosum 'Sanderae'* of the ever popular hybrid *P. Maudiae. P. lawrenceanum* has been used a great deal in breeding because of its large dorsal sepal which it passes on to its progeny.

Leaves 15-20cm long by 6cm wide, tessellated deep green and yellow green. Scape about 40cm usually single flowered, the flowers large and handsome to about 12 cm across. Dorsal sepal nearly circular, folded towards apex, white with broad alternately longer and shorter stripes, the central ones greenish, the others red-purple; petals spreading, almost horizontal, green with purplish tips, a few black warts on each margin, ciliate; pouch large dull purple tinged with brown; staminode crescent shaped with several teeth along lower edge.

Intermediate temperature. Flowering season spring/summer.

> 36 Sevenoaks Drive Christchurch



Dear Co-Editors,

The comment from Aporostylis (Vol. 12, Issue No. 6) that 'Species enthusiasts and other genera buffs never thought that they would see the day when something other than a cymbidium would win Grand Champion at the "Big" Shows', cannot be ignored. Many serious competitors are well aware that while cymbidiums provide the "backbone" of most shows, their chances of winning the top accolade with a cymbidium are slim indeed! As the comment was made about the 1986 N.Z.O.S. Spring Show, a few facts may be of interest.

Here is a run-down on the N.Z.O.S. Grand Champion winners over eight shows from 1979 to 1986.

The Winter Show Champions were

Paphiopedilums 3, Cymbidiums 2, with Lycaste, Cattleya and Dendrobium 1 each.

The Spring Shows produced

Dendrobiums 2, Phalaenopsis 2, Cattleya, Grammatophyllum Cymbidium and Cypripedium 1 each.

The path to glory is never an easy one, especially when competition is intense – a Grand Champion Cymbidium is exceptional indeed!

Anthony



#### Dear Editor

I was most interested to read the comments by 'Aporostylis' in the November/December 1986 issue of "Orchids in New Zealand" relating to cymbidium orchids versus other genera at the big shows in New Zealand.

The records show that cymbidium orchids in fact win the coverted Grand Champion trophy less often than other orchids. Moreover, more other orchids than cymbidiums are awarded in New Zealand. It follows then that if you want to have a Grand Champion or awarded orchid it is easier to catch the judges eyes if you exhibit any orchid other than cymbidium.

This is most surprising because in New Zealand there are more cymbidium orchids grown than others and they are claimed to be the strongest class in our quality orchid growing. It would seem that judges disagree, or is it a case of not seeing the wood for the trees?

> Ray Dix 52 Lawrence Crescent Manurewa



N.Z.O.S. AWARDS 1986

No. 1/86	Paph. Vanda M. Pearman (bellatulum x delenatii)	Mrs L. Mitchell, HCC
No. 2/86	Phal. (Radiance x Wendel George) x Playmate. Unregistered Grex 'Memories'	K. D. Nicholson, HCC
No. 3/86	Odm. Burkhardt Holm 'Gera'	Geyserland Orchids, HCC
No. 4/86	Cym. Peter Dawson 'Grenadier'	Joe Vance, AM
No. 5/86	Paph. Rosy Dawn 'George Fuller'	Mrs I. M. Julian, CC
No. 6/86	Masd. Measuresiana 'Patricia Ann'	Mrs D. Chandler, CC
No. 7/86	Cym. Little Bighorn 'Montessa Supreme'	Montessa Orchids, HCC
No. 8/86	Cym. Coraki 'Margaret' 4N	Mrs C. Jones, AM
No. 9/86	Den. Yukidarumu 'The King'	Mrs V. Warren, CC
No. 10/86	Onc. Ornithorhynchum	Mrs M. Younghusband, CC
No. 11/86	Den. Sanderaemajor	Mrs R. Iqbal, CC
No. 12/86	Soph. Coccinea	I. D. James, CC
No. 13/86	Cym. Red Squire 'Black Beauty'	R. & N. Armstrong, AD
No. 14/86	Phal. (Lipperose x Jersey) x Morning Mist Unregistered Grex 'Esma'	F. Iqbal, AM
No. 15/86	V. Rothschildiana	M. & S. Cooke, AM/AD
No. 16/86	Cym. Minette x King Arthur Unregistered Grex 'Andy'	A. R. Napper, HCC
No. 17/86	Cym. Hallmark 'Gold Card'	I. D. James, HCC
No. 18/86	Phal. (Opaline x Evangeline) Unregistered Grex 'May'	F. Iqbal, AM
No. 19/86	Cym. Bandolero 'Vorrie'	Long View Orchids, AD
No. 20/86	Den. Adastra 'Andrea Del'	Mrs D. Chandler, CC
No. 21/86	Masd. Veitchiana 'Prince De Gaulle'	Nola Chisnall, CC

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Botanical Artists of New Zealand Orchids

# 8. WALTER HOOD FITCH

lan St. George

For sheer volume of output W. H. Fitch must be regarded as the most prolific of all botanical artists: he published at least 9,600 drawings, the majority in colour.

He was discovered by William J. Hooker, then Professor of Botany in Glasgow, and when the latter took over as Director of Kew Gardens, Fitch became sole illustrator of *Curtis's Botanical Magazine*, and remained so for forty three years. He was a lithographer as well as an artist, and would often draw directly onto the stone.

J. D. Hooker wrote of the ". . . unrivalled skill in seizing the natural characters of plants" of this "incomparable botanical artist". He must have been fast: he would draw standing, a block in one hand and a pencil in the other, the bold freehand lines laid on with an unerring sweep of the pencil. In J. D. Hooker's *lcones plantarum* is an illustration of *Corybas aconitiflorus* drawn by W. H. Fitch.

Fitch wrote a series of articles about botanical drawing for the *Gardeners' Chronicle*. His prose is as overdecorated as mid-victorian furniture, but he admits he is no writer—"I am more accustomed to the pencil than the pen".

He has this to say about the differences between scientific botanical drawing, and flower painting:

"I may have occasion hereafter to say something about colouring botanical and fanciful, for there is a difference between the two similiar to that between a portrait and a mere picture. A strictly botanical drawing generally represents but one or two individual plants, and they must be equally correctly drawn and coloured. A fancy drawing or group in proportion to the number of plants introduced may have the details judiciously slurred over, for the eye of the observer cannot comprehend the minute points of all at a glance, so there is no labour lost. I may state that this dependence on the carelessness of the observer is very frequently carried too far—and if at all times far from flattering, is often offensive; and that the works of many professors of flower drawing are not calculated to improve the public taste for the domain of Flora."

When he gets down to the practicalities of drawing, though, the prose is clear enough, and the advice is excellent: treat the leaves as if they were skeletonised; place the flower correctly on its stalk; sketch the lower leaves first if they are erect and elongated, the upper if the leaves hang down; the stem is never straight so a ruler should never be used; if hairs are represented at all they should be done correctly.

His great achievement was what he could do from dried herbarium specimens. Somehow he was able to recreate the plant in its original freshness: "Indeed, one of the finest exercises . . . with which I am acquainted, is the analysis of a dried flower, from an herbarium specimen, perhaps very small, worm-eaten and gluey, and having no apparent analogy to any known plant".

He left Kew after an argument about money, and shortly afterward his health began to fail. He died of a stroke in 1892.

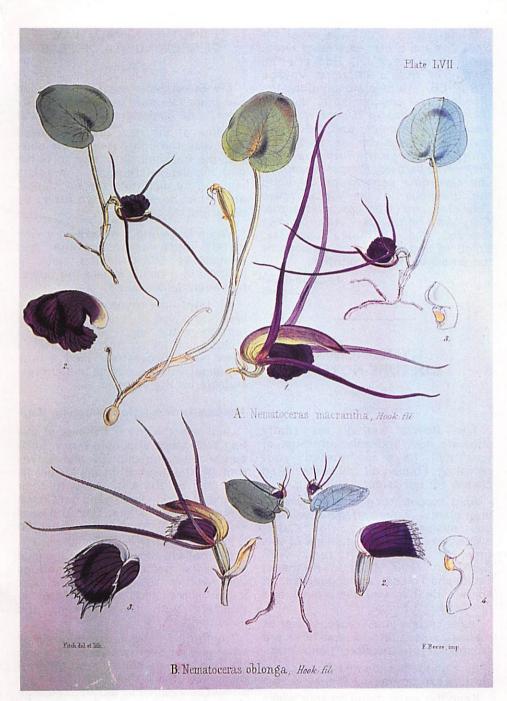


Plate. Corybas macranthus and Corybas oblongus. Handcoloured engraving by Walter Hood Fitch, 1860. From J. D. Hooker's Flora Novae Zealandiae.

Walter Hood Fitch was artist for New Zealand's first illustrated Flora. the third volume of J. D. Hooker's The Botany of Ross's Antarctic Voyage (1844-60). He had already done the drawings and engravings for the first (Flora Antarctica) and second (Flora Tasmaniae) volumes, and the latter contains impressions of Thelymitra ixioides, Prasophyllum patens. Pterostylis barbata, Pterostylis mutica and Gastrodia sesamoides. Among the drawings in the Flora Novae Zelandiae are Corybas macrantha, Corybas oblongus, Adenochilus gracilis, and Caladenia catenata. Coloured and uncoloured versions of the whole work were printed.

> 45 Cargill Street Dunedin

# CYMBIDIUM CULTURE NOTES

#### APRIL/MAY

#### Gordon Maney

The flower spikes are really showing now and although most of you will have completed your repotting, I hope you will have looked closely for red spider, scale, etc.

Also keep putting Mesurol around your plants—slugs and snails will find your spikes before you do. Caterpillars also do a lot of damage at this time of the year—I dust with Sumicidin Rose Dust. Kelthane, Omite and Thiodan are all good for red spider. Be sure you use a mask and protective clothing.

Make certain your house is clear of rubbish, weeds, etc., and all leaks are stopped before the advent of winter.

Its a good idea to stake spikes now so they can be trained as they grow.

Keep the water going on your walks and benches even if the plants don't need watering, it does help to keep red spider at bay.

#### ANOTHER NEW (?) WAY OF GROWING STANHOPEAS

#### Bill Mulder

My Stanhopeas arrived in wooden slat baskets—and I paid substantially more for the container than for the plant!

Some of the new growths poked their way through between the slats and the backbulb later had to battle with the slat construction . . . the slats winning by distorting the backbulbs, and the backbulbs winning by distorting the basket.

When flowering time arrived it was noted that some spikes got themselves stuck behind slats or jammed in a corner where the flower bud eventually expired.

A later improvement was by weaving a sort of tennis racquet like bottom with nylon fishing line—a tedious and labour intensive task! I have now successfully tried a new container—cheap, simple and entirely suitable for Stanhopeas.

#### The wellknown Nylon Shopping Bag!

Just line the nylon fishing-net like bag with some spagnum moss, poke some of your backbulbs and leaves through the mesh from the inside, fill the rest of the bag up with your favourite medium and hang it up in the trees in medium shade. Rain and wind will shake it all down and you just top it up every now and then.

If birds are picking in the top and scatter the medium in search of bugs and worms (?), no problem—just leave some old bones there to interfere with their picking and scratching.

My first trial-bag has been out in all weathers for over two years now and the bag appears still in good order. I personally think that direct sunlight should be avoided so as not to destroy the nylon with a good dose of ultraviolet light.

> 11 Brett Avenue Takapuna

# Suggestions for the Organisation and Planning of Orchid Shows

Part I

Des Leahy

There will always be differences of opinion on the relative merits of the different types of Shows that each autonomous Society will favour.

It is acknowledged that in some areas Societies have been managing very successfully, in their own way and to their own satisfaction, for years.

In setting out these suggestions it is not intended to try to persuade Societies that these are the *best* ways of running a Show. The intention is to be helpful and perhaps provide the basis for a check list of "THINGS TO BE DONE" which may be adapted to suit particular requirements *if a change is desired*.

Assuming that it has been decided that the Show is to be more than just a basic floral exhibition, the following types may be considered.

**TYPE A Partly Competitive** in which a minimum number of trophies or prizes are to be competed for on a broad basis such as

Best Cymbidium (Standard)

- Best Cymbidium (Miniature)
- Best Dendrobium
- Best Cattleya

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- Best Paphiopedilum
- Best Phalaenopsis, etc., etc.

with a final prize or trophy for "BEST ORCHID IN THE SHOW". In this category plants may be grouped in displays.

**TYPE B Classes Only** whereby plants are staged only in nominated classes on suitable benches with 1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes for each class. (**Type 'A'** in an extended and varied form can be incorporated in this category if preferred).

**TYPE C Classes and Displays** a combination of **Type 'A'** and **Type 'B'** but with plants staged both in classes *and* displays all of which will be selected by Judges for placings. In this category it is usual for each

display to be sponsored by separate groups or individuals, e.g. commercial growers.

**TYPE D Displays Only** Similar to **Type 'C'** but no separately staged classes—*all* plants in displays only. Judges will move from display to display to make selections. **Types 'C'** and 'D' are the most time consuming (and ''foot-wearying'') for Judges and want special attention by the Show Marshal and Stewards and more time must be allowed for Judging, depending, of course, on the size of the Show and the number of entries.

Type 'A' will only require a minimal list of requirements for competitors, but if any of Types 'B', 'C' or 'D' are decided on the first step is to draw up an accurate and detailed Show Schedule.

## SHOW SCHEDULE SUGGESTIONS

- (a) The names of Show Officers and their authority and, if possible, either the Group name or the individual names of the Judges and their status.
- (b) **Rules and Regulations** relating to the conduct of the Show (refer to notes following).
- (c) Dates and Times for the reception of plants, staging and judging.
- (d) Conditions of Entry e.g. who may enter—"Members only" or "Open to all comers".
- (e) **Trophies and/or Prizes** and special prizes, if any, (e.g. Points Prizes).

- (f) Cash Prizes - amounts, if applicable.
- (g) Classes and/or Displays a full list with the criteria for the judging of each. (This is most important).
- (h) Floral Art Classes (if any) with details of entry, classes, prizes, etc.

# **RULES AND DEFINITIONS**

Consider them carefully and print them clearly. The following suggestions may be included:

- (a) Entry fee (if any) and notice of entries, if required.
- How plants or exhibits are to be (b) identified. Are Exhibitor's Cards supplied? If so, what details are to be given? e.g. Class number, Genus of plant, Registered name, Varietal name(s), Exhibitor's name and status (Open or Novice), also "PRINT IN BLOCK LETTERS". Plus additional tie-on tags to state owners name and the class number (in case the exhibitors card is mislaid).
- (c) Judging Basis (quality or colour?) Who shall be present during judging? Have judges the power to withhold prizes and for what reasons? (e.g. lack of entries, low standards).
- Awards Who nominates the (d) plant(s)? Are fees payable? Has the owner the right to refuse nomination?

- Cut spikes or blooms, are there (e) distance limitations?
- (f) **Definitions** of
  - (i) Specimen requirements
  - How plants are to be (ii) measured, e.g. for novelty, miniature or standard cymbidiums.
- (g) **Displays** Types – Alcoves or tabletops? Dimensions? On what basis are they to be judged? (See later notes for suggested details). Can plants in displays be judged for class prizes and should such plants be identified, and how? Can plants be moved for Judging?
- (h) Cups and Trophies (if any). To be held for one year or permanently? Can nonmembers hold trophies?
- Plants and Containers-plants (i) to be in good order and disease free. Pots (or plastic bags) to be clean, also may apply to Trading Table.
- (j) Trading Table terms of entry to be stated.
- (k) Raffle (if applicable) details of prizes, etc.
- Novice (or Intermediate)  $(\mathbf{I})$ Classes

Define the status requirements and conditions. How are members classified as Novices. etc.?

5 Coronation Road Mangere Bridge Auckland

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# SHOW DATES to hand for 1987

Golden Coast Auckland O.C. Capital City Wanganui North Shore Whangarei Bay of Islands

25-26 July 4-6 September 12-13 September 12-13 September 11-13 September 11-13 September 19-20 September Tauranga Hawkes Bay Manawatu **Golden Coast** Waikato South Island Seminar 2-4 October (Invercargill)

18-20 September 25-27 September 1-3 October 1-3 October 2-4 October

# **ALLANS ORCHIDS**

We stock . . .

Cattleyas, Cymbidiums, Phalaenipsis, Odontoglossums Owing to lack of space we are offering, as an AUTUMN SPECIAL, 2 (two) varieties of Miniature Cattleyas.

> Arthur Boldrini x Brabantiae pink-mauve tonings, scented, near flowering

Arthur Boldrini x Landate mushroom-pink-green tonings, scented, near flowering

\$12.50 each inclusive GST and freight or 5 (five) plants \$50.00

Nursery open daily 8.30 a.m. – 4.30 p.m. or phone for appointment weekends Phone 25-448 Bus. 25-648 A/H

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We also stock ex nursery only

Cymbidiums, Paphiopedilums, Phalaenopsis Prime Orchid Mix, Microfeed

New Zealand Distributors for

Fordyce Orchids of America For the finest in Miniature Cattleyas

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Hours . . . Tuesday — Sunday 9.00 a.m.-5.00 p.m. Mondays by appointment only

# Pink is a very special colour in all our Export Markets

Some of the fine (commercial) cymbidium clones we are now producing in flask:

Babyana 'Pretty Pink' early prolific producer	\$55.00
Gurrana 'Hazel' (Sensation x Balkis) high quality, mid season	\$55.00
Lisa Rose 'Susie'—July, a rival to 'Fireglow'	\$55.00
Lisa Rose 'Swansea' — early, perfect shaped light pink	\$55.00
Hazel McCabe 'Pink Cloud' – a classic pastel, high production	\$55.00
Red Beauty 'Mieke'-outstanding June clone, a lovely pink	without

Red Beauty 'Mieke'—outstanding June clone, a lovely pink without stripes. Flask plants produced from our own stock plants—available spring \$55.00

A limited number of Red Beauty 'Mieke' available ex community pots 10cm-\$3-25 each, 15-20cm-\$4 each (minimum of 10 plants) Flasks contain 20 plants, GST is extra on all prices quoted

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16 Parker Road, Oratia, Auckland Phone (09) 817-8429 (evenings) (Open by appointment)

# **Exciting New Flask Release**

Our Australian principals have offered us their largest and best range for immediate delivery.

- Australian Natives including Sarcochilus, Speciosum hybrids and the latest peach coloured blooms such as Penny Ann.
- Cattleya Alliance standard and mini catts including Hazel Boyd hybrids.
- **Dendrobium Alliance** species plus latest nobile type hybrids such as Yukidurama 'The King'.

Oncidium Alliance - included the latest mericlones from Hawaii.

Paphiopedilum Alliance — latest primary hybrids, PLUS Encyclia, Disa, Barkeria and many others.

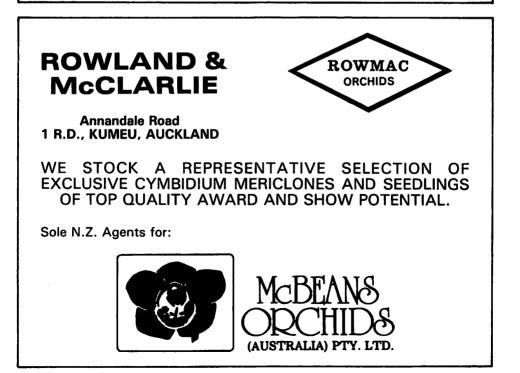
For your free flask list send Stamped S.A.E. to:

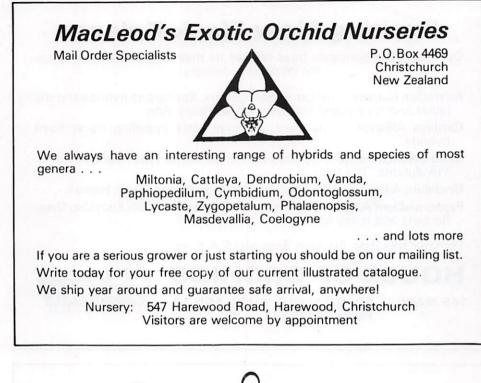
# **HOUSE OF ORCHIDS**



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# QUALITY COMMERCIAL CYMBIDIUMS

WHITE Tongariro 'National Park', Winter Wonder 'Frosty Jack', Jungfrau 'Dos Pueblos', Cherilyn 'Swansea', Palace Pearl 'Marie', Beauty Fred 'Nieske', Lionello 'Vivian Mors', Kyeena 'Number 1'.

PINK Red Beauty 'Mieke', Lisa Rose 'Susie', Lisa Rose 'Swansea', Alabaster 'China Doll', Babyana 'Pretty Pink', Eliot Rogers.

YELLOW AND GREEN Arcadian Sunrise 'Golden Fleece', Rose Armstrong 'First Choice', Forty Niner 'Alice Anderson', Happy Days 'Sandra'.

Orders taken for delivery of well grown plants in Pb3's.

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#### **CYMBIDIUMS**

For 1987 we again have a big range of Miniature Cymbidiums including many pendulous varities. Each year we add some new selections and drop a few off.

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are also available with many hundreds to choose from. Small sizes 10-15cm to large flowering specimens.

## CATTLEYAS

A selection of superb mericlones from Hawaii, as well as some cool growing seedlings.

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For the person who can provide some warmth we also have selected 4 (four) varieties of Hardcanes to give flowering for most of the year. Plus a limited number of Australian natives.

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Paph. charlesworthii AD/QOS-3 plants per flask

Ready mid 1987

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## SPECIALISING IN PHALAENOPSIS

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- 47 Phal. venosa 'Green Gold' x Phal. Herbert Hager 'Santa' AM/AOSpinks into mauves and orange.
- 48 Phal. Lippergruss 'Linda Mac' AM/AOS x Lippergruss 'Pink Joy'big pinks.

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Insigne – small divisions to flowering size. Modern hybrids – \$9.00 N.F.S. \$12.00 F.S.

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Pot. Dark Eyes x Blc. Bryce Canyon-Dark pink

C. schillerana 'Sanderiana' BM/JOGA x Slc. Tropic Dawn 'Fire Flame' FCC/AJOS-Dark mahogany/red

Lc. Joseph Hampton x Blc. Ronald Hausermann–Dark pink

C. labiata x Lc. Stephen Oliver Fouraker-pink

Lc. Interceps (intermedia x anceps) - pink

Lc. Irene Finney 'York' SM/JOGA x B. digbyana 'Mrs Chase'-pink

L. anceps x Lc. Sandra Swearingen-white/pink

Pot. Rebecca Merkel 'Sangre de Paloma' GM/SFOS x C. guttata var. leopoldii-velvet red

Orders sent bare root.

2" Pot size, ready for 4" pots-\$10.00 each plus GST, plus \$5.00 post and packing

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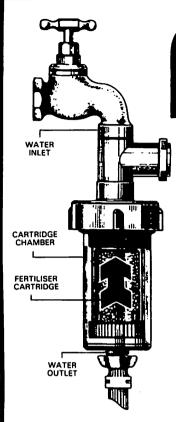
We grow

# CATTLEYAS, DENDROBIUMS, ODONTOGLOSSUMS, PAPHIOPEDILUMS, PHALAENOPSIS, VANDAS

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# ert mat

# FERTILISER DISPENSER

The ideal addition to your orchid collection.

The advantages of using Fert-O-Mat. Easy to fit, simple to use, fertilise as you water, even distribution of fertiliser, use with any watering system, quick, convenient with excellent results. Unit comes complete with fertiliser plugs in initial purchase price.

#### Orchid experts agree orchids do best with regular soluble fertiliser feeds of fairly low strength.

Two analysis of fertiliser available: "Quick Green" corresponds to the U.S. recommendation for orchids of 30-10-10 or N.Z. 30-5-8.

"General Purpose" corresponds closely to the U.S. 10-10-10 for orchids in spike (generally known as the blossom booster).

Fert-O-Mat provides the three main elements N.P.K. in the proportions recommended by both U.S. and N.Z. Orchid experts for orchids. (American Orchid Society Bulletin, N.Z. Orchid Review, Department Scientific & Industrial Research, Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries). Both formula of fertiliser contain essential trace elements.

For best results use Fert-O-Mat with every watering. Quick Green is recommended for spring/summer growth, General Purpose blossom time.

Fert-O-Mat is also highly recommended for use in flower and vegetable gardening. Use Fert-O-Mat and judge the results for yourself.

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# **PORTRAITS OF NEW ZEALAND ORCHID SPECIES**



▲ Chiloglottis cornuta Photography: Bob Goodger

This species occurs throughout New Zealand, and also in Australia.

The two conspicuous, glossy leaves are distinctive. It grows in a wide range of habitats, from open grassland to forest floors, including on rotting logs. It seems to do well under pine forest.

The flower may be self pollinating.