

Orchids

IN NEW ZEALAND



Volume 15—No. 1
January/February 1989

1889-1989 — 100 Years of Cymbidium Hybridising

1989 RAFFLE

Syd Wray, orchid grower, Conzed Vice President, expert raffle organiser, has done it again!

There is a very tempting raffle to raise money to prepare for our World Orchid Conference, in September, next year.

All information and raffle books have now been sent to Society Raffle Organisers.

Brief Details:

PRIZES: 1st Prize: Rarotonga - 8 days for 2, plus \$800 spending money. Value: \$4,000.

2nd Prize: Surfers Paradise - 8 days for 2, plus \$800 spending money. Value: \$3,500.

3rd Prize: Norfolk Island - 8 days for 2, plus \$800 spending money. Value: \$2,500

More fine details from Society Organisers.

TICKETS: \$1.00 each

CLOSING DATE: 31st May, 1989

DRAWN: 21st June, 1989

RESULTS PUBLISHED: 27th June, 1989

Winners notified by phone or mail

Help Your Society - they collect a small percentage - but spread the selling load - Don't leave it to your Committee.

Remember - Unsold raffle books are lost profit.

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IN NEW ZEALAND

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NEW ZEALAND ORCHID SOCIETY

VOL. 15, No. 1

JANUARY/FEBRUARY 1989

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FRONT COVER

Cymbidium Gladrags 'Geyserland'. A new *Cym. tracyanum*
hybrid with heavy spotting and strong perfume.

Grower: Geyserland Orchids.

Photographer: A. Easton.

BACK COVER

Pterostylis oliveri.

Photographer: Bob Goodger.

EDITORIAL

Do any of your friends grow or like orchids but not belong to the local orchid society? Would they like to come if you perhaps took them along the first time? Maybe you could invite them to a special speaker or programme.

Societies of course use Shows as a public relations opportunity, and many attract a few new members this way, each spring.

Maybe there are other opportunities in your area to encourage new members.

Any of you who have been involved in an Orchid Society for a little while are bound to have made new friends with whom you have a common interest - we have made many over a number of years, and enjoy meeting them again at orchid events throughout the country. This is the year to help others share that pleasure -

Orchid Friendship Year.

1989 is also the hundredth anniversary of the making of the first cymbidium hybrid. In honour of this event we are planning special emphasis on cymbidiums this year. Your contributions on the topic are most welcome.

The Editors

Conzed A.G.M. 1989

The Marlborough Orchid Society is pleased to be host to the 1989 Annual General Meeting of the Orchid Council of New Zealand (CONZED) to be held in Blenheim on Saturday 24th June. All delegates and observers will be welcome. There are some changes to the previous programmes. There will be the usual get together on the Friday evening, but the annual meeting will start at 10.00 a.m., with lunch and afternoon tea served on the premises with a dinner at night. There will be a charge for lunch of \$6.00 and \$25.00 for dinner. We have booked a large number of units at Bing's Motel, Box 666, Blenheim where there is a total of 25 motel units that sleep 1 to 7. Present charges are reasonable at \$60.00 for two persons and \$13.00 each extra person. Your accommodation will be very reasonable if people get together and share units. You are requested to book direct with the Motel.

Blenheim is fortunate with frequent travel services. There are five Air New Zealand flights daily into Blenheim and "thrifty" fares are available on all of them and are a great saving. But their number is limited and you are advised to select your delegates early and book your flights and your accommodation as well. Ansett does not as yet fly into Blenheim. There are, however, several flights by a smaller airline and there will be four ferry sailings from Wellington daily. You will be met at the airport or ferry terminal provided we are advised and transport will be available to and from the motel to the dinner. All the venues are close together in very easy

walking distance. June weather in Blenheim is usually warm and sunny by day and cold at night. Do come and join us and bring any display orchids you have.

With everyone at the one motel, it is certain to be a happy and convivial gathering. Marlborough is renowned for its excellent wines. There will be the opportunity to sample some and on the Sunday morning there will be tours to wineries and other places of interest with ample time to leave Blenheim in the afternoon and be home that evening.

All secretaries will be notified of the above arrangements.

Orchids – A Passport between Nations

John Addison

Have you ever been to British Columbia? Chances are, if you're reading this in New Zealand, that you haven't - many visitors to B.C., and especially Vancouver Island, love it so much that they settle there, and never leave. I've been there three times now, exchanging Wellington's winters for the balmy summer of Victoria, the capital of B.C. Victoria is a neat, tidy, quaint little place, a bit smaller than Wellington, perched on the southern tip of Vancouver Island. It's on much the same latitude as Invercargill, but because of its sheltered position inside the strait of Juan de Fuca, sheltered by the Olympic mountains from the westerly winds, Victoria enjoys long dry summers when the sun always shines and the winds are no more than zephyrs. The city is justly famous for its flowers - there are hanging baskets everywhere, hanging from lamp-posts and buildings, each containing 25 separate plants and flowering all summer long. It's a boaties paradise too, for there are innumerable islands off Vancouver Island's east coast and all through the stretch of water between Vancouver, Victoria and Seattle. There is a catch though - frequently there isn't enough wind to sail with!

This year I had obtained contact addresses for three orchid societies in the area - one in Victoria, one in Vancouver, and one in Nanaimo, which is about 70 miles north of Victoria. I wrote to them, saying I'd like to promote the 13th World Conference and talk about orchid growing in New Zealand. Ray Dix sent me some publicity material, I had Phil Tomlinson's culture booklets, and my own slides - I was set to be a salesman for New Zealand.

Each society welcomed me with open arms. The hospitality was wonderful, the interest in and knowledge of New Zealand was considerable, and I met many of the local growers. It was just like visiting another society in New Zealand - the common interest surmounted all barriers. At the Victoria Society meeting there were six other Kiwis present - some resident, some visiting. One lady thanked me for the slides of Wellington - she hadn't seen the place for over 20 years, and the pictures brought back many memories for her.

There will be a strong Canadian presence at the World Conference - some 20 people from Vancouver Island alone are planning to be there. I reminded them that the real New Zealand lay south of the Bombay Hills,

and to make a point of visiting orchid societies whilst they toured our country - remember, society committees, that there will be a lot of people visiting for the Conference, and many of them will be touring the country afterwards. How about issuing a general invitation at the Conference, with a complete list of society meeting dates and contact phone numbers?

We made some interesting comparisons between orchid growing in Victoria and Wellington. There are far fewer societies over there - two in Vancouver (which is the size of Auckland), and one in Victoria. Compared to four in greater Wellington, and about ten in Auckland! It was suggested that there are probably more societies in New Zealand than in the whole of Canada.

In part this reflects climatic differences. On the Pacific West Coast the climate is similar to Wellington's, without the wind, and a bit colder in winter. Sufficiently colder that cymbidiums have to be brought inside for two months of the winter (against the frosts), which means that not many people grow them. Light levels are very low all winter - no bright winter days - so high light plants such as vandas don't do well at all.

Most growers seem to have the usual mixed collection, with species of any kind being fashionable. There was a lot of interest in obtaining specimens of New Zealand natives at the Conference - organisers take note, it will be worth while spelling out the rules about this to overseas visitors.

Masdevallias are a major cult - one grower who specialises in them has over 80 different species and hybrids, and hangs them in flats from the trees in his garden in summer. Despite the small size of the societies, they are active in displaying at all the major shows in the Pacific Northwest, travelling large distances as a matter of routine.

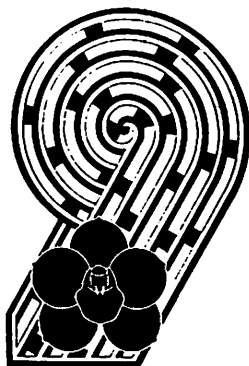
Growing under lights is popular too. One couple had relegated their car to the drive and turned the garage into an orchid house! The same couple had native calypso orchids in their garden, and one day I shall go back in Spring and see them flowering.

So if you're off overseas, find the addresses of the local orchid societies and make yourself known. It's a great way to meet new friends. If you're headed for Victoria or Vancouver drop me a line and I'll give you the names of people to see. They'd love to see you.

*57A Lane Street
Upper Hutt*

13th World Orchid Conference 1990

Auckland, New Zealand



Highlights from Newsletter No. 11

PROMOTIONAL ITEMS

Sales have continued to be very satisfactory and it is evident that many Societies used their Spring Shows to spread sales wider. In fact so active has the season been that we found it extremely hard to keep up, especially as many of us were in Australia during September. Heather Crowsley is only now catching up with processing the incoming payments, orders, and queries, so please bear with us if you have only just received replies.

Sad news. Our popular 1988 cymbidium tea towels have all been sold. We have a few of the 1987 tea towels still left, but it will be 1989 before the next design is available.

SHOW NEWS

The Show Committee is pleased with response for show and commercial space. They are now planning show layout in more detail and this will be published during the first half of next year. One problem they have encountered is the large size of displays that many exhibitors have requested. Big

is beautiful often, but not always, so please be understanding if we have to seek a reduction in size to some of these larger displays.

Many queries on fire regulations have come up. It is recommended that you discuss these with your local Fire Brigade who will be able to advise on such things as fire proofing various materials.

For those Societies that have not yet made a firm booking of show space, we urge you to do so quickly now. Space is becoming tight.

JUDGING

A draft judging schedule has been completed and circulated around key judges. The preliminary schedule will now be printed for wider circulation.

NEW ZEALAND ORCHID HISTORY

We published a few names of historic growers of note in our last Newsletter that are no longer with us. Our apologies for this, but it does show the importance of keeping up with these before word is lost for ever. Alf Day has been given the task of co-ordinating effort in the collecting of material for this most important documentation. Any ideas, leads, names or comments will be gratefully received.

JUDGING SEMINAR

A Judging Seminar for the combined judges of the three panels in New Zealand (New Zealand Orchid Society,

Orchid Council of New Zealand, and the Cymbidium Society of America) was held at the end of October and attended by nearly 100 Judges. A really good effort by Judges and organisers to channel ideas and skills for judging requirements at a World Orchid Conference show.

PRELIMINARY REGISTRANTS

We have more than 1000 names on our interested list so far, and many of these names represent others coming in a group.

Predominantly, these are overseas names because this has been the main focus so far. Next year we will be aiming also to raise enthusiasm to register amongst New Zealand orchid growers. Now is the time to start planning your holiday in Auckland, in September, in 1990.

R. W. Dix
Chairman - Publicity and
Public Relations Committee

RECENT CONZED AWARDS

The following awards were ratified by the Executive Committee in the latter part of last year:

| | | | |
|-------|---|--------------|---------------------------------|
| 9/88 | <i>Wilsonara</i> Jean de Pont 'Fleur' | CCC/OCNZ | Mrs Bev Tancred |
| 10/88 | <i>Ansellia gigantea</i> var. <i>nilotica</i> 'Margaret' | CCC/OCNZ | Cliff Collis |
| 11/88 | <i>Stanhopea tigrina</i> var. <i>nigroviolacea</i> 'Velcicada' | HCC/OCNZ | M. & E. Velvin |
| 12/88 | <i>Brassolaelia</i> Richard Mueller 'Lew' | HCC/OCNZ | Ralph Woodhouse |
| 13/88 | <i>Paphiopedilum parishii</i> 'B. J.' | HCC/CCC/OCNZ | Mrs B. Ellmers & Mr J. Smith |
| 14/88 | <i>Slc.</i> (California Delight x Hazel Boyd) 'Park Lane Rachel' | HCC/OCNZ | Allan's Orchids |
| 15/88 | <i>Dendrobium</i> (Walter Oumae x Somsak) | CCC/OCNZ | C. & A. McLeod |
| 16/88 | <i>Cym. lowianum</i> 'Clair' | CCC/OCNZ | Jack Green |
| 17/88 | <i>Masd. angulata</i> 'Judith' | AM/CCC/OCNZ | Eden Campbell |
| 18/88 | <i>Coelogyne cristata</i> 'Ruth' | CCC/OCNZ | G. I. Leafberg |
| 19/88 | <i>Lycaste koolena</i> 'Ballerina' | CCC/OCNZ | Des Leahy |
| 20/88 | <i>Masd. towarensis</i> 'Snow White' | CCC/OCNZ | Val Bayliss |
| 21/88 | <i>Slc.</i> Hazel Boyd 'Apricot Glow' | AM/OCNZ | Des Leahy |
| 22/88 | <i>Paph. armeniacum</i> 'Lois' | FCC/OCNZ | Ron Roy |

Species in your Greenhouse

Glenn Anderson

These last few months of mild weather before the downhill slide to winter can be a very useful and profitable time in your greenhouse.

As soon as the intense heat of mid summer is over, you can go ahead and re-pot those orchids that missed out in the spring, because they were still in flower. This will give them a good 2-3 months to establish a new root system before the cold weather sets in. Miltonias and Paphs are best repotted in late February or March, as they were still holding flowers in the spring. The same applies to late flowering cymbidiums.

Plants repotted at this time of year will require close attention for a while. On hot, sunny days they will require misting over the leaves once or possibly even twice a day. This should only be a light misting, not enough to wet the potting mix. Keeping the humidity up around the plants will help to keep the plants in good condition while they develop a new root system. The plants will have to be watered occasionally but keep them slightly on the dry side. Being dry at the roots encourages root growth.

Autumn is also a good time of year to have a clean up. Get rid of the weeds that have grown on the floor during the warm weather. It is better, however, if you keep these down regularly. If they should seed, you can have problems for years. We try to get all our plants out of the greenhouse once a year on a mild and cloudy day, and scrub down the benches and walls with a solution of sodium hypochlorite. It cleans the place up, gets rid of any green algae and helps control the spread of any virus that may be hiding in your collection. A tidy up of your plants as they go back in and some thoughtful arranging on the benches and I guarantee you will be pleased with the results. I also end up by throwing out half a dozen plants at a time like this. I know that to some it seems like sacrilege, but to me it makes sense. I can't see the point in giving house-room to a plant that is struggling and might not survive, let alone flower. Some plants that at one stage have been smothered in scale or mealy-bug never

seem to be completely free of them. Mealy-bug can even become established in the potting mix itself. Plants like this are like a time-bomb in your collection just waiting for the chance to wreck havoc. We all have to make a decision at some time as to whether it is more important to keep a particular plant or to get rid of a potential problem. I think that once a hobbyist gets over the attitude of keeping every little back-bulb and sickly division, the way is clear for them to develop an interesting and varied collection. Get rid of those sickly plants and buy a few seedlings of promising parentage. Who knows? One of them might turn out to be 'THE' one! Nothing is more boring than seeing the same old 'Has beens' flowering year after year. A new seedling, even if it turns out to be nothing much, will give you a great deal of pleasure and excitement when it flowers for the first time.

Within our collection, which consists mainly of Catts and Miltonias, we also have a few species which for one reason or another have caught our eye. Species can be difficult to grow in greenhouse conditions. In their native habitat they tend to grow in fairly small areas of a particular climate. They may, for example, require a long dry spell or daily mists. It is very hard to recreate what each species' needs within one greenhouse. However, it can be very gratifying when you get everything right and are rewarded with a mass of flowers. Below are some of the species we have grown, but not all of them as well as the rest.

Odontoglossum grande

We keep this in the brightest corner of the greenhouse where it gets fairly warm. In winter I don't water it very often, sometimes just giving it a mist over the leaves. The plant was quite big, in a 20 cm pot, before it flowered, but this may have been due to my previous indifferent culture.

Odontoglossum citrosimum

This plant flowers regularly every year for us and indeed, had two spikes from the one new growth this year. There is a little trick to getting it to flower. The plant will have matured its growth by late autumn and by mid winter an inch long new growth will have appeared. This will then sit through till spring, about October, when the flower spike appears. It will appear like a thin worm out of the side of the new growth, grow quickly and hang over the side of the pot. It carries a cluster of 4 cm pink or white flowers about 45 cm below the pot. Watering can be resumed once the flower spike is well under way but watering too soon will result in the loss of the flower spike.

Bifrenaria harrisoniae

My plant of *B. harrisoniae* sulked for many years after I bought it. It is now quite a large plant and flowers spasmodically and never freely. The flowers are strongly but not pleasantly perfumed and of a murky colour. As you have probably guessed, not my favourite species. Needs fairly bright warm conditions.

Brassia verrucosa

My plant is now quite large, filling a 2 gallon bucket and now flowers regularly each December. This year it had 15 spikes of around 10-12 flowers. But we did have a wait of about 4 years from when we first bought a division till the first flowering. I have heard people say that they had trouble flowering it. Perhaps it needs to be well established before it flowers. Their perfume is not

pleasant but the flowers are so spectacular that it is now a firm favourite.

Brassavola nodosa

I really must do something about my *Brassavola nodosa*!! For the first four years I grew it in a pot and it grew and flowered beautifully. Then I divided it. I put one piece back in the pot, which I later sold, and the other piece I mounted on a slab of punga. And you should see it now! It still grows, just, is a yellow-green colour, and the tips of many growths have collapsed and gone brown. Each year it forms flower spikes, they get about 1 cm long then rot off. I really must do something with my *Brassavola nodosa*! It used to be so pretty.

Prominea xanthina

Not a plant you see often. We imported ours from the United States back in 1981 when it was still possible to import a few plants, but it never did well. New growths would regularly rot off and I had a potful of denuded back bulbs. On the other hand, shortly after the Fleur Orchid Gardens opened, three and a half years ago, I had a couple of plants to be placed in there. I dug out two hollows in the side of an old tree stump, tipped the plants out of their pots leaving the root ball intact and packed them into the hollows with sphagnum moss. Today they cover about a square foot and not a rotten leaf to be seen. If you get the chance they are well worth growing. A 7.5 cm pot can be ringed with the bright yellow 2.5 cm flowers with small red dots on the side lobes of the lip.

Encyclia mariae

Another firm favourite. It flowers December-January when there is not a lot in bloom. In our *Cattleya* conditions it is very easy to grow and flower.

Encyclia citrina

It would be another favourite if only I could grow it. My plant has struggled for years, occasionally having the strength

to flower. The flowers are of a heavy waxy substance and have a strong citrus perfume, and hang over the side of the pot when they flower. I have heard that they do better when mounted than pot grown. (Perhaps I should have mounted it rather than the *Brassavola nodosa*).

Zygopetalum mackayi

Nearly everyone has one of these, but I could not flower mine till I brought it in to the warmth of the greenhouse. Now it flowers regularly and well.

Sophronitis coccinea

A little sweetie and I think, my favourite. For nine months of the year I keep ours at the back end of the greenhouse where it gets moderate light and a constant cool breeze during the day. For the warmest months of the year I shift it out to the shade-house. It is a little dark for it there but it stays nice and cool. The bright orange-red flowers appear in the winter and continue growing for a week or two after they open. They last in good condition for many weeks on the plant.

Sophronitis cernua

I recently acquired a plant of this species already mounted on a piece of redwood. It promptly rotted off its lead growth and then just sat. But it is now putting out two new growths and there is also a little root activity. Time will tell how I do with this.

Trichopilea suavis

The flowers of this 'beauty' only last for a few days but a plant in full flower is so spectacular that it is coveted by all who see it. The tip of the flower is a large white trumpet spotted all over with bright pink. Their perfume is strong but not unpleasant. I grow my plant in a bright warm corner of the intermediate house and keep it on the dry side in winter.

We also have a few *Laelia* and *Cattleya* species which all grow and flower well in our conditions. They are *Laelia pumila*, *Laelia cinnabarina*, *Laelia*

anceps, *Laelia anceps 'Alba'*, *Cattleya guttata var Leopoldii*, *Cattleya intermedia 'Alba'*, *Cattleya dowiana Aurea* and *Cattleya schilleriana*. Some clones, we have been very disappointed with, others we have been very happy with. The same philosophy should apply when buying species as when buying hybrids. Most species seedlings are now nursery grown and whether selfing or sibling crosses, only superior clones should be used for breeding. Whilst the selfings of a poor *Laelia anceps* still carry the name *Laelia anceps*, they can in no way be compared to many of the superior named varieties available. So make enquiries of your nurseryman as to where the seedlings originate from and what clones were used for breeding. Put them on the spot occasionally. It helps keep them honest!

This is the last article in my series. At times I have found writing quite traumatic, especially when there was a deadline looming and I had writer's block, but I always seemed to get there. Apart from the occasional headache, I have really enjoyed my writings, and I have learnt a few things about myself as well. But for now I am going to take a rest and I wish you all few problems and lots of pleasure from your orchids.

Good bye, Good luck and Good blooming.

421 Pukehangi Road
Rotorua

Thanks Glenn, for your valuable and often entertaining contributions. We have all appreciated them.

Editors

Travelling to the U.S.A?

Visit the

**44th Annual Santa Barbara
International Orchid Show
7-9 April 1989**

Earl Warren Showgrounds,
Highway 101 & Las Positas Road,
Santa Barbara, California.

Show information from:
1096N Patterson Avenue,
Santa Barbara, CA 93111.
Phone: (805) 967-6331

(Concurrent with Cym. Society of America Congress)

Introduction to Orchids

Aline Bovaird

About six years ago while on holiday at a Northland Beach, my husband and I attended a fundraising sale at the local Marae. Looking around for something to buy, I spotted some plants that looked like Irises so bought two. The seller told me they were very good Orchids which I took as a bit of a joke so I took these plants home, planted them in the garden and promptly forgot all about them.

The following September, being at a loose end, I attended the local Orchid Show and while studying the Cymbidiums, with a flash of brilliance realised that my Iris plants could indeed be Orchids.

After searching through the undergrowth I found one shrivelled bulb with a couple of tatty looking leaves and a tag which announced it was named Xmas Clarice. This great find was taken inside and potted (in soil I may add) and my interest was aroused. However I had a lot to learn and a long way to go.

A few months later we shifted house and became the proud owners of a dilapidated glass-house which was only just holding together, full of old pots, cactus plants, spiders and a haven for wood-lice. Because the brick base was in good solid order, my husband re-timbered the top and I cleaned out the debris, dreaming all the while of the wonderful Orchids I would grow.

That year with my usual over-kill exuberance, I bought Cymbidiums, poked them in the glass-house and did everything wrong. Overheated them, overchilled them, underwatered them, overwatered them, threw a little fertilizer their way when I thought about it, and whats more some of them even flowered.

Then came the turning point.

We joined the Rotorua Orchid Society where I won the raffle plant, a Phalaenopsis. But what would I do with it? A kind gentleman came over and suggested I grow it on the fridge which I thought sounded easy enough and

happily took it home where it promptly dropped all the flowers and hasn't flowered since.

Well by this time you get the idea. From that day I read everything I could buy or borrow. I listened to the guest speakers, pestered everyone with questions and visited all the commercial growers within a hundred miles. These people are worth their weight in gold for their generosity with information and their considerable patience.

Our shade-house has grown from 6ft x 4ft to 6mtrs x 4mtrs, thanks to my husband's long suffering compliance to my ever changing needs. The glass-house has power connected and sports a heater and fans. My Cymbidium collection has multiplied to 250 plants from back-bulbs to 1.2 m monsters. As well, I have compulsively purchased over 300 other genera from *Acanthephippium* to *Zygopetalum*. Each year I learn from my mistakes and I'm now getting some things right. The watering and fertilizing are less haphazard and I haven't killed a plant for a few months now. There seems to be a plant flowering every week of the year and each one is a new joy. I sometimes think I should cull a few plants and perhaps specialise in just a few genera but when it comes to the crunch I can't part with any.

Incidentally, I still have that original Cymbidium. It has not yet flowered and it is a very mini plant, but there's always next year.

Rotorua

19. MARGARET OLROG STODDART

(1865 - 1934)

Ian St. George

"Art auction record" proclaimed a 1986 advertisement from an Auckland auction house. \$25,000 was paid in November of that year for a Margaret Stoddart watercolour, "Bowl of Roses", and this was the fifth consecutive record for her work.

She was born at Diamond Harbour, Canterbury, educated in Edinburgh, and studied at Canterbury School of Art. She achieved a reputation as a flower painter - her father was a naturalist, her mother renowned for her hospitality, and their home a meeting place for artists and botanists.

As a child she tramped and grew to know the native flora and fauna. As an artist she exhibited widely in the south, and by the 1880s was working exclusively on studies of flowers.

With other artists she visited the Canterbury hinterland, sketching and painting outdoors, recording in watercolour. She went to Australia in 1894, and a critic said of her exhibition in Melbourne, "I think she stands without a rival the first and foremost of our flower painters in Australia." (sic)

By then she had turned to landscapes, and continued her artistic education in Europe, experimenting with colour harmonies, mixing paint media, exhibiting at the Royal Academy, in Rome and at the Paris Salon. She returned to Canterbury in 1906.

She is still recognised as a flower painter, though her landscapes are her prime achievement. Her style influenced many Christchurch painters of the time, and she taught in the Canterbury College of Art. James Shelley wrote of her in 1929, "She surprises us anew every year in her strong and biting grip on the essentials of things. In her landscapes she has long thrown aside the search for prettiness and has evolved for herself a



Plate: *Thelymitra pulchella* and *Gentiana spenceri*, watercolour by Margaret Olrog Stoddart, c.1894. Reproduced with permission from the Canterbury Museum.

method by which the very primeval elements of nature seem to be laid bare."

The Canterbury Museum has a collection of over thirty of her watercolours of native flowers, among them studies of *Earina autumnalis*, and *Thelymitra pulchella* with *Gentiana spenceri*.

45 Cargill Street
Dunedin

MASDEVALLIAS – The Species

Part 3

Russell Hutton

Late again!

Bringing up orchids and kids is a time consuming and demanding occupation, there always seems to be something which should have been done last week if not sooner. After a mad dash up to Half Moon Bay to sort our photographs for this article I said goodbye to Val and Andy and headed for home leaving the reason for the trip sitting on the table - this was discovered in the early hours of the morning when I had finished typing up and decided to pack up the slides ready for posting. To quote Evelyn Waugh's Bright Young People, "How too too frustrating".



Left:

Masdevallia datura

Grower & Photographer: V. Bayliss

Below left:

Masdevallia falcago

Grower: L. & R. Orchids

Photographer: V. Bayliss

Below right:

Masdevallia encephala

Grower: L. & R. Orchids

Photographer: V. Bayliss



Now for some more of those little lovelies from sub-section *Masdevallia*. This will be the last from this group although there are many more I would like to mention, but one has to draw the line somewhere, doesn't one.

Masdevallia datura

Another recent and fabulous discovery from Bolivia - what other treasures are still undisclosed in this country? - where it occurs at altitudes of around 2600 metres. Although quite rare this species grows well in cultivation if given a cool moist situation with plenty of air movement. Our experience with this species is rather limited but it appears to be rather generous with it's large showy blooms which despite their delicate appearance are very long lasting. I guess the plant was named for it's rather striking resemblance to the Angel Flower or Angel's Trumpet, a species of shrub belonging to the genus *Datura*. The leaves are rather long and narrow to 180 mm tall and age to dark glossy green making a perfect setting for the large snow white blooms.

Masdevallia falcago

This is a small but prolific species from the orchid rich forests of the Eastern Cordillera of Colombia and was described in 1878 by Reichenbach. The plants have narrow densely clustered deep green leaves, these being 8 - 10 cm tall and somewhat fleshy. Over summer in particular a profusion of green tinged waxy yellow blooms adorn the plant. *M. falcago* is an easy species to grow and will increase in size quite rapidly in a moist airy situation with cool to intermediate treatment. Despite it's small size a well grown plant of this little species can put up quite a show. The specific name *falcago* is a reference to the falcate of "sickle shaped" lower sepals.



Masdevallia encephala

Weird, interesting, cute, how do you describe those crazy inflated blooms which give the appearance of not wanting the pollinator to escape too easily. The colour is a striking rosy purple with a metallic sheen and the upper part of the flower is so transparent you can see the petals and lip inside. We grow this unique and little known Colombian species in cool conditions along with the bulk of our other *Masdevallia* plants.

Masdevallia ionocharis

This lovely Peruvian species was first described over a century ago by Heinrich Reichenbach in Curtis's Botanical Magazine but for some reason still remains uncommon in collections today. The plants have a rather delicate appearance with bright green leaves on long slender petioles. The distinctive and showy blooms are held just clear of the foliage on slender stems and are produced variously throughout the year. Although this species does not appear to be as vigorous as some I think it is well worth the effort and grows quite well for us in a cool moist situation.

Masdevallia leucantha

An attractive and very florific species collected over 100 years ago from wet forested valleys of Southeastern Ecuador by Consul Lehmann. The collector named the plant in reference to the flower colour - The Greek *Leucon* meaning white and *anthos*, flower. This species occurs at altitudes of 1600 -1900 metres and is probably best grown in the intermediate temperature range where it will quickly develop into a densely tufted plant and reward the grower with a profusion of beautiful white blooms carried on slender arching to somewhat pendulous stems. Each cup-shaped bloom is stained orange/yellow at the base and has graceful swept-back orange tails.

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Masdevallia patriciana

An exquisite miniature discovered by Dr Benigno Malo in moist cloud forest east of Cuenca in Southern Ecuador. The plant was named in honour of his wife Sna. Patricia Cevallos de Malo. The plants are 3 - 5 cm tall with flowers of similar size carried on thread-like stems just clear of the foliage. *M. patriciana* is epiphytic and although not common in the wild grows well in cultivation in cool growing conditions with moist airy atmosphere and will delight you with a display of colourful little blooms intermittently throughout the year.

Masdevallia pumila

We first imported this plant from Jose Strobel of Ecuador about 10 years ago as *M. filamentosa*. The correct name for this species is now *M. pumila*. A rather variable species with a distribution ranging from Colombia to Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia where it is found in cloud forest at altitudes of 1000 to 2000 metres. It is small growing with close tufted leaves and rather large and showy blooms in the better forms as illustrated in the accompanying photograph. Colour can vary from translucent white to yellowish and less commonly light rosy pink. We grow our plants cool and find that they grow very well and bloom profusely, however I think that plants originating from the lower altitudes would prefer the extra comfort of intermediate temperatures during winter.

Masdevallia rimarima-alba

This very attractive species used to be known as the 'white uniflora' (see vol. 14 No. 5) but has now been given specific status. The name is derived from the Indian name for *M. uniflora*, 'rima rima'. It is found together with *M. uniflora* at high altitudes in central Peru in the valley of Huasahuasi where it grows as an epiphyte on low scrubby trees or terrestrially in loose humus beneath them. *M. rimarima-alba* is an attractive and desirable species and should be grown cool with abundant moist moving air to succeed.

Masdevallia schmidt-mummii

Named in honour of Dr. Helmuth Schmidt-Mumm, an orchid enthusiast for many years from Bogota, Colombia. The species is endemic to an area of the cloud forested slopes of the Andes in Northern Colombia at altitudes of 2000 -5000 metres. The plants grow well in cultivation and will produce their unusual long-tailed blooms intermittently throughout the year. Flower colour in this species is quite variable with some clones being almost pure white and the typically coloured forms variously spotted and speckled red while others can be so densely marked as to appear almost entirely red/crimson.

In my next article I will introduce you to the "belly dancers" of the masdevallia world.

L. & R. Orchids
P.O. Box 167
Tuakau

We are all very grateful to Russell for the generous donation from L. & R. Orchids towards the cost of the colour illustrations in this article. For the newer species, colour illustrations are rarely available, and we are pleased that 'Orchids in New Zealand' is able to be in the forefront.

Editors

Closing Dates

for written contributions

Vol. 15, No. 3: 11th March

Vol. 15, No. 4: 13th May



Masdevallia pumila

Grower: L. & R. Orchids

Photographer: V. Bayliss



Masdevallia ionocharis

Grower: L. & R. Orchids

Photographer: V. Bayliss

Masdevallia leucantha

Grower: L. & R. Orchids

Photographer: V. Bayliss





Masdevallia rimarima-alba

Grower: L. & R. Orchids

Photographer: V. Bayliss



Masdevallia schmidt-mummii

Grower: L. & R. Orchids

Photographer: V. Bayliss



Masdevallia patriciana

Grower & Photographer: V. Bayliss

Cogito's Diary

Bill Fransen

FEEDING ORCHIDS

Orchids require a similar range of food to most other plants. Various other requirements such as optimum temperature, light, moisture, growing medium, and air are also very alike. Other needs are more specific but still very basic.

Unless we are willing to familiarize ourselves with the more exact needs of our plants we cannot expect to be very successful growers.

The feeding of orchids cannot be separated from all the other requirements, be they daily, seasonal, or annual.

The safest way of feeding our plants is by the application of very weak solutions at every watering. Very few plants will suffer adverse effects from that kind of regime although some may never flower either! At least the salt concentrations are so low that they are unlikely to become toxic and burn the roots. There was a time that I fed plants that were doing poorly an extra dose of fertilizer in order to boost them along. The inevitable result, of course, was the total demise of the poor things. When looking at the roots of such plants they are found to have a "crystallised" sort of look (and feel) or they have rotted completely if fungi or bacteria took over. Many a time I have bought plants at saletables that had been obviously over-fed (when examining the roots afterwards) and were got rid of before they keeled over. Maybe they were the tail-enders of a bunch in which most of them already had (keeled over). Such plants take an awfully long time to come right again.

WHEN NOT TO FEED

No matter how vital fertilizer may be for optimum results, there are times when I refrain from applying any at all . . . Such times are:

- When the day-air temperature is regularly below 15°C, the temperature in the potting medium is likely to be even lower, especially when kept damp. Most plants are incapable of absorbing nutrients at such low temperatures. I do not apply foliar feeding, but presumably that can be done once the temperature in the green house is above 15°C for extended periods.
- When plants are dormant or in a distinct period of rest. I try to find out about these facts. Plants with non-active roots are "resting". After a while these things will be automatically observed and acted on accordingly.
- When plants are dry. This may be because watering was forgotten or because it was withheld for reason of dormancy or rest. In such cases I re-commence watering and wetting carefully when the temperatures are warming, before commencing to feed at low concentrations.
- When dealing with epiphytic plants which receive extremely low mineral levels in their natural habitat. These are adapted to a very frugal existence. Such plants may be fed only once or twice a month and even then only half the strength that cymbidiums receive at every watering. Again it is vital that we find out about our plant's requirements and incline to conservatism.
- After repotting I tend to be lean on water and withhold fertilizer until I am sure that the plant is actually

- growing, some 4 to 6 weeks later. Most potting media have some fertilizer mixed in anyway, so care is needed.
- When plants have poor root systems because of poor culture or disease it is asking for trouble to apply fertilizer. Such plants are best re-potted into a clean fresh medium after removing all dead roots and treatment with fungicide or even bactericide. I then treat them as other re-potted plants but keep a weather-eye on them.
 - When plants receive low light levels this is another reason for not feeding or significantly decreasing the level of fertilizer applications, even in a heated room, or a heavily shaded glasshouse. When there is poor light there's poor photosynthesis and poor plant metabolism, and a reduced ability to absorb nutrients. This also applies when the number of hours of daylight are reduced in winter.
 - Any plant that is doing poorly for unknown reasons should not be fed unless it is suspected that the reason is lack of fertilizer. The latter does not occur as often as some people think. Many plants in nature produce extensive rootsystems and flower profusely on an extremely meagre diet. So it pays to look for and consider other possible reasons than lack of fertilizer for lack of performance.
- Taking into account the special requirements of the various genera and species, which includes:
 - Optimum light levels that the various genera and species should be exposed to, and:
 - That all the plants that are being fed are obviously healthy and thriving, have healthy looking foliage, and a pot-ful of active roots. It stands to reason that a plant that has just been re-potted has not got the latter but it should be well on the way to producing these within a couple of months time. Such plants can then be fed with confidence if the recipe, the temperature, the light, and the nature of the potting medium are right. One has to realise that the feeding of plants is only one of a series of conditions that have to be met, also known as "good culture".
 - Under this heading the frequency of feeding should be considered further. Cymbidiums are known as "gross feeders", meaning that they can cope with relatively large amounts of fertilizer. Research has been done by MAF HRS scientists at Pukekohe (see Conference Proceedings of the 2nd NZ International Conference -Wellington 1985) which among other things established that vegetative growth of cymbidiums was best at half-daily rates of fertigation. Fertigation at intervals of 3 days more than halved leaf production. "Fertigation" means irrigation with water based nutrients. Such intensive feeding is hardly practical for hobbyists but is a pointer to what we should be doing for cymbidiums i.e. put soluble complete fertilizer of low concentration in our watering can and water timely.

WHEN TO FEED

After sorting out when not to feed it becomes almost self-evident to establish when feeding is "on". To recount:

- When air temperatures are above 15°C for most of the day, and:
- When it is obvious that the plant roots are active and new growths are forming, and:
- When re-potting has been completed and the plants are obviously "on the move again" and:

WHAT AND HOW MUCH

We don't have to be scientists to understand some simple facts about fertilizers. We should make an effort to

understand what the common fertilizers are and do. The most important are:

- Calcium (Ca) — occurs in agricultural lime and dolomite lime. It is usually added to the potting medium before potting. It helps to “sweeten” the mix (make it less acid) so that the other nutrients are more effective. Calcium is a component of plant cell walls and also has a regulatory action. It also helps root development. Lack of it causes stunted growth and reduced spike formation. Too much causes deficiencies of trace elements.

- Nitrogen (N) — occurs in many forms, organic as well as in chemical salt forms. It is needed as a component of plant proteins, chlorophyll, and enzymes, and stimulates the continued production of new cells. Chlorophyll and enzymes in turn enable proper photosynthesis and plant respiration and growth to take place.

Potting mixes which consist of mainly pine bark require higher applications of nitrogen because the micro organisms which break it down require a lot of it to function and multiply.

Young plants should receive a relatively higher level of nitrogen to encourage leafy growth. Nitrogen should not be given so abundantly to adult plants that we want to produce plenty of flowers. One of the basic reactions of many plants is that where there is super-abundant growth there is a reduced inclination to produce flowers and set seed. When plants are grown “hardier” and exposed to lack of water and food they often put an all-out last resort sort of effort into producing flowers and seed in order to perpetuate their kind. We try and strike a better balance. High N applications are sometimes used to boost plants along for part or a whole season after which it can be reduced and P and K increased for flower production.

- Phosphorus (P) — also one of the major elements. If applied as super phosphate it also supplies Sulphur (S) which is a constituent of some proteins and aromatic compounds. P is needed for good respiration and photosynthesis. It also stimulates root growth and abounds in seeds and young tissue. A lack causes stunted growth and dark green foliage. It changes into insoluble forms in the presence of free iron (Fe).
- Potash (K) — another main nutrient is also involved in plant cell activity. It enhances plant health. High applications will harden and slow down growth. It is thought that this encourages flower initiation. A shortage causes dwarfing and scorching of the leaf margins.
- Magnesium (Mg) — is now mostly regarded as one of the major nutrients required by plants though in lesser quantity. It is an important component of chlorophyll and vital in photosynthesis. Deficiency causes a yellowing between the veins of older leaves.
- The trace elements — such as boron, copper, iron, manganese, zinc, molybdenum, and others are all needed for plant health. Their needed quantities are expressed in parts per million and can be toxic to plants if present in excess. Most of the concentrated mixed fertilizers carry all the required trace elements in the ideal forms and quantities. Commercial growers who formulate their own fertilizers mix the necessary trace elements into their bark mixes prior to potting.
- For hobbyists the simplest procedure is to buy a commercial concentrated mixed fertilizer and follow the maker’s recommendations for liquid feeding at every watering. For cymbidiums this can be literally at every watering except in winter. For other genera and species it may have to be diluted further, or/and used once a

week or fortnight. I endeavour to find out the requirements of my plants and feed (or don't feed) accordingly. I still make plenty of mistakes, it's the quickest way of learning.

CAUTION

There are some further points on which I find it very easy to make mistakes. Some of these are:

- Gradually increasing the amount of fertilizer without really intending to. If half a teaspoon of concentrate is the correct quantity to add to your watering can of 9 litres it is very easy to make that half teaspoon a heaped half teaspoon. That equates to more than a level whole teaspoon. This way one easily doubles or even triples the amount that should be given and burn the (or some) plants.
- The above is particularly harmful if the plants are allowed to dry out between "fertigations". Plants that receive a maximum of fertilizer should never dry out, because as moisture gets scarcer the concentration of salts in that moisture doubles and triples in short order. Reversed osmosis takes place and the plants burn. That kind of thing is most likely to happen when we go on holiday. Did you ever notice how certain prominent growers dropped out of contention for a season or two after an extended overseas tour? It is better by far not to feed or underfeed for some time. The lesson is that the closer we work to optimum applications of fertilizer, the more vital it is that a whole raft of conditions are met and carefully maintained.

REPOTTING

I repotted my cymbidiums from July onwards as they completed their flowering or immediately after the flower spikes were cut. Mid October saw all but

a few in a fresh mix. I use fine (10 to 15 mm) pine bark with approximately 20% pumice added. This was spread on a concrete area and had 4 kg of dolomite lime and 2 kg of dried blood and bone added per m³.

I kept that moistened and turned over a least once a week for 3 weeks. After that I bagged it up and let it dry. The repotting of other genera is done when they grow new shoots and roots at various times. The reason for not adding a full complement of fertilizer to the bark mix is that most other genera cannot handle as high concentrations as cymbidiums. The inclusion of organic fertilizer instead seems to stimulate growth all round. There is a school of thought which avoids using organic fertilizer because it accelerates the breakdown of bark. I do not regard that as a disadvantage, rather the opposite. By the end of October my "fertigation" programme was just about in full swing.

THE COOL HOUSE

In the middle of October I increased ventilation by removing the 50 cm high section of twinwall from the full length of the top of the East wall. At the same time I adjusted the West wall sheets so that a 5 cm gap was created along the full length of the house and approximately 50 cm above the ground. I'll try leaving the West wall sheets in place this year. The 5 cm gap is a lot smaller than the gap that would be left by removing all the West wall sheets. The reason is that although good air movement is desirable, it also has a drying effect. The Waikato has a fairly high natural relative humidity, but very often the winds still have too much of a drying effect. Hence the trial.

I installed a 12 mm alkathene pipe hard on the surface of the full length of the greenhouse path and through the garden to the tap. Plastic spray nozzles have been screwed directly into the pipe and this setup will be used for damping down most mornings during hot weather. Evaporating water absorbs heat. We'll see if it'll be enough.

The other project has been to insert wooden frames between the roof and the shadecloth on top. It now sits 15 cm clear of the roof and also extends down both walls over the ventilation apertures. I wired the framework through the twinwall roof to the pipe structure and feel that the twinwall is also more secure this way, in case of high winds. The other added advantage I hope will be

that less heat will enter the house. All of the intermediate and some of the warmer growing plants have been transferred from the warm room to the cool house (by end October). During November most cymbidium plants will go outside under shadecloth.

Try and keep things cool this summer!

6 Wedgewood Place
Hamilton

DONATIONS TO COLOUR FUND

The response to the opportunity to make a donation to the Colour Fund while sending in annual subscriptions has been very gratifying. So far almost \$1,000 has been received in this way, and we appreciate your encouragement and support.

To give an idea of costs, last year we usually spent about \$2,500 per issue on colour plates and colour printing, a total of over \$13,000 in the year.

This year we will need to be more circumspect, as our costs will rise and our subscription has not.

The Colour Fund Donations will, we hope, help to keep you and us from total frustration and our long-suffering Treasurer from nightmares.

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1989: The Year of the Cymbidium Hybrid

George Fuller N.D.H. (NZ)

Sanders List of Orchid Hybrids to 1/1/46 records that, in 1853, acting on a suggestion from the Exeter surgeon, John Harris, John Dominy an employee of the famous Chelsea firm of Veitch, crossed *Calanthe furcata* with *Calanthe masuca*. In 1856 seedlings flowered and orchid growing history was made with the introduction of *Calanthe dominyi*, the first recorded hybrid and very appropriately named after the person who actually performed the act of pollination.

In New Zealand, where cymbidiums abound, we could be forgiven for assuming that this newly found knowledge would have been rapidly taken up by cymbidium enthusiasts of that era: but such was certainly not the case. Indeed, cymbidiums could be said to be late to appear on the hybridising scene, for it was not until 1889 when the same firm of Veitch registered **C. EBURNEO – LOWIANUM** (*C. eburneum* x *C. lowianum*) that this genus entered the stage and the hybrid had a lonely existence for quite a long period considering the attention paid to other genera.

It is rather ironic that, in this first combination, two quite distinctively different and beautiful species were humbled. *C. eburneo-lowianum* is quite remarkable in that it exhibits absolutely none of the good qualities of either parent and practically every bad feature that one, in this day and age, could imagine. Our plant has masses of leaves, short spikes carrying about six muddy-cream flowers with dull lips displayed in or just clear of the foliage and is so unattractive that it is really quite a miracle that it has survived the century: yet this primary will be found in the breeding of practically all modern standard hybrids. There is, indeed, hope for the world!

The disappointment of this one cross was probably not the main reason for stagnation in cymbidium breeding. Hybridisers are not put off that easily! Two other factors are significant: the first is that cultivation was confined to England and Europe where heat has to be provided, even for cymbidiums.

Because of a combination of difficulty of flowering and lack of colour compared with other types of orchids of the day they were simply not popular. This leads to the other factor, so easily overlooked - several of the species which have added great variety and sparkle to the genus, notably *C. insigne*, *C. parishii* and *C. erythrostylum* were not available for breeding until the early part of this century. The 1946 list records that in 1901, 45 years after the appearance of the first orchid hybrid and 12 years after the introduction of *C. eburneo-lowianum*, there were still only four cymbidium hybrids whereas there were already hundreds in other genera, notably paphiopedilums.

Let us just ponder a little on this era at the turn of the century, for it will help us to gain a better appreciation of the benefits we take so much for granted today, especially relating to the recording of hybrids and the tracing of their ancestry.

It was indicated earlier that *C. eburneo-lowianum* was introduced in 1889. It cannot, however, be said to have been registered then because there was no recording authority at that time and, equally as important, no recording procedure. Whereas today all seedlings of a given parentage (grex) must bear the same name, even when the cross is re-made and even if totally different clones are used for the re-make, that was not originally the case. If six different individuals crossed the same parents, six different hybrid names could be given, thus confusion reigned. Just imagine the accumulating chaos!



◀ *Cymbidium lowianum*
var. *Compte de Hemptine*.
Grower: Geyslerland Orchids
Photographer: G. Fuller

It transpired that, at about the turn of the century, the renowned firm of Sanders undertook to straighten out the progressively worsening tangle and after researching Veitch's records and

▶ *Cymbidium eburneo-lowianum*
Grower: Pukekura Park
Photographer: G. Fuller



▼ *Cymbidium eburneum*
Grower: Geyslerland Orchids
Photographer: A. Easton



various gardening publications compiled the first hybrid list and became the international registering authority. This made the recording of orchid hybrids unique in the world of plants and is only paralleled in breeding circles by the stud books for racehorses (if we exclude the efforts of the human race!).

The late Fred K. Sander spent almost a lifetime dedicated to the registration of orchid hybrids and subsequent compilation of hybrid lists. He was an extremely quiet man and we can forgive him for his very rare indulgence in what could be taken as immodesty when in the turbulent days of January 1940 he wrote, while pondering on the prospect of having the results of his arduous labours published in a more peaceful era, ". . . It is my belief that I shall earn the gratitude of all who are or will be interested in orchids for the very considerable time and thought I have devoted to this revision and amalgamation of the lists of Hybrids our firm has hitherto published . . ." He then goes into more detail about his involvement and it is pleasing to note that in 1946 his dream of publication in a period of peace was realised.

The hybrid lists are very precious documents through which the ancestry of hybrids can be traced back to species. We do indeed owe the firm of Sanders, Fred K. Sander in particular, and more latterly the Registrar of Hybrids of the Royal Horticultural Society of England, a very deep debt of gratitude.

This summarises the evolution of hybrid registration and recording from

chaos to a very orderly system: but let us return to the subject of early breeding.

Sir George Holford was one of the major pioneers of early cymbidium breeding and notably between 1915 and 1925 produced a series of hybrids recognisable through having been named after birds. Prior to this (1911) he registered *C. ALEXANDERI* (*C. eburneo-lowianum* x *C. insigne*).

One seedling of this cross proved to be absolutely outstanding and warranted the varietal name 'WESTONBIRT', the name of Sir George's estate. It became one of the most famous breeding parents of all time in efforts to develop well-filled blooms.

One hundred years of hybridising have been marked by dramatic changes in colour, size, shape, timing and habit of cymbidium flowering and considerable variation in plant habit and performance. From a neglected genus it has risen to great heights of popularity throughout the world. It is to be hoped that its admirers will find appropriate ways of celebrating this important centennial.

Curator

*Pukekura Park
New Plymouth*

Orchid Council of New Zealand Societies

Secretaries/Meeting Nights

(As at December 1, 1988)

Auckland Orchid Club

Doug Lilly
12 Spence Road, Henderson
Telephone: (09) 836-8900

Bay of Islands Orchid Society

Mrs Leslie Rockell
R.D. Ohaeawai, Bay of Islands
Telephone: (0887) 68-846

Bay of Plenty Orchid Society

Mrs Wilma Fitzgibbon
P.O. Box 478, Te Puke
105 Dickson Road, Papamoa
Telephone: 420-988

1st Tuesday, 7.30 p.m. (except Jan)
Henderson Civic Centre
Alderman Drive, Henderson

1st Wednesday, 8 p.m.
St James Church Hall
Keri Keri

2nd Sunday, 2 p.m.
Te Puke High School Library
Tui Street
Te Puke

Canterbury Orchid Society
Mrs Adrienne Rushworth
P.O. Box 7131, Sydenham
Telephone: 855-483

1st Monday, 8 p.m.
Rangers Football Pavillion
158 McGregors Road

Capital City Orchid Society
Mike Davison
74 Chamberlain Road, Karori
Telephone: 769-054

3rd Monday (except Dec/Jan) 7.45pm
Khandallah School Hall
Clark Street, Khandallah

**Cymbidium Society of America
Australasian Branch**
Ray Dix
381 Redoubt Road, Manukau City

Dannevirke & District Orchid Society
Mrs Val Holdaway
10 Ries Street, Dannevirke
Telephone: 46-688

2nd Monday, 7.30 p.m.
Hearing Association Hall
McPhee Street, Dannevirke

Golden Coast Orchid Society
Mrs Maureen Brown
121, Rawhiti Road, Pukerua Bay
Telephone: (04) 399-342

2nd Monday, 7.30 p.m. (except Jan)
Hadfield Room, Coastlands
Shopping Centre, Paraparaumu

Gore Orchid Society
Mrs J. Stewart
3D William Street, Gore
Telephone: (020) 86-639

2nd Tuesday, 8 p.m.
Different members' homes

Hawkes Bay Orchid Society
Mrs Iris Burge
6 Triffen Place, Green Meadows
Telephone: 444-602

1st Monday, 7.30 p.m.
Pakowhai Hall, Pakowhai Road
Hawkes Bay

Hibiscus Coast Orchid Society
Mrs June Ellison
84 Marellen Drive, Red Beach
Orewa
Telephone: 64-726

2nd Sunday, 2 p.m.
Bridge Clubrooms
No. 4 Centreway Road
Orewa

Howick Orchid Club
Graham Dennis
5 Lynen Place, Bucklands Beach
Telephone: (09) 535-9168

2nd Sunday, 1.30 p.m.

Hutt Valley Orchid Circle
Carolyn McGarry
152 Hine Road
Wainuiomata

4th Monday, 7.30 p.m. (Sept/April)
4th Sunday, 2 p.m. (May/August)
Hutt Valley Horticultural Society
Supper Room.

Kaitaia & District Orchid Society
Mrs Margaret Perry
P.O. Box 245, Awanui
Telephone: (088971) 593 Waiharara

Various dates and locations

Levin & District Orchid Society

Mike Wilton (President)
15 Maire Street
Levin
Telephone: 85-604

4th Tuesday, 7.30 p.m.
Methodist Church Hall
Kent Street
Levin

Manawatu Orchid Society

Mrs Linda Thompson
64 Tutaenui Street
Marton
Telephone: (0652) 7007

2nd Thursday, 7.45 p.m.
All Saints Church Hall
Church Street
Palmerston North

Marlborough Orchid Society

Mr P. Webster
16 North Street
Blenheim
Telephone: 81003

Winter - 3rd Sunday, 1.30 p.m.
Summer - 3rd Thursday, 8 p.m.
Wesley Centre
3 Henry Street, Blenheim

Nelson Orchid Society

Mr Ossie Sly
18 Tennyson Street
Stoke
Telephone: (054) 73-089

3rd Wednesday, 7.30 pm (except Jan)
Methodist Church Hall
Neal Avenue
Stock

New Zealand Orchid Society

Derek Lamb
229 Lake Road
Takapuna
Telephone: (09) 496-645

3rd Wednesday, (except Dec/Jan)
Mt Albert Memorial Hall
Mt Albert Road

North Otago Orchid Society

Mrs Shirley Piercy
36 Chelmers Road
Oamaru
Telephone: 46-796

2nd Thursday, 7.30 p.m.
Red Cross Rooms
Centennial Building, Severn Street
Oamaru

North Shore Orchid Society

Mrs Annette Hart
P.O. Box 33493, Takapuna

1st Sunday, (except Jan)

Orchid Nurseries Association

Mrs Caryl Sellars
R.D. 2, Waiuku
Telephone: (085) 32-753

Orchid Society of Southland

Noeline Murch
Myross Bush, No. 11 RD
Invercargill
Telephone: 304-781

1st Tuesday, 7.30 p.m.
Federated Farmers Rooms
Forth Street
Invercargill

Otago Orchid Club

Carol Garry
4 Tilburn Street
Halfway Bush, Dunedin
Telephone: 62-425

4th Wednesday, 7.30 p.m.
St Peters Hall
Hillside Road
South Dunedin

Poverty Bay East Coast Orchid Society

Mrs Christine McDonald
6 Seddon Crescent
Gisborne
Telephone: 84-170

2nd Monday, 7.30 p.m.
O Waiapu Girl Guides Lodge
Valley Road
Gisborne

Rotorua Orchid Society

Mrs Jess Foster
9a Apollo Place
Rotorua
Telephone: 478-370

1st Sunday, 2 p.m.
Malfroy Road Primary School
Malfroy Road West
Rotorua

South Auckland Orchid Society

Mr Gordon Darby
P.O. Box 825
Papakura

1st Monday, 7.30 p.m.
Senior Citizens Hall
East Street
Papakura

South Canterbury Orchid, Begonia & Fern Society

Mr W. S. Christison
Makikihi R.D. 1
Timaru
Telephone: 880 Mak

1st Tuesday, 7.30 p.m.
Caroline Bay Community Lounge

South Taranaki Orchid Society

Mrs Una McCormick
25 Puriri Street
Hawera
Telephone: 85-755

3rd Thursday, 7.45 p.m.
Hawera Community Centre
Albion Street
Hawera

Stratford Orchid Club

Joan Maul
16 Hamlet Street, Stratford
Telephone: 5404

1st Wednesday, 7.45 p.m.
13 Flint Street
Stratford

Taihape & District Orchid Society

Taranaki Orchid Society

Mr G. Hill
P.O. Box 635
New Plymouth

2nd Tuesday, 7.00 p.m.
Fitzroy Community Centre
Sackville Street
New Plymouth

Taupo Orchid Society

Mr Bill Rademaker
3 Frederick Street
Taupo
Telephone: 89-417 (85-000 bus)

3rd Tuesday, 7.45 p.m.
DSIR, Freshwater Division
Tuwharetoa Street, Taupo
(opp Cobb & Co)

Tauranga Orchid Society

Miss Barbara Nalder
35a Rimu Street
Tauranga
Telephone: (075) 85-270

3rd Tue, 7.30 pm (Dec only, 1st Tue)
Methodist Church Hall
13th Avenue
Tauranga

Thames Valley Orchid Society

O. V. Verrall
110 Rennie Street
Thames
Telephone: 87-188

Tokoroa Orchid Society

Betty Blain (President)
R. D. 1, Tokoroa
Telephone: 65-051

Waikato Orchid Society

Mrs Jackie Bell
P.O. Box 7101, Hamilton
Telephone: (071) 65-410

Wairarapa Orchid Circle

John Gilliland
2 Hereford Place, Masterton
Telephone: 82-533

Wairoa Orchid Society

Mrs L. Watson
P.O. Box 281, Wairoa
Telephone: 6039

Wanganui Orchid Society

Mrs S. Tasker,
P.O. Box 4070
St Johns, Wanganui
Telephone: 42-833 (53-999 bus)

Warkworth & Districts Orchid Society

Mrs E. Wilkins
11 Brown Street, Warkworth

Wellington Orchid Society

Sue Smith
5 Dunrobin Grove
Silverstream, Wellington
Telephone: (04) 287-483

West Coast Orchid Society

Miss Eileen Pike
24 Sturge Street
Cobden, Greymouth

Westport Orchid Society

Rose Carruthers
114 Romelly Street
Westport
Telephone: 8386

Whangarei Orchid Society

Mrs Joy Wray
P.O. Box 1408
Whangarei
Telephone: (089) 60515

Last Sunday, 1.30 p.m.

Thames High School
Sealey Street
Thames

4th Wednesday, 7 p.m.

Tainui Intermediate School
Staffroom

4th Tuesday, 7.30 p.m.

Te Rapa Racecourse
Hamilton

1st Sunday, 2 p.m.

1st Wednesday, 7.30 p.m.

Old Folks Centre
(Opp Council Chambers)
Guyton Street, Wanganui

1st Monday, 8 p.m.

Our Lady of the Rosary School
Wainui Road
Lower Hutt

3rd Wednesday, 7.30 p.m.

Westport Plunket Rooms
Cnr Russell & Lyndhurst Streets
Westport

1st Wednesday, 7.30 p.m.

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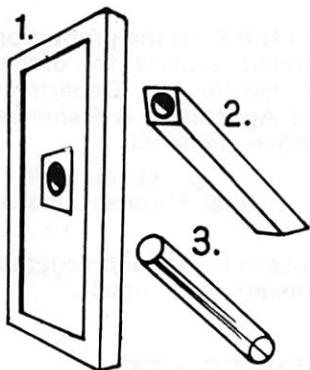
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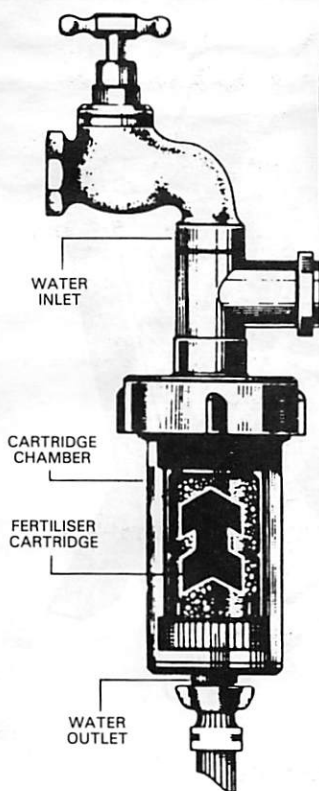
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