

# *Orchids*

*IN NEW ZEALAND*



Volume 15-No. 6  
November/December 1989

1889-1989 — 100 Years of Cymbidium Hybridising



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# Orchids

IN NEW ZEALAND

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NEW ZEALAND ORCHID SOCIETY

VOL. 15 NO. 6

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## FRONT COVER

*Cymbidium* National Velvet x Beaconfire.

A lovely parishii hybrid (*Cym. parishii* x Rincon) crossed with Beaconfire, an Australian primary *pumilum* hybrid (*Cym. pumilum* x Kyber-Pass) produce these charming flowers.

Grower: Geyserland Orchids. Photographer: A. Patterson-Kane.

## BACK COVER

*Thelymitra pulchella* - unstriped form

Photographer: Bob Goodger

## From the President

Well it is now less than a year 'till the 13th W.O.C. How are your preparations going? All the Committee members and orchid growers throughout N.Z. are working day and night to ensure that the greatest orchid event in our history is a resounding success. But without you, it will be just that little bit less successful! Please include the W.O.C. in your plans and rush your registrations. Everything is now moving into top gear.

1989 has been a sad year for orchid growing in N.Z. with the loss of three major figures. Lew Wyatt, Ken Patterson and Herbie Poole. All contributed richly to the development and expansion of orchid growing and orchid knowledge in this country. We must proceed without their assistance but it requires commitment, enthusiasm and hard work amongst their successors. Do you feel you are putting as much back into orchid growing as you have benefitted from your involvement in the orchid community?

I apologise for the delay in this, the last issue of Orchids in New Zealand for 1989. Some problems are always inherent in the change over of editorship but I believe we have left many problems behind, and you, the reader, will benefit greatly from future changes in your magazine. Belatedly then, on behalf of Jane, my hardworking secretary, and I, our best wishes at this happy season, good growing for the rest of the summer and a year ahead which will culminate in an unforgettable World Orchid Conference.

*Andy Easton*



## New Editor

Council is pleased to announce the appointment of Phil Tomlinson as Editor of Orchids in New Zealand, commencing with the first issue of 1990

Phil comes to us with an impressive publishing background and his orchid booklets produced through the Wellington Orchid Society have a world wide reputation. When Phil met the Magazine Committee he impressed us with his innovative approach and an obvious ability to understand and work within budgets. It is vital that your magazine in the year of our World Orchid Conference is strong and authoritative. Council hopes the orchid community will support the new Editor with lots of orchid information, articles and most importantly your subscriptions.



# Cogito's Diary

*Bill Fransen*

## PLANT HABIT

We all have preferences where the growth habits of our plants are concerned. In my own case quite a few years went by before I began to realize how important growth — and related orchid habits really are. Most plant attitudes, whether appreciated or disliked, have to do with the ease of handling in culture and when showing. We are willing to overlook some undesirable traits when the beauty or other quality of the flowers makes up for it. Luckily we don't all have similar views and taste. Some characteristics we will not put up with because the sacrifice, cost, or inconvenience is too great.

Most hobbyists became irrevocably involved with orchids because someone gave them a cymbidium. They have beautiful and long lasting flowers. In my own case there were two. Two years later there were thirty and two years later still there were five hundred (and a greenhouse). At first they were all special and delightfully exotic. Discernment came later when I joined the orchid society. I pricked my ears and listened to the various statements made at plant commentaries and talks by long standing growers. Something in me changed when one day I heard a standard cymbidium referred to as 'one of those flaxbushes'. All of a sudden I began to look at them with a more discerning eye. It was a bit similar to the feeling I once had as a youth when one of my friends told me that Santa Claus (I took some convincing) didn't exist.

Sooner or later we all are bound to consider the practicalities of collecting certain plants (or not). There comes a time when we must decide whether to go in this direction, or that. The decision is influenced by what we hear others say and by what we see them do. We become 'conditioned'. What we do in the end is also a measure of our confidence and of our independence.

## SIZE

Some orchid plants have natural dimensions that are cumbersome when kept in a modest size green house. Size

can become a problem with standard cymbidiums. Many other genera require almost equal amounts of space. We can limit size by early division as long as we still have a creditable plant left. Alternatively, one may decide to grow perhaps ten or more small plants in the space vacated by the large specimen.

For some years now I have limited the plant bag size to PB 8s. The result is that for me the intermediate and miniature cymbidiums have gained in popularity. Another consequence of size in cymbidiums is the massive pseudobulbs with foliage that is about twice as long as is convenient.

The judge's idea of a plant which displays itself well is one whose flower spike extends to well above the foliage. Some of these flower spikes cannot be tied up on the average length stake with the result that the roof of most small greenhouses should be at least one metre higher while the transportation of such plants is best done in a furniture van.

The occasion when size in a plant is really impressive is when it has grown into a larger than usual specimen and is literally covered in well shaped and undamaged flowers. No matter what the genus, such plants nearly always get the popular vote. We should all aim to grow at least our favourite plants into specimen size.

For quality award judging some people present plants that have been pruned back to one flower spike. That policy allows a plant to put all its reserves into

one inflorescence. Presumably such flowers grow slightly larger and produce better substance. Floriferousness is not judged on the number of inflorescences on the one plant but on the number of flowers on the one spike. A single inflorescence is also easier to train into the most advantageous open space in the spreading foliage.

## FLOWER CARRIAGE

Without going into the various pros and cons of sepal, lip, and petal shape we all draw the line when it comes to the way some flowers are carried. Most species have to be taken at face value because that is the way they are. Some forms are regarded as more desirable than others all the same. Many characteristics may be influenced by cultural circumstances such as light, air, temperature, moisture, fertility, or even the presence or absence of one single element in a plant's environment. In intergeneric hybrids it is also not uncommon for deformities to occur. Whole books are written on the subject so that a brief look cannot possibly cover all angles.

To say that one likes an *Anguloa clowesii* does not mean that cymbidium flowers of that shape and habit are preferred. In the relatively short time that I have been growing orchids I have come across an inordinate number of cymbidium hybrids that have this fault. To name a few other unacceptable faults: low flower count, flowers that face their stems and are hard to align, flowers that won't last in a vase, flowers that are spaced too close together or too far apart. Some are permanent star-gazers and others forever study their pseudobulbs.

Many intergenerics in the cattleya and other alliances also possess undesirable traits. Inadequate spacing in an upward direction and the waging of battles on a horizontal plane are quite common between flowers that are situated on the same stem. In some cases the flowers are 'big' but

so weak-kneed that their pedicels can't hold them up (they could do with some of what over-endowed cymbidiums could spare).

I can go on enumerating faults. Some can be corrected with improved cultural practices while other weaknesses can be masked by timely corrective action. Commercial growers often manually turn and steer opening flowers in the right direction during the warmer part of the day. Bits of polystyrene and cotton wool can be inserted before flowers set. I think that we should all have a proper awareness of habits and faults that do occur. There isn't an orchid plant in existence of which some detracting remark cannot be made, but that is not the purpose of this discourse. It is better to be aware than give up a good hobby in disgust.

## FLOWER STALK Demeanour

The habit and sturdiness of a flower stem may be weak or strong, pendulous or upright or betwixt and between, long or short, or of any other imaginable or unimaginable attitude. In natural species we tend to accept things as they come, although there are choices even there. Different forms do occur. I usually find that I'm already shouldered with one of the more undesirable forms before realizing that there are better ones around. Again, it seem that man-made hybrids may possess the most cumbersome features (personal opinion), but also include the most sought-after clones. I think that most orchid fanciers would prefer to own the so called superior clones and I am sure that all commercial people are well aware of that. That explains why the sought-after plants are charged out at a much higher price!

Better hybrids are being produced all the time. I have quite a number of the older cymbidium hybrids that have reasonable flowers but on stems that are too thin and weak to stand up without staking. Other stems are too

short so that the flowers are hidden by the foliage. Don't think that these things no longer occur in modern hybrids! They also show up in most other intergeneric alliances and hybrids within the one genus. I have no wish to become the Salmon Rushdie of orchid-dom so I point out that many hybrids of all sorts have characteristically strong stems and many other desirable, sought-after features.

### **THE MIEN OF FOLIAGE**

This must be getting boring to some, but I think it a valuable exercise to consider all plant parts on their merits and de-merits when obtaining a plant. Foliage habit is very important. More and more I try to set a kind of minimum standard for things of this nature. Nobody will claim that orchids are foliage plants. The few that might qualify are not generally sought after because the flowers are not showy enough. They are often classed as being 'botanicals'. We all set our standards according to our personal likes and dislikes.

Have you ever heard the definition of what constitutes a weed? Quite a long time ago it struck me as very funny when someone observed that a weed is a plant for which no profitable use has yet been found. Perhaps the definition for a 'botanical' should be that it is an orchid species that a judge of orchids won't consider for a quality award. (A by-the-bye that I hope will not offend anybody).

People who manage to grow good looking foliage on their orchid plants must be doing just about everything right. That is if they will flower! Again there are many orchid plants around that are 'difficult' foliage-wise. I dislike foliage that is long and floppy. The kind that extends horizontally or at other inconvenient angles doesn't tickle my fancy either. Sometimes even young plants show an inclination for the pseudobulbs to grow out at awkward angles rather than straight up. If timely action is taken, and pro-

vided that we don't mind taking it, the habit of these can be improved greatly by staking. Even award winning clones in the cattleya alliance need that kind of attention

### **ROOTS**

The growth habit of a plant's roots can literally make or break it. Some root systems are inherently weak and poor. Improvement of the root environment will of course give you the best roots obtainable. There are however plants on which it is virtually impossible to grow good roots. Once again in my experience this occurs more often in hybrids of all kinds, but not solely. Some species can be notoriously difficult as well.

### **CHANGING THE MIND**

It has been suggested that Cogito is prone to changing his mind. Following a bit of soul searching he has to agree that he does try various approaches. Not because of being changeable but because of being forced to. Not by people but by plants. An unbending attitude is fatal to most plants. If something does not work out or does not get the desired results, try doing it another way. In the diary I have endeavoured to discuss all problems as they cropped up. I don't believe in making things look better than they are and also believe that they're never as bad as they may seem. When discussing plants and their culture there are so many angles that it is impossible to adequately cover all of them. Wording may not be precise enough and become ambiguous. For that my apologies. I'm signing off for 1990 hoping that many of the real experts among us will pick up the pen and fill this good magazine to overflowing. Think of all the expert experience and wealth of hard gained knowledge that can be revealed by our many specialist breeders and growers on, say, the subject of plant habit alone. In comparison I have so far made only a few superficial

observations. To coin a phrase: "there are a thousand ways to kill a cat" (I had a pigeon once!). Never mind a bit of controversy; orchid culture is not set in concrete.

### COMPLIMENTS OF THE SEASON

I wish everybody a very Happy, Prosperous and Orchidaceous 1990. I hope that the mooted orchid train will

eventuate and leave from Invercargill on schedule to pick up happy fanciers right along the main trunk line to bring us all together at the 1990 World Orchid Conference next September.

And as the well known song says:

Don't Worry,  
Be Appy  
Smile!

6 Wedgewood Place  
Hamilton

### OBITUARY

## Dr KEN PATTERSON

M.B., Ch.B.

1919 - 1989

Orchid growers throughout New Zealand will note with regret the death of Dr. Patterson on the 19th September. Dr Patterson was born in Oamaru in 1919, he was educated at Waitaki Boys High School, Oamaru and graduated from Otago University in 1942 M.B., Ch.B. He gained House Surgeon experience at Ashburton and Christchurch Hospitals. Joining the Army he was appointed Medical Officer in Charge of the Japanese Prisoner of War Camp at Featherston before being posted overseas and serving in Italy as Regimental Medical Officer. Upon his return to New Zealand he spent four and a half years as a G.P. at Murchison before moving to Blenheim in 1950. As well as running a private practice he also served as a part-time Physician at Wairau Hospital until 1981.

Dr Patterson was founder President of the Marlborough Orchid Society when it was formed in 1977 and he served in this capacity up until May this year. Under Dr Patterson's leadership the society grew from small beginnings to the size it is today with an active and enthusiastic membership. During this period of growth many novice growers were helped by his friendly advice, enthusiasm and the knowledge he had gained by attending shows, seminars, conferences as well as from the many excellent visiting speakers he arranged for the society meetings. Dr Patterson was a qualified Orchid Judge and was Chairman of the Southern Region (South Island) Judging Group, serving on the Committee of Awards until he resigned just prior to his death. Dr Patterson was also a very keen rose grower and a National Rose Judge. Apart from a small number of orchids his collection will remain in Marlborough to be on display at future meetings and shows. The Beautiful orchids he had are now owned and treasured by members of his orchid society.

Dr Patterson will be sadly missed, not only by local society members but also by Orchid people throughout New Zealand.

Peter Webster  
President  
Marlborough Orchid Society



## What *Cymbidium* is/was that?

George Fuller F.N.Z.I.H.

It is very human to exhibit a level of resistance to change and should the object of change be someone or something we love or care a great deal about, the level of resistance will be raised accordingly. It will not be surprising then, that we can expect amongst cymbidium enthusiasts, a high level of uneasiness over the changing of the names of several better-known cymbidium species, as a consequence of recent research into the genus which has been published by David Du Puy, and Phillip Cribb in their monograph 'The Genus *Cymbidium*.'

What an incredible shortcoming that until this book was published there did not exist for this particularly popular and commercially important genus, any single reference book which could be relied upon for authoritative identification and naming. Perhaps part of the reason could be that a dramatic upsurge of popularity occurred between the two major European wars only shortly after discovery and introduction of species which rapidly transformed the image of the genus.

Prior to this, cymbidiums were certainly not a particularly popular group of orchids and no doubt would have been relatively neglected even by botanists and taxonomists. In addition, collectors were being sent out representing in many cases not only estranged countries, but also different firms in competition with each other. Co-operation and exchange of information was not a keynote of the times—there were in fact deliberate acts of deceit in obscuring identity and particularly origins of plants.

Several factors additional to the natural motivation and dedication of the authors of this book have made in-depth taxonomic research finally more practical. These include a lengthy period of political stability leading to higher levels of international scientific

co-operation, great advances in technology, more access to funding for research, vastly improved and speedier methods of transport and a growing realisation that something had to be done to tidy up nomenclature in an important genus.

Details of research techniques are given in the book and suffice to record here that the depth of that research greatly supercedes anything previously attempted in this genus. Herbarium records and specimens from many countries have been compared and the information collated to gradually eliminate duplication and confusion. It is safe to suggest that comparable intensity of enquiry is not likely to be attempted for a great many years.

The outcome is a reduction number from over 60 to 44, which will not be disputed by many, but what may be harder to accept is that there are several name changes amongst the more widely grown species. Whether we like it or not there is little doubt that the changes will gain universal acceptance, so we need to familiarise ourselves with them.

Having made that suggestion, there is just one concern I wish to register and that relates to the taxon (group of plants of similar characteristics) previously known as *Cym. i'ansonii* Rolfe. After quite exhaustive

investigation Du Puy and Cribb have withdrawn it from specific rank and classed it as a varietal form of *Cym. lowianum*, thus it is recorded as *Cym. lowianum* var. *i'ansonii* (Rolfe) Cribb Du Puy.

My research and observations as recorded in 'Orchids in New Zealand' Vol. 13 No. 1 (Jan-Feb 1987) leave me with the strongly held feeling that though botanically there is close affinity, specific ranking is justified. Horticulturally they are quite distinct and would be expected to, and almost certainly have, produced divergent breeding lines, particularly in respect to flower number and colour. A feature I have noted on the clones I have handled is the disproportionately large bract subtending each flower—a characteristic not found in other species of close relationship and to my knowledge not recorded elsewhere.

However, little purpose is served by elaborating on such issues here—the most important objective we should be striving for is to be speaking a universal language when referring to our species, and the following list has been prepared with that objective in mind. To make it more comprehensible I have arranged two columns. That on the left comprises the names by which the species are most likely to be currently identified. On the right hand column appears the name which should now be used according to Du Puy and Cribb. Their work is so authoritative that it would be wise to gather up a handful of clean labels and a pen and go straight out to the collection and make the necessary corrections. The exercise will no doubt be somewhat painful but little will be gained by delaying the inevitable.

Forty-four species are recognised in the monograph but this list is restricted to only those most likely to be in general cultivation in New Zealand and for which it will be necessary to change naming.

### Naming Update of *Cymbidium* Species

Former Name	New Name (Du Puy & Cribb)
<i>Cym. giganteum</i> Wall	<i>Cym. iridioides</i> D. Don
<i>Cym. grandiflorum</i> Griffith	<i>Cym. hookerianum</i> Reichb. f.
<i>Cym. i'ansonii</i>  Rolfe	<i>Cym. lowianum</i> var. <i>i'ansonii</i> (Rolfe) Cribb & Du Puy
<i>Cym. longifolium</i> Lindley	<i>Cym. erythraeum</i> Lindley
<i>Cym. parishii</i> var. <i>sanderiae</i> Rolfe	<i>Cym. sanderiae</i> Sander ex. Rolfe
	<b>NOTE:</b> There was early confusion over identity and it appears that true <i>Cym. parishii</i> Reichb. f. has been lost to cultivation.
<i>Cym. pumilum</i> Rolfe	<i>Cym. floribundum</i> Lindley

So now we end the celebration of 100 years of cymbidium hybridisation with recognition of important scientific information which will prove so valuable in gaining accuracy in identification of species. Because acceptance demands changes to naming, the consequence will be some level of confusion in interpretation of hybrid parentage in future, which provides an ironic twist.

Vol. 15. No. 1, the Jan-Feb 1989 issue of 'Orchids in New Zealand' carried an article which made reference to the very dedicated early work of Fred K. Sander in establishing and maintaining for a great many years a registration scheme which extricated recording of orchid hybrid names from a situation of total chaos to one of unique accuracy. That system operates to this day and in the case of cymbidiums could be said to have created an anomaly in that up to



this year, records of hybrids were tidier than those of species.

Perhaps we should close our centennial year with a salute to the memory of Fred K. Sander and pay homage to him for his great contribution towards giving us the means of keeping hybridising records in good order for the first hundred years. One is moved to ponder on what the next hundred will bring, bearing in mind the possible impact of name changes to species.

Curator  
Pukekura Park  
New Plymouth



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**VISITORS WELCOME**

## The Genus *Cymbidium*—another view

Andy Easton

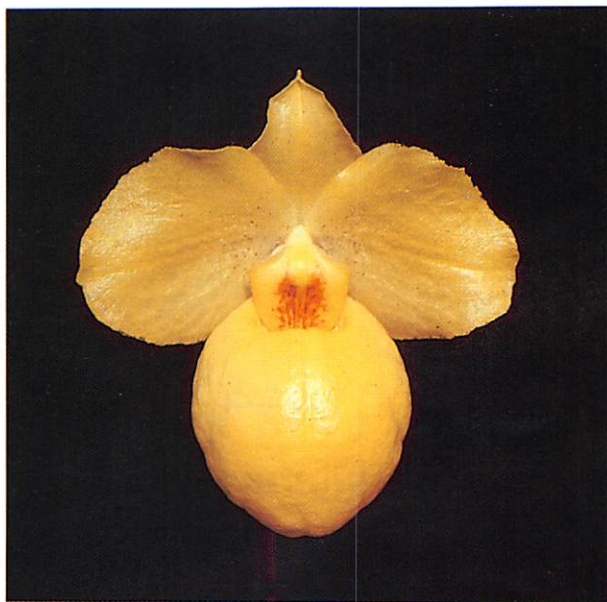
As a contributor and consultant to this book I must say I am less than pleased with the final result. Certainly I would dispute George's feeling that the authors engaged in 'quite exhaustive investigation' pointing out to readers that since this book, they have produced a similar tome on Pleiones and Du Puy is no longer working with orchids. In other words they have, like many taxonomists, created a mess and moved on. Some examples:

Should you still wish to indulge in the extravagance of registering orchid hybrids (at \$25.00 U.S. a time) don't try and use *C. sanderae* for *C. parishii* 'Sanderae' or it will most certainly be changed. Don't you think the RHS and the two authors, working from Kew, might have agreed? But then again we all know the Poms!

George is undoubtedly correct. *C. iansonii* is most certainly not a varietal form of *C. lowianum* and George's own investigations have refuted any idea that it might be a recent natural hybrid. Noted taxonomists will always disagree—it keeps them in work—some knowledgeable growers need not feel diffident in making their views known.

So don't change your labels in any hurry. The main merit of this book is that it is a giant first step for which all cymbidium lovers should be grateful. But like all expert opinions it should be approached with a discerning and, if necessary, critical eye.

# Orchid of the Year for 1988



## *Paphiopedilum armeniacum* 'Lois' FCC/OCNZ

**Dimensions:** Natural Spread 86mm, Dorsal Sepal 27mm wide, 30mm long. Synsepalum 23mm wide, 28mm long. Petals 43mm wide, 44 mm long, Pouch 43mm wide, 58mm long.

**Exhibitor:** Ron Roy.

Described as a bright cadmium yellow, staminode brushed in red brown with fine maroon spots on the petals and in radiating lines inside the pouch. The highest scoring plant of 1988 was this fine species with an average point score 87.7. It is important to note that under the present Orchid Council judging criteria this plant would fall short of the number of points required to gain an FCC/OCNZ. Indeed an even more spectacularly proportioned plant of *Paphiopedilum armeniacum* has been judged and awarded an AM/OCNZ1 in 1989! Nevertheless this plant is a worthy 'Orchid of the Year' for 1988.

# Orchid Council of New Zealand Awards 1988

No.	Plant	Award	Owner	Region	Points
1.	<i>Leptotes bicolor</i> 'Noeline'	AM/OCNZ	D. Brokenshire	7	81.7
2.	Odm. Stamfordiense 'Regal Tudor'	HCC/OCNZ	P. Elms	4	79.0
3.	Odcdm. Tiger Hambuhren 'Mieke'	HCC/OCNZ	A.H. & M.E. Grapes	5	78.7
4.	<i>Paph. delenatii</i> 'Esther'	HCC/OCNZ) CCC/OCNZ)	G. Wootton	7	77.5
5.	Cym. Cricket 'Naera'	CCC/OCNZ	T. Dillon	6	unanimous
6.	Oda. Honiton Lace	AD/OCNZ	R.L. & D.H. Eddy	5	81.3
7.	Slc. Orlades Early Harvest 'Grace'	AM/OCNZ	I.D. James	2	80.0
8.	Milt. Debra Stern 'Pink Champagne'	HCC/OCNZ	G. & P. Anderson	2	78.1
9.	Wils. Jean du Pont 'Fleur'	CCC/OCNZ	B. Tancred	3	unanimous
10.	<i>Ansellia gigantea</i> var. <i>nilotica</i> 'Margaret'	CCC/OCNZ	C. Collis	1	unanimous
11.	<i>Stanhopea tigrina</i> var. <i>nigroviolacea</i> 'Velcicada'	HCC/OCNZ	M. & E. Velvin	3	77.1
12.	Bl. Richard Mueller 'Lew'	HCC/OCNZ	R. Woodhouse	4	76.2
13.	<i>Paph. parishii</i> 'B.J.'	HCC/OCNZ CCC/OCNZ	Mrs B. Elmers & Mr J. Smith	5	77.1 unanimous
14.	Slc. Momento 'Park Lane Rachel'	HCC/OCNZ	Allan's Orchids	2	78.0
15.	Den (Walter Oumae x Somsak)	CCC/OCNZ	C. & A McLeod	5	unanimous
16.	Cym. <i>lowianum</i> 'Clair'	CCC/OCNZ	Jack Green	7	unanimous
17.	<i>Masd. angulata</i> 'Judith'	AM/OCNZ CCC/OCNZ	Eden Campbell	1	80.4 unanimous
18.	<i>Coelogyne cristata</i> 'Ruth'	CCC/OCNZ	G.I. Leafberg	1	unanimous
19.	Lycaste Koolena 'Ballerina'	CCC/OCNZ	D. Leahy	1	unanimous
20.	<i>Masd. towarensis</i> 'Snow White'	CCC/OCNZ	V. Bayliss	1	unanimous
21.	Slc. Hazel Boyd 'Apricot Glow'	AM/OCNZ	D. Leahy	1	80.1
22.	<i>Paph. armeniacum</i> 'Lois'	FCC/OCNZ	R. Roy	7	87.7
23.	Phal. Crystal Chanda Lear 'Bellbird'	HCC/OCNZ	D.K. Bell	2	75.1
24.	Oda. Arlington 'L'il Red Engine'	HCC/OCNZ	L. & R. Orchids	2	76.3
25.	Odm. <i>rossii</i> 'L. & R.'	HCC/OCNZ	L. & R. Orchids	2	78.2
26.	Paph. (Lyxel x <i>sukhakulii</i> ) 'Coromandel No. 1.'	AM/OCNZ	Papa Aroha Orchids	1	81.2

# Orchid Council of New Zealand

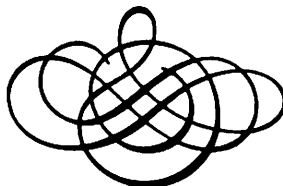
## Awards 1988 *continued*

No.	Plant	Award	Owner	Region	Points
27.	Phal. Bretagne 'Coromandel'	HCC/OCNZ	Papa Aroha Orchids	1	78.8
28.	<i>Den. cunninghamii</i> 'Alba'	AD/OCNZ	G. & M London	5	unanimous
29.	Cym. Hallmark 'Citron'	HCC/OCNZ	I.D. James	2	75.8
30.	<i>Trichopilia saavis</i> 'Tokoroa'	CCC/OCNZ	G. & P. Anderson	2	unanimous
31.	Odcdm. Tiger Mac 'Geysersland'	AM/OCNZ	Geysersland Orchids	2	80.7
32.	Blc. Pokai Tangerine 'Orange Delight'	HCC/OCNZ	Geysersland Orchids	2	77.3
33.	Cym. Desert Gold 'Geysersland'	HCC/OCNZ	Geysersland Orchids	2	77.7
34.	Lyc. John Ezzy 'Flamingo'	HCC/OCNZ	M.J. Liddell	2	78.6
35.	Oda. Beryl Payne 'Tracey'	HCC/OCNZ	N. & G. Chisnall	6	75.8
36.	<i>Paph. purpuratum</i> 'Janet'	HCC/OCNZ	R. Woodhouse	4	78.8
37.	<i>Onc. Sylvia</i> Budd 'Wanganui'	HCC/OCNZ	Geysersland Orchids	4	78.3
38.	<i>Paph. micrantham</i> 'Pictonite'	HCC/OCNZ	J. Coburn	4	77.0
39.	Cym. Ivy Fung 'Radiance'	CCC/OCNZ	D.K. Lilly	1	unanimous
40.	<i>Phrag. caudatum</i> var. <i>macrochilum</i> 'Giganteum'	HCC/OCNZ	Papa Aroha Orchids	1	78.0
41.	Cym. Scarabeach 'Minka'	HCC/OCNZ	C. Scholes	1	75.0
42.	—				
43.	Cym. Malpaso Creek 'Nim'	HCC/OCNZ	N. Morris	3	76.6
44.	<i>Den. kingianum</i> var. Silcockii	HCC/OCNZ	C. & R. Coles	3	75.5
45.	—				
46.	<i>Masd. rolfeana</i> 'Cutie'	CCC/OCNZ	New Plymouth City Council Parks & Rec- reation Dept.	3	unanimous
47.	<i>Onc. papilio</i> 'Eve'	HCC/OCNZ	E. & K Jonas	3	77.9
48.	Odcdm. Golden Trident 'Waterloo'	AD/OCNZ	L. Wyatt	3	unanimous
49.	Cym. Patricia French 'Glen Avon'	AD/OCNZ	Messrs Gray & Reid	3	unanimous



# New Zealand Orchid Society Awards 1988

- 1/88 *Disa uniflora* 'Joys Delight', Mr & Mrs H. West.  
2/88 *Den. bigibbum* 'Compactum', J. & M. Perry.  
3/88 Slc. Unregistered Grex 'Catt's Magic' (Lc. seagulls Red Star x Sc. Beaufort 'Elmwood'). Mrs. Caryl Sellars  
4/88 *Masd. macrura* 'Edward', Mr. D.K. Lilley, AM/NZOS.  
5/88 *Masd. towarensis* 'Snow White', Mrs Bayliss, CC/NZOS, also awarded CCC/OCNZ), award 20/88.  
6/88 Cym Fairy Rouge 'Lavender Falls', Mr & Mrs J. R. Green, CC/NZOS.  
7/88 Oda. Port Melbourne 'Delightful', Mrs N. Chisnall, HCC/NZOS  
8/88 C. Guatemalensis 'Purple Profusion', L & R Orchids, CC/NZOS  
9/88 Wils. Nicola Jane 'Bayswater', (*Onc. tigrinum* x Oda Memtor), Tuckers Orchids, HCC/NZOS.  
10/88 *Masd. angulata* 'Judith', Mrs Eden Campbell, HCC/NZOS, CC/NZOS, also awarded AM/OCNZ, HCC/OCNZ, award 17/88, 80.4 points.  
11/88 *Coelogyne cristata* 'Ruth', Mr G. I. Leafberg, CC/NZOS, also awarded CCC/OCNZ award 18/88.  
12/88 Pleione Shantung 'Muriel Harberd', Philip Leaf, HCC/NZOS.  
13/88 Paph. Sibyl 'Midnight', Geyersland Orchids, AM/NZOS, AD/NZOS.  
14/88 Paph. Via Prokuli 'Papa Aroha', Papa Aroha Orchids,, HCC/NZOS.  
15/88 Degarmoara. Unregistered, Grex 'O.B.E', (Miltassia Charles M. Fitch x *Odm. coronarium*), Geyserland Orchids, AD/NZOS.  
16/88 Cym. Touchstone 'Mahogany', Sunrae Orchids, CC/NZOS.  
17/88 Phal. Bretagne 'Papa Aroha', Papa Aroha Orchids, AM/NZOS.  
18/88 Cym. Tiger Orb 'Irene', Des Leahy, AD/NZOS.  
19/88 *Dracula gorgona* 'Rajah', Mrs Val Bayliss, AM/NZOS.  
20/88 Laelia. Unregistered Grex 'Little Beaut', (*longipes* x *pumila*), R. & N. Armstrong, HCC/NZOS.  
21/88 *Masd. Stella* 'Merina'. L. & R. Orchids, HCC/NZOS.





## Editorial Comment

This centre insert marks the first publication of New Zealand orchid awards by the Orchid Council and the New Zealand Orchid Society. We were unhappy with the colour quality of the Council awards of 1987 when they were published as part of the Australian Awards Supplement last year and hope that this is a more satisfactory effort. In publishing this award insert, Council acknowledges generous financial assistance from the Orchid Foundation, without which the whole exercise would have been beyond our financial resources.

Readers should keep in mind that they are viewing the results of two districts judging systems. Council judging, which embodies a points scoring system is fundamentally different to New Zealand Orchid Society judging, which utilises the appreciation method. Yet both systems can easily identify outstanding flowers and many senior judges participate in both judging systems without any apparent difficulty. Orchid growers should appreciate the time-consuming activities of our judging fraternity and encourage their efforts.

Regrettably many award slides could not be published because they were of marginal quality. Poor backdrops, incorrect exposure and inattention to detail rendered some slides useless. For a plant gaining a Cultural Award, a close up shot of several flowers results in a meaningless slide. Compare for yourself the picture of *Coelogyne cristata* 'Ruth' and that of *Wilsonara* Jean du Pont 'Fleur'. Which one better supports the decision of the judging team to grant a Certificate of Cultural Commendation? Financial restraints meant other acceptable slides could not be included but we have tried to balance the various genera and types.

Most importantly, remember judging is but one facet of successful orchid growing. Many vigorous, floriferous and intensely satisfying orchids are unlikely ever to gain anything beyond a cultural award. Some show champions win high awards yet because they are poor growers or inconsistent bloomers, soon disappear from cultivation. In judging we seek to recognise good growers as well as good orchids, and with the publication of our New Zealand awards, Council hopes to awaken the world to some of our outstanding orchids and orchid growers.





## Cymbidiums

Generally a very disappointing year for Cymbidium awards in a country supposedly famous for its quality seedlings. Only four quality awards, only one of which was for a New Zealand raised hybrid.



Hallmark 'Citron' (Wallara x Balcariga). Natural Spread 118mm. Dorsal sepal width 47mm, length 70mm, Ventral sepals width 49mm, length 70mm. Petals width 40mm, length 67mm. Lip width 40mm. One spike of nine open flowers and two buds, 75.8 points. A well known N.Z. cross and this particular clone is described as having greenish gold sepals and petals with a red marked lip. Flowers were carried on a semi-arching spike.

**Grower:** I. D. James. HCC/OCNZ.

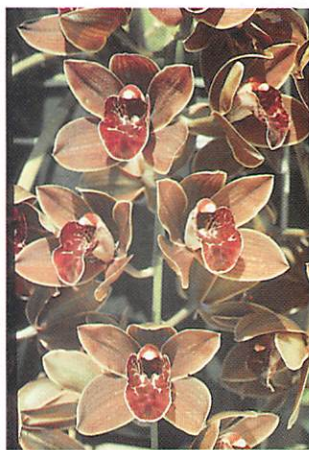


Desert Gold 'Geysersland' (Tom Thumb 4n x Claudona 'Rajah' 4n). Natural Spread 71mm. Dorsal sepal width 30mm, length 48mm. Ventral sepals width 30mm, length 48mm. Petals width 28mm, length 48mm. Lip width 34mm, length 36mm. One spike of 16 flowers, 77.7 points. This unusual Intermediate had green flowers overlaid with a red brown suffusion. The broad lip was strikingly banded in maroon.

**Grower:** Geysersland Orchids.  
HCC/OCNZ.

Malpaso Creek 'Nim' (Tethys x *devonianum*). Natural Spread 50mm. Dorsal sepal width 23mm, length 43mm. Ventral sepals width 19mm, length 40mm. Petals width 17mm, length 42mm. Lip width 15mm, length 21mm. Fourteen spikes with 152 flowers and 18 buds, 76.6 points. This pendulous miniature in a 150mm pot was described as a dark mahogany edged in green, offset by a dark burgundy lip. One must wonder given the pot size and number of spikes why it was not also recommended for a Certificate of Cultural Commendation.

**Grower:** N. Morris. HCC/OCNZ.



## Cymbidiums

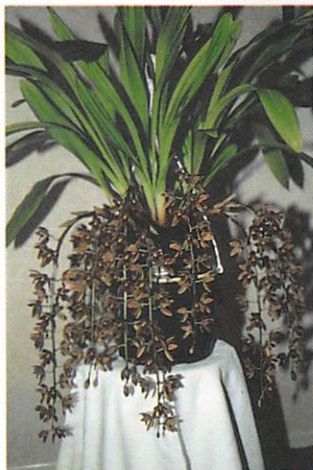


Patricia French 'Glen Avon' (Wallara x Yowie Flame). Natural Spread 90mm. Dorsal sepal width 40mm, length 60mm. Ventral sepals width 40mm, length 60mm. Petals width 29mm, length 60mm. Lip width 25mm, length 50mm. Two spikes of 8 and 7 flowers respectively. The flowers on this N.Z. raised seedling were a striking apricot colour with a red contrasting lip.

**Growers:** Gray and Reid. AD/OCNZ.

Cricket 'Naera' (*C. madidum* x *C. devonianum*). Natural Spread 27mm. Dorsal sepal width 10mm, length 22mm, Ventral sepals width 9mm, length 22mm. Petals width 8mm, length 19mm. Lip width 9mm, length 15mm. This plant was awarded November 6th and was an exceptionally well grown specimen with no backbulbs and the spikes well spread around a 175mm pot.

**Grower:** T. Dillon. CCC/OCNZ.



Tiger Orb 'Irene' (Ormolu x *C. tigrinum*). The NZOS does not require measurements for an AD. This charming novelty carried three spikes on one bulb with 20 flowers open and 8 buds. Flowers were a mustard yellow offset by a pure white lip, with erratic red dotting.

**Grower:** M. D. Leahy. AD/NZOS.



## Cattleya Alliance

1988 saw the continued popularity of miniature and novelty Cattleya types in New Zealand.



SLC Orglades Early Harvest 'Grace' (*L. briegei* x SLC Hazel Boyd) Natural Spread 58mm. Dorsal sepal width 16mm, length 30mm. Ventral sepals width 16mm, length 30mm. Petals width 25mm, length 30mm. Labellum width 15mm, length 21mm. One spike of three flowers, 80.0 points. This miniature SLC was distinguished by its relatively broad sepals and petals and the unusual lemon colouration which intensified to yellow at the tips of the flower segments.

**Grower:** I. D. James. AM/OCNZ.

SLC Momento (California Delight x Hazel Boyd) 'Park Lane Rachel'. Natural Spread 69mm. Dorsal Sepal width 20mm, length 40mm. Ventral sepals width 20mm, length 35mm. Petals width 38mm, length 37mm. Labellum width 28mm, length 35mm. This was a first flowering seedling with only one flower. 78.0 points. It had extremely good substance, a pale golden yellow colouring and a very round appearance. Under the new Council standards, this single flower would probably fail to gain an award.

**Grower:** Allans Orchids HCC/OCNZ.



BLC Pokai Tangerine 'Orange Delight' (LC Chicanery x BLC Waikiki Gold) Natural Spread 90mm. Dorsal sepal width 17mm, length 50mm. Ventral sepals width 18mm, length 48mm. Petals width 33mm, length 50mm. Labellum width 30mm, length 40mm. Three stems of 20 flowers, 77.3 points. The sepals and petals of this orchid were a distinctive shining orange and the majority of judges favoured the additional Award of Distinction.

**Grower:** Geyserland Orchids.  
HCC/OCNZ, AD/OCNZ.

## Cattleya Alliance



BL Richard Mueller 'Lew' (*Laelia milleri* x *Brassavola nodosa*) Natural Spread 96mm. Dorsal sepal width 7mm, length 52mm. Ventral sepals width 7mm, length 51mm. Petals width 6mm, length 50mm. Labellum width 19mm, length 42mm, 76.2 points. Although an older cross, this striking flower must have captured the judges' attention. They noted that the unusual spotting carried onto the back of the flower as well.

**Grower:** Ralph Woodhouse.  
HCC/OCNZ.

*Laelia (longipes x pumila)* 'Little Beaut'. Natural Spread 56mm. Petal width 15mm, length 28mm. Labellum width 10mm, length 24mm. This very small compact plant carried two flowers on one stem. The mauve flowers were offset by a white throat tipped in violet.

**Growers:** R. & N. Armstrong.  
HCC/NZOS.



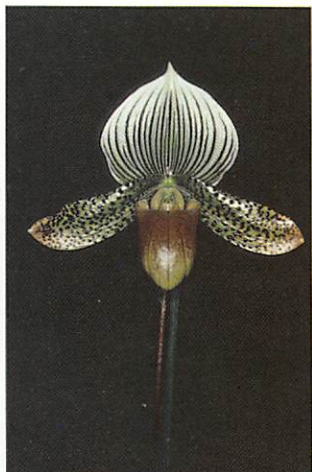
(LC Seagulls Red Star x SC Beaufort) 'Catt's Magic'. Natural Spread 59mm. Petal width 18mm, length 29mm. Labellum width 15mm, length 27mm. One spike of two flowers of a rich golden yellow with a bright carmine labellum providing an eye-catching contrast.

**Grower:** Caryl Sellars. HCC/NZOS.



## Paphiopedilums

Disappointing for the standard Paphiopedilums but several attractive primary hybrids, and of course some distinguished species.



Paphiopedilum (Lyxel x *sukhakulii*) 'Coromandel'. Natural Spread 135mm, Dorsal sepal width 64mm, length 55mm. Synsepalum width 30mm, length 47mm. Petals width 24mm, length 67mm. Pouch width 31mm, length 57mm, 81.2 points. Described as a large *sukhakulii* type, this flower was basically green with maroon spotting on the petals and white and green banding on the dorsal.

**Grower:** Papa Aroha Orchids.  
AM/OCNZ.

Paphiopedilum Via Prokuli 'Papa Aroha' (Procrustes x *sukhakulii*). Natural Spread 126mm. Dorsal sepal width 57mm, length 56mm. Petal width 23mm, length 75mm. Pouch width 24mm, length 57mm. The dorsal sepal was basically white heavily striped with dark green. The petals a lighter green with brown spotting and the pouch marked similarly in brown shading to purple.

**Grower:** Papa Aroha Orchids.  
HCC/NZOS.



Paphiopedilum Sibyl 'Midnight' (Goutenianum x *fairrieantum*). Natural Spread 69mm. Dorsal sepal width 64mm, length 52mm. Synsepalum width 40mm, length 47mm. Petal width 17mm, length 63mm. Pouch width 16mm, length 52mm. The dorsal sepal of this flower was flushed dark claret with darker, almost black, radiating lines. Petals typically *fairrieantum* with black-purple on their distal margin fading to raspberry. Pouch very dark. Judges felt this 'vinicolor' form of Sibyl also deserved an AD.

**Grower:** Geyserland Orchids.  
AM/NZOS, AD/NZOS.



## Odontoglossum Alliance

A most popular group in New Zealand, as reflected by numerous awards to different hybrids.



Odontioda Arlington 'Li'l Red Engine' (Oda Grenadier x Chanticleer). Natural Spread 50mm. Dorsal sepal width 17mm, length 23mm. Ventral sepals width 17mm, length 24mm. Petals width 20mm, length 25mm. Lip width 20mm, length 19mm. One spike of 20 open flowers and 16 buds, 76.3 points. This is a remake of an old hybrid first registered over 50 years ago with impressive flowers of intense fire engine red. A strong *Cochlioda noezliana* influence was apparent and a somewhat closely arranged inflorescence precluded a higher score.

**Grower:** L. & R. Orchids. HCC/OCNZ.

Odontioda Port Melbourne 'Delightful' (*Odm. rossii* x Oda Fred Bradley). Natural Spread 77mm. Petal width 27mm, length 30mm. Lip width 27mm, length 34mm. Seven open flowers and five buds on two branches. The rich rose-purple flowers edged in deep lilac were delightfully different in their colour combination. The ruffled lavender lip with a strong yellow crest completed an eye-catching flower. This hybrid illustrates the merits of using species in more modern combinations.

**Grower:** N. Chisnall. HCC/NZOS.



Wilsonara Nicola Jane 'Bayswater' (*Onc. tigrinum* x Oda Memtor) 'Bayswater'. Natural Spread 80mm. Petal width 25mm, length 40mm. Lip width 31mm, length 42mm. One spike of 48 flowers which was two metres high. Flowers white, overlaid with purple spots and bordered in darker purple. Cream lip lightly spotted.

**Grower:** Tuckers Orchids. HCC/NZOS.



## Odontoglossum Alliance



*Miltonia Debra Stern 'Pink Champagne'* (Hamburg x *Emotion*) Natural Spread 95mm. Dorsal sepal width 25mm, length 35mm. Ventral sepals width 23mm, length 45mm. Petals width 35mm, length 50mm. Lip width 90mm, length 65mm. One spike of three flowers and one spike of three buds, 78.1 points. Rose pink petals with slightly darker sepals. Lip lilac-pink over a white background with rose veining. Mask red-brown with a yellow centre and white interface. The whole flower was flat with very good substance.

**Grower:** G. & P. Anderson.  
HCC/OCNZ.



*Odontocidium Tiger Mac 'Geysersland'* (Odtcdm. *Tiger Butter* x *Odm. maculatum*). Natural Spread 85mm. Dorsal sepal width 26mm, length 35mm. Ventral Sepals width 18mm, length 40mm. Petals width 20mm, length 40mm. Lip width 35mm, length 40mm. One spike of seven open flowers and nine buds, 80.7 points. A tall spike with the flowers all facing one way. Base colour lemon yellow with a strong chocolate overlay. Yellow distal ends of the flower segments made a striking contrast. White triangular lip with spotted chocolate markings.

**Grower:** Geysersland Orchids  
AM/OCNZ.

*Wilsonara Jean du Pont 'Fleur'* (Oda Carmine x *Onc. leucochilum*). Natural Spread 45mm. No other flower measurements recorded. One spike of 94 flowers and four buds. The flowers were orange with all flower segments tipped in bright reddish-orange. The cruciform lip showed a pink flushing. It is a pity the slide does not show the characteristic 'Christmas Tree' inflorescence of this hybrid which is the reason for granting a Cultural Award. Based on the natural spread measurement, it would appear this is a particularly large flowered clone and should have been considered for a quality award also.

**Grower:** Bev Tancred. CCC/OCNZ.



## Phalaenopsis

Although this is a very popular orchid at present only three awards were given and two of these would appear to be duplicates.



Phalaenopsis Bretagne 'Papa Aroha' (Ravel x Chamade). Natural Spread 111mm. Petal width 66mm, length 53mm. Lip width 30mm, length 31mm. One spike of nine flowers white with candy striping.

**Grower:** Papa Aroha Orchids  
AM/NZOS.

Phalaenopsis Bretagne 'Coromandel' (Ravel x Chamade). Natural Spread 112mm. Dorsal sepal width 43mm, length 52mm. Lateral sepals width 35mm, length 53mm. Petals width 66mm, length 52mm. Lip width 29mm, length 29mm. Nine flowers on one spike, 78.8 points. In that this was awarded only one day after the plant above it seems certain they are the same despite different varietal names and segment measurements. This certainly shows that judges are fallible and reminds us that judging is just as much an art as an empirical technique.

**Grower:** Papa Aroha Orchids.  
HCC/OCNZ.



Phalaenopsis Crystal Chanda Lear 'Bellbird' (Marie Boner x Frank Gottburg). Natural Spread 126mm. Dorsal sepal width 44mm, length 57mm. Ventral sepals width 32mm, length 62mm. Petals width 78mm, length 60mm. Lip width 26mm, length 39mm. One spike of ten open flowers and three buds, 75.1 points. Large well-presented flowers of classic shape with particularly bright saffron markings on the lip.

**Grower:** D. K. Bell. HCC/OCNZ.



## Hybrids—Minor Genera



Pleione Shantung 'Muriel Harberd' (*formosana* x *Confusa*). Natural Spread 97mm. Petal width 16mm, length 51mm. Lip width 31mm, length 57mm. One flower presumably on one bulb. Described as a pale yellow with faint lilac overlay. A spectacular labellum, yellow with heavy fimbriation caught the judges' attention. This award proves that even the less common and more humble genera can find favour with judges.

**Grower:** Philip Leaf. HCC/NZOS

Masdevallia Stella 'Merina' (*coccinea* x *estradae*). Natural Spread 40mm. Dorsal sepal width 10mm, length 28mm with cauda 55mm. Ventral sepals width 13mm, length 30mm with cauda 45mm. Two flowers and 14 buds. Colour clear violet with five slightly darker stripes along the ventral sepals.

**Grower:** L & R Orchids. HCC/NZOS



Lycaste Koolena 'Ballerina' (Auburn x *skinneri*). Natural spread 135mm. Dorsal sepal width 47mm, length 62mm. Ventral sepals width 47mm, length 74mm. Petals width 39mm, length 48mm. Lip width 24mm, length 35mm. Three bulbs with 25 flowers and four buds. A charming white Lycaste with flowers well distributed around the pot. Upright flower stems with a very attractive presentation.

**Grower:** M. D. Leahy. CCC/OCNZ.

## Species

Many fine forms of orchid species were recognised by our judges during 1988. This is true 'Orchid Conservation' where quality species are recognised with their owners encouraged to propagate and disseminate them.



*Paphiopedilum parishii* 'BJ'. Natural Spread 98mm. Dorsal sepal width 27mm, length 41mm. Synsepalum width 26mm, length 39mm. Petals width 10mm, length 110mm. Pouch width 22mm, length 39mm. Three stems of 18 flowers total, 77.1 points. Judges recognised both a superior form of the species and an attractive plant with very well displayed flowers. This species gains a goodly number of awards around the world and often seems to attract the judges' attention.

**Growers:** B. Ellmers and J. Smith.  
HCC/OCNZ, CCC/OCNZ.

*Paphiopedilum micranthum* 'Pictonite'. Natural Spread 58mm. Dorsal sepal width 19mm, length 21mm. Synsepalum width 13mm, length 18mm. Petals width 29mm, length 29mm. Pouch width 55mm, length 62mm. One flower on one stem, 77 points. A typical form of this attractive species with its showy 'Chinese Lantern' pouch a translucent white brushed with pink and internally spotted with red.

**Grower:** J. Coburn. HCC/OCNZ.



*Paphiopedilum delectatii* 'Esther'. Natural Spread 81mm. Dorsal sepal width 24mm, length 35mm. Synsepalum width 28mm, length 33mm. Petals width 36mm, length 42mm. Pouch width 25mm, length 36mm. Five flowers on three stems, 77.5 points. A fine form of this beautiful species with flowers held on straight stems 250mm tall. Cultural Commendation made because the plant was presented without blemish.

**Grower:** G. Wootton. HCC/OCNZ,  
CCC/OCNZ.



## Species



*Masdevallia angulata* 'Judith'. Natural Spread horizontal 31mm. Natural spread vertical 95mm. Dorsal sepal width 17mm, length 64mm. Ventral sepals width 17mm, length 70mm. The plant carried 57 flowers on 57 spikes, 80.4 points. A very well flowered plant of this species, flowers creamy-green overlaid with concentrated greyed-purple spots, slightly raised.

**Grower:** E. Campbell. AM/OCNZ, CCC/OCNZ.

*Masdevallia macrura* 'Edward'. Natural Spread vertical 322mm. Petals width 27mm, length 165mm. Two flowers and one bud. Flowers chartreuse with crimson striations and spots. One of the showiest of the *Masdevallia* species.

**Grower:** D. K. Lilley. AM/NZOS.



*Dracula gorgona* 'Rajah'. Natural Spread 140mm. Dorsal sepal width 32mm, length 113mm. Ventral sepals width 33mm, length 123mm. Three flowers and two buds. Flowers pale yellow heavily marked and barred with red brown. The entire flower surface was covered with pale lemon hairs to create a furry effect.

**Grower:** V. Bayliss. AM/NZOS.

## Species



*Odontoglossum rossii* var. *Majus* 'L & R'. Natural Spread 68mm. Dorsal sepal width 11mm, length 36mm. Ventral sepals width 7mm, length 35mm. Petals width 12mm, length 36mm. Lip width 26mm, length 34mm. Three spikes with 11 flowers, 78.2 points. In the opinion of the panel members this was the finest form of this species they have seen. Colour typical though somewhat pinker petals and lip than is often encountered. Flower size and substance noteworthy.

**Grower:** L & R Orchids. HCC/OCNZ.

*Coelogyne cristata* 'Ruth'. Natural Spread 78mm. Dorsal sepal width 17mm, length 43mm. Ventral sepals width 16mm, length 45mm. Petals width 16mm, length 42mm. Lip width 22mm, length 42mm. An attractive specimen grown in a shallow dish. Flowers covered the plant with very little foliage exposed. Over 200 flowers on more than 40 flowering stems.

**Grower:** G. I. Leafberg. CCC/OCNZ, CC/NZOS



*Disa uniflora* 'Joy's Delight'. No measurements of flowers taken. Flower typical of the species on a well grown plant. The plant carried 17 spikes with over 30 flowers and buds.  
**Growers:** Mr & Mrs H. West. CC/NZOS.



## Species



*Oncidium papilio* 'Eve'. Natural Spread 110mm. Dorsal sepal width 3mm, length 103mm. Ventral sepals width 20mm, length 47mm. Petals width 3mm, length 96mm. Lip width 54mm, length 51mm. Four flowers and five buds, 77.9 points. Flowers fuller than typical for the species, beautifully presented. Note that the photograph does this lovely flower justice.

**Grower:** E. & K. Jonas. HCC/OCNZ.

*Phragmipedium caudatum* var. Giganteum. Natural Spread 58mm. Dorsal sepal width 22mm, length 130mm. Synsepalum width 46mm, length 124mm. Petals width 13mm, length 515mm. Pouch width 34mm, length 73mm. Three flowers on one spike and three buds on another, 78.0 points. Sepals and pouch cream with green tessellations. Rim of pouch maroon with maroon spotting inside. Petals green at base darkening to deep maroon at tips.

**Grower:** Papa Aroha Orchids  
HCC/OCNZ



*Dendrobium cunninghamii* 'Alba'. Natural Spread 26mm. Dorsal sepal width 3mm, length 13mm. Ventral sepals width 6mm, length 15mm. Petals width 5mm, length 12mm. Lip width 8mm, length 9mm. This plant carried 48 spikes with 42 open flowers and 103 buds. This was the first alba form seen by any of the judges present, with the normal lip markings absent. The flowers were flat and full comparing very favourably with normal colour forms of the species. Nice to see a New Zealand native species getting some recognition!

**Growers:** G. & M. Lundon. AD/OCNZ.



# Orchid Ramblings

*Bob McCulloch*

All the shows are over now, your Cymbidiums should be in the shade house growing frantically, and there is time to sit back and reflect on how the flowering season went this year, and how it can be improved for next year.

All my plants have little stickers on the pots indicating whether they flowered too early or too late, because I'm not going to remember what was what when Autumn comes around and it is time to start hurrying up the late ones and slowing down the early ones. Now that the warmer weather is here, the object is to keep your Cymbidiums as cool as possible over the growing season. This is best done by having them outside under shade-cloth or under a tree, where they can get lots of fresh air. Cooling is applied by having plenty of humidity around the plants (humidity is moisture in the air, not in the pots), which cools the leaves down as it passes over them. Think of conditions in the bush where even on a hot day it is cool and humid, with a gentle airflow which is not quite a draught, then re-create these conditions in your shadehouse. Fertilising should be with a high nitrogen feed until Christmas, and then the conventional wisdom is to go to a high potassium feed. However there is a growing body of opinion that no feeding at all should be done in January, to force the plant to use up all it's stored nitrogen and thus make it think seriously about flowering. I haven't tried this way yet so can't comment, but apparently it is very successful. It's really up to the individual.

I try to get to as many Spring shows as possible, and this year managed to get to most of the large ones in the lower half of the North Island. For a while it looked as if I could manipulate a business trip to Auckland to coincide with a show up there, but it all fell through in the end. I was in Auckland frequently during the Winter, and was complaining to an Aucklander about

the amount of rain. He seemed surprised, and pointed out that it had only rained twice over Winter, once for three weeks and once for six. Perhaps he was a member of the WOC of the WOC, incognito. That Committee aren't doing too well with their weather modifying, I wish they had told us that as well as the weather getting warmer, it was also going to get colder. We had a series of severe frosts over Winter which killed a lot of plants which normally live quite happily without any heating, and it seems that the same thing happened throughout the country. Anyway, I can report that as far as flowers go we will be all right for the 13th WOC. There were vast numbers of well grown Cymbidiums with multiple spikes, and the quality of the flowers was excellent. Presentation is another matter however, and far too many plants had tatty leaves that should have been removed, good leaves that should have been cleaned of spray residues etc, fluorescent coloured pots that should have been thrown away, and names spelled incorrectly. If we can get these things tidied up for September 1990 then we will have a show which will knock their socks off.

In spite of frequently repeating "I will not buy any more plants till the Conference", there are several newcomers in the glasshouse and a couple of flasks. I'm not the only one who has this problem. A lady of my acquaintance has a policy of buying a plant as soon as she gets into a Show. Her explanation is that the longer she resists the impulse, the more ridiculous is the outcome, and buying one plant made the feeling go away! I always keep new plants separate for a

while to see if they develop bugs, and ideally I like to repot them into my own mix. The previous owner will almost certainly have different growing conditions, and his mix will hold too much water or not enough, and the plant will suffer accordingly. This is the best time of year for repotting anyway, so it all works out nicely.

It's also the best time of year for building a glasshouse, as your plants can live outside under some sort of cover while you rebuild or extend their Winter home. The ideal glasshouse receives the sun as it rises, and keeps it until it sets, with perhaps some shade in the middle of the day. It is aligned either North-South to give each side it's fair share of sun, or East-West to favour the North side and allow shade-loving plants to be grown on the Southern side. In practise you will be limited in some way, and either location or aspect will be less than ideal. Whatever, the glasshouse should be as large as possible, or at least capable of expansion, because it will never be quite big enough. Then I realised there was something not quite right—they looked lonely! Within a year that glasshouse was bulging at the seams, and now I have two glasshouses and a shadehouse, with plans for another one.

There are three ways you can go about getting a glasshouse built. In order of cost they are, pay someone to erect a commercial type house, put together a kitset, or design and build your own. Commercial houses are very good, but costly for someone who is only a hobby grower. They can have all the right equipment installed, and make orchid growing very much easier because of the ideal conditions they can provide. Typically they are built of steel and covered with glass or one of the many types of fibreglass or plastic. Kitsets are either steel or aluminium framed, usually with glass, and there are a few galvanised sheet

types covered with fibreglass, and wooden ones covered with plastic. Most of the ones I have seen suffer from the same problem of having glass down to the ground, and a roof slope which allows too much light through in summer, and not enough in Winter. This type of glasshouse is a net heat loser, which means that over a 24 hour period they lose more heat than they gain, even though they are warmer during daylight hours. Unless you are growing plants on the ground, then all that glass walls do for you is lose heat, and the glass should be replaced with an insulating material at least up to bench height. Take the opportunity of building in air vents when you do this, as the smaller kitset glasshouses are inadequately provided with vents. And insulate the lower walls as much as you can, as this will help to provide humidity in the Winter by a process which I will try to explain some other time, when I've figured it out for myself. It will also reduce heating costs because the heat can't leak out through the walls so easily.

You can't do much about the roof slope, but the interior of the glass should be covered with bubble plastic to reduce heat loss. This will also reduce the amount of light which gets into the glasshouse, which is good in Summer and not so good in Winter. The kitset glasshouse is also difficult to modify, (it has to remain the same shape) and any additional shelves or benches mean drilling holes in the metal, not an easy task if you are surrounded by plants. For all that, the kitset glasshouse is a good place to grow orchids as long as you realise it's limitations. Most of them can be extended at will by bolting on another length, and it is possible to extend width by putting two side by side and joining them together somehow. Some of the kitsets have very low eaves. This can be a problem with lack of headroom for tall spikes, and can lead to lots of bending over if you

make the benches low to compensate. The answer is to build up the base by the required amount before assembling the house. Make the glasshouse as tall as you can, as orchids seem to grow better when they have lots of headroom, so get the roof as far away from the ground as possible. This has another advantage, as the smaller a glasshouse is, the quicker it heats up and cools down, and the more volume of air you can get in it, the more gentle are changes in temperature. This is known as thermal inertia, and the more you have of this, the better your plants will like it. And if the height of your glasshouse is limited because of local by-laws or whatever, then build your benches low so that the plants will fit, and then dig your walkways down until you don't have to bend down to reach the plants. (This is known as lateral thinking, even though it involves something vertical. Funny language, English).

The home-built glasshouse is probably the most effective one for a hobby grower, as it can be any shape required to fit into odd corners and take advantage of space in a way the other types can't match. It is typically made of wood, ground treated for the bits that go in the ground (that's H4) and H3 for the rest, and the nails should be galvanised to stop them rusting away. The timber should be painted to seal the preservatives in, as they can do nasty things to your plants if water drips from the timber into the pots. The darker the colour of the paint, the more heat the timber will absorb from the sunlight, and the more it will expand, so the parts of the roof where the covering is secured should be painted white to avoid excessive expansion from damaging the cover mountings.

The covering is usually fibreglass or plastic. These are now very stable and will not go brittle or opaque from UV light from the sun nearly as quickly as earlier types did. This means that the

plastic won't rip just because the wind got up a bit in the night, and you won't get phone calls from neighbours asking you to remove part of your glasshouse roof from their property. Both these coverings have advantages over glass, being less fragile if something hits them, easier to fit and make watertight (just get some foam rubber strips and install them at the joints like draught excluders), and they also diffuse the light so that it is less damaging to the plant leaves. Glass lets in a higher percentage of light, but it requires more shading because the light is not deflected at all, and if a leaf is in the direct sunlight it quickly overheats and burns because there isn't the same flow of cooling air in a glasshouse as there is outside. So you can let your light more into your fibreglass covered house than into your glass covered one, because the light is scattered and diffused by the fibreglass.

The lower walls of your house can be solid and insulated, with large pivoting vents, covered with insect mesh to keep all sorts of things out, and there should be no vegetation growing close to the outside of the house, as slugs and snails will lay eggs there, and when they hatch, the tiny little things will crawl right through the smallest hole, and once in your glasshouse they will put on weight so rapidly that they can't get out again, and will stay there dining on your choicest buds, ignoring snail bait, until you find and KILL them. A long time ago it was thought that slugs and snails appeared spontaneously out of nowhere when it rained, and it's not difficult to understand why. Don't think that just because you can't see any slime trails there aren't any snails—they are probably attending a guerrilla camp in your neighbour's garden, and will attack with the first shower of rain. A bait which is shower-proof scattered around the house monthly will catch any stray snails, and keep it up all year

round to avoid horrible disappointments.

The upper walls and roof can also be built to pivot so that you can open the entire house up in Summer. This may be necessary if you are short of space, and certainly saves the work of shifting plants twice a year. The idea is to pivot the wall about it's centre, so that movement of a lever causes the top half of the wall to move into the house, and the bottom half to move out. (If you do it the other way then it is just a quick way of clearing your benches). Again insect mesh should be fitted over the vents, there are all sorts of flying pests in the summer which can cause havoc if they get among your orchids.

The glasshouse should be designed to let the maximum amount of light in during Winter, and shaded appropriately during the rest of the year. Since most light passes through glass (or any translucent material) when it is at right angles to it, then if you make the slope of the roof at right angles to the maximum angle of the sun in mid-Winter, you will get all the available light through when the plants need it most. The same slope will reflect most of the light in mid-Summer, which is very handy since there is too much of it then, and you won't need to put on so much shading. A good starting point for the Wellington region is that the sun doesn't go much higher than 25 degrees above the horizon in mid-Winter, so the glass should be at 65 degrees, which is a lot more than most kitset roofs, and looks all wrong but isn't. If you are building your own, then consider making the top of the roof off-centre so that the other slope is more gentle. If the house is pointing East-West then you can make the gentle slope of solid materials, which will help to keep the house cooler in Summer and warmer in Winter.

Shading in Summer can be done in several different ways. A white mixture of some kind (whiting, thin

paint, or a commercial product) can be applied to glass, but is not practical on fibreglass or plastic because of the difficulty of getting it off again. It will have to be heavy enough to keep out the brightest light that is expected, so it will always be too dark in the glasshouse at least part of the time. One way round this problem is to put stripes of paint on in Spring, cover all the glass in Summer, scrape some off in Autumn, and remove it completely in Winter. This is of course very labour intensive. Another way is to use shadecloth, either putting on two layers in Summer, or changing to a heavier grade. Typical cloths available give 30%, 50%, or 70% shade. This still involves quite a bit of work. An elegant way which is more trouble to install, but is then permanent, is to fit thin slats of timber in a framework above the glasshouse, the slats are angled so that they provide least shade in mid-Winter, then as the sun's angle increases the slats provide more and more shade. Both cloth and slats should be about 150mm above the glass to allow a cooling airflow between them and the glass. But the best way I have seen is to plant a grapevine in the glasshouse. This automatically provides increasing shade through Spring and Summer, and less in the Autumn as the leaves fall off. It adds humidity to the house, and you can even eat the grapes, or make wine with them. And it is completely labour free except for picking up a few leaves—if you choose a vine with large leaves you won't have to pick so many up, and the whole idea really appeals to my Scottish sense of getting something for nothing!

The object of all this shading is NOT to reduce the amount of light, but to keep temperatures in the glasshouse down. All light which passes through the covering of the glasshouse is either absorbed or reflected by the contents of the house, so a plant which appears green is reflecting the green part of the colour spectrum, and

absorbing the rest. Light is a form of energy and the things which absorb it warm up. Then they radiate some heat off again, but the longer wavelengths of infra red heat energy will not pass through the greenhouse covering, so they are trapped inside, creating what is known as the greenhouse effect by increasing the temperature of whatever absorbs them, and it is this increase which has to be controlled. Of course the plants will get warmer, and because there is not the same amount of air movement inside the house as outside, the leaves in particular can get hot and burn. I burn the leaves on my Cattleyas every year without fail, as I keep forgetting about those Spring days when there is a cold wind and bright sunshine. It's bitterly cold outside, but in the glasshouse the temperature is in the mid-thirties, and it only takes a few minutes for the leaves to overheat.

The floor of the glasshouse can be flattened earth, shingle, asphalt, concrete, anything which will release moisture to provide humidity is suitable. Humidity is one of the biggest problems in a glasshouse. There is never enough in the Summer when there is a need for hot air to be vented, (taking the humidity with it), and too much on a cold Winter night when the vents are firmly shut (unless it freezes, when the humidity drops dramatically as all the moisture falls out of the air onto the ground and becomes frost). There are several ways of providing humidity: misting nozzles under the benches, drip-fed filters over the inlet vents, installing an evaporative cooler, putting a pool with a fountain or waterfall in the house, etc etc. If you can't afford any of these, and you are not at home to damp down several times a day, drape some old towels over a chair with the ends in a bucket of water, and blow a fan over them. The towels act like a wick and get wet, and as the air gets blown across them it picks up moisture.

In any case, you should have an oscillating fan running all the time if at all possible. There must be a flow of air through the house to cool it in the Summer and prevent fungal diseases in Winter, and replace the used air all year round. I'll bet you thought that the fertilisers you give your plants are what makes them grow. They certainly help, but the major components are water, carbon dioxide from the air, and sunlight. The air must be moving to replenish the carbon dioxide as the plants use it—think again of the air movement in the bush. (There are great stories about people who got fantastic growth by evaporating granules of Sodium Bicarbonate in the glass-house, or composting lawn clippings under the benches. Both these release carbon dioxide which is snatched up by the plants as it goes by. Also human beings breath out carbon dioxide, so you are doing your plants a favour by pottering around all day long). Anyway, back to fans—a fan expelling hot air from the highest (hottest) point of the house will also help in hot weather. An energy-free alternative is the thermal chimney, a stove chimney painted black and surrounded by clear plastic. The sun warms the chimney and the plastic keeps the heat in, then the air inside the chimney warms up and rises, pulling cool fresh air in through ground level vents. I have plans to install one of these with a cowl on the top to keep rain out, and a fan in the pipe for backup when the sun isn't shining.

Benches are a major outlay, and they can be of steel or aluminium which bolt to the frame of the house, or made out of timber for any kind of house. It must be strong, treated timber, because a bench full of wet plants is very heavy, and you don't want the bench to collapse or rot away and dump your plants on the floor. Again it should be painted to keep the preservatives where they belong. There should be lots of air

spaces in the bench to allow the pots to drain and air to flow from underneath. If you construct them outside the house, make sure they will fit through the door, and if making them inside, do so before covering the house, as you can then get at them from all sides and won't break any glass if the hammer slips. Use galvansised nails, as normal nails aren't meant to be used in wet conditions and soon rust away, allowing the bench to sag at the knees, and you can come back after watering and find everything at ground level. Yes, I've made all of these mistakes, some of them more than once! If you don't care about aesthetics, then put builders mesh on top of concrete blocks; it's cheap, takes no time, and has lasted me for years in spite of a rusty look.

A recent contributor was complaining about the amount of wasted space in a glasshouse on account of paths, doors etc. This worried me too, and at first I built benches so wide that I had to shuffle sideways along the path. This was soon altered as there was so much damage done to plants both in reaching over them to get at the ones at the back, and also in shifting plants out of the glasshouse for display or whatever. Now my benches are no wider than I can comfortably reach, and my paths are wide enough to carry a large Cymbidium along without knocking spikes off everywhere. Where I have gained space is by having several layers of plants vertically—hotbeds are at ground level, then normal benches above, and finally I hang a lot of plants from the roof. I have just measured the bench space in my 8 x 12ft house. There is 108 square feet of benches, plus the hanging plants. The plants at the bottom are all seedlings on hotbeds, so dry out quickly and don't seem to mind the water from the plants above falling on them. If you are worried about this, a sheet of fibreglass under the bench will keep the lower plants dry.

Another way to gain space is to use the walls. Put some wire netting up against the wall and hang plants from it, or use two pieces of builders mesh in an A frame, and hang plants from both sides. This is particularly effective for *Oncidiums*, mini-Cattleyas, and *Dendrobiums*, which are all epiphytic and fairly small. I wouldn't try this with a standard *Cymbidium*. Tiered branches can hold up to 50% more plants than a flat bench, as the leaves can overlap at the front and back of each tier without interfering with the plants above and below. When it comes to hanging plants from the roof, first make sure the roof is strong enough (try swinging from it), then mount clothes-line wire under the beams with staples, or use metal pipes if you are going in for the big stuff. This is where a high roof pays off, or like me you will come out of the glasshouse bruised and bleeding from when you forgot to duck.

And the ultimate space saver is an orchid 'tree', part of an unwanted tree cut to size and shape with lots of orchids mounted on the branches. As long as the tree is compatible with what an orchid wants from a tree, the roots will cling happily to it, and the plants will make a lovely sight when they flower. Of course, it is hard to take a tree to a meeting, so you will have to decide if it is to be a permanent fixture before you start. I imagine that an orchid tree spreading its branches across the rear wall of your glasshouse, smothered in equitants and the like, and with a waterfall and pool in front of it, would be just the thing to make you forget the hassles of a working day. Especially if you had a glass of beer in your hand.

*18 Davis Crescent  
Lower Hutt.*



# Peter Pan 'Greensleeves' 4n

Norm Porter

What a stroke of luck for the cymbidium world when Dos Pueblos Orchids registered the cross *ensifolium* x Miretta as Peter Pan. The Miretta used was variety 'Dos Pueblos' and a coloured photo of this can be seen in the Dos Pueblos catalogue of the 1950's.

I have seen several *ensifolium* hybrids and with the exception of Golden Elf which was made with Enid Haupt they have been fairly insignificant. *Cym. ensifolium* is a small flowering species and has been grown and appreciated in China for over 2000 years. It is a small creamy ivory flower with orange striping, not very pronounced but enough to make it distinctive, with a lip that furls under.

An even greater piece of luck or should I say genius was when Don Wimber converted Peter Pan 'Greensleeves' to a tetraploid. This improved its colour and substance, and most of all restored its fertility to make it such a fine parent, to my mind the Alexanderi 'Westonbirt' of the future, with an influence that could be even greater. It has compact growth habit, small bulbs, fine foliage, tall straight spikes, well spaced flowers with long stems, is highly scented, easy to grow and is very free flowering with multispiking; all of these characters are passed on to its progeny making it from a hybridist's point of view, a very desirable and invaluable parent, knowing one can bring these characters out again in its progeny. In the last few years I have made some 1300 crosses, a large percentage of which have been with Peter Pan and its hybrids.

One of its greatest attributes is that when crossed with any other shade it does not dominate for colour, in fact the green is recessive, and when you look at its ancestry, that is, its parents, grandparents and back to the species, although it is green, there isn't a great infusion of green genes in its make up. Most of its background is in white and pale shades with Alexanderi showing up several times

... this is borne out when you see the results from various crosses, a proportion of them are muddy and not clear coloured but the colour has still come through. Because the Miretta 'Dos Pueblos' used to make Peter Pan has a spotted lip, most of the progeny have spotted lips. To my mind it's a pity the 'A.A. McBean' or 'The Globe' variety was not used as we would then have the full solid bold red lips which are so spectacular. Even when crossed on to the coarse-growing types like Fanfare 'St Francis' 4n giving Winter Jewel, the results are compact intermediates, and with the species *madidum* the bulbs were reduced to golf ball size with compact foliage, yet still retaining a flower count of around 30-35 blooms on erect spikes.

As Miretta green genes are recessive many Miretta hybrids have produced beautiful pinks and I expect this to come through also in the 2nd generation hybrids of Peter Pan.

One characteristic which comes through in some of its progeny is the black ticking on the leaves which tends to disfigure some plants, but largely disappears in the 2nd generation crosses. This is a physiological condition.

Peter Pan 'Greensleeves' 4n has in some crosses had a miniaturising effect with bulbs being the size of marbles but with normal intermediate sized blooms. Enough crosses have now been made with tetraploid standards to give every colour and spread of flowering time possible.

Most of these Peter Pan hybrids have been bred by Andy Easton. Some of the more significant ones I have bred on with are:



Pink Peach (x Rincon 'Clarisse' 4n)—very uniform full shape, rose colour but with considerable variation in flower count and some ticking on leaves.

Summer Nights (x Balkis 'Compact')—very clean white and blush pink shades with variety 'Geyserland' being outstanding.

Peter Pilot (x Fred Stewart 4n)—whites, tall spikes, shapely and free flowering.

Sue (x Showgirl 'Glamour Jane' 4n)—whites, pinks, shapely with tall spikes.

Last Chance (x Kurun 'Troubadour' 4n)—tall spikes, shapely pinks and blush, free flowering, highly scented.

Maureen Grapes (x Sussex Moor 'Greenoaks 4n)—clear shapely pastel greens, arching spikes, bold solid red lips.

Everglades (*parishii* 'Emma Menninger' 4n) — white, rose and pastel pinks, very dark lips and tall spikes.

Rolling Stone (x Doris Aurea 'Cardinal' 4n)—deep rose, red, brown, wine and plum shades; very tall spikes and free flowering.

Mona Porter (x Miretta 'A. A. McBean' 4n)—clear emerald, pastel and bronze greens with very full shape and bold solid colour lips.

Winter Jewel (x Fanfare 'St Francis' 4n)—clear, bold shapely lemons, greens and yellows.



*Peachlet (Pink Peach x Ringlet)*

Artful Dodger (x Wallara 'Gold Nugget' 4n)—clear pastel pinks, very pretty flowers, tall spikes.

Sunbreeze (x Cariga 'Canary' 4n)—apricot, peach and autumn shades.

Stan Porter (Sue x Claudona 'Rajah' 4n)—shapely pastel pink, dark lips.

Hec Hazelwood (Sue x Claudona 'Rajah' 4n)—bronzes and browns with massive lips.

Alan Grapes (Maureen Grapes x Coraki 'Margaret')—very clear lemons and greens, bold red lips.

Peachlet (Pink Peach x Ringlet)—very round shapely pinks and roses of award shape.

Those yet to flower are clones of the above crossed on to:

Cleo Sherman 'Candy Cane'

Pink Ice 'Waikanae'

Coraki 'Margaret'

Victoria Arvanitis 'Farmingdale'

Claudona 'Rajah' 4n

Valley King 'Spirit of 76'

Huckleberry Mountain

Bay Sun

Via Mar Tranquila 'Milky Way'

Via Del Playa 'Royal Princess'

Fancy Free 'Pink Cloud'

Rincon 'Clarisse' 4n

Stanley Fouraker 'Arcadia'

Musita 'Pinkie' 4n

Dr Baker 4n etc. etc. etc.



*Summer Nights (x Balkis 'Compact')*

The second generation seedlings are now flowering and they are to my mind better than what I expected as

the shape of Peter Pan is recessive and the colours are much clearer.

In the cross of Kiwi Magic 4n (Sue x Coraki), the results have been exciting with award quality intermediates flowering in May-June.

To sum up I see Peter Pan 'Green-sleeves' and its hybrids as the most exciting parent plant of this time and for the future. Its progeny will alter the whole course of Cymbidium breeding particularly in commercial and pot plant sales. In five years time I

can see standard size cymbidiums with narrow foliage, tall spikes needing no staking, and with well spaced blooms. What a boon to commercial growers.

The colours will be clean and clear, and because of the heat tolerance from their *ensifolium* ancestor, there will be little, if any, bud drop from those unexpected hot days in autumn which can cause so much havoc with early spikes.

Norm Porter  
23 Parata Street  
Waikanae

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## N.Z.O.S. 1989 Spring Show Results

Grand Champion of the Show  
Centennial Cup

Grand Champion Cymbidium  
Society's Cup

Reserve Champion Cymbidium  
Waikato Orchid Society's Cup

Champion Intermediate Cymbidium  
Hazel Hanson Memorial Trophy

Patterson Cup  
Best cut spike or plant,  
except any cymbidium,  
or Grand Champion

Domandic Cup  
Best Phalaenopsis  
Geoff Laird Memorial Trophy  
Best Specimen Plant

Ross Cup  
Best Dendrobium  
Dendrobium Trophy  
Best Quality Dendrobium  
Des Leahy Trophy  
Best NZ Hybridised & Raised  
First Flowering Seedling —  
Any Genera

Joan Parker Trophy  
Miniature Species or Hybrid  
Potter Cup  
Best Cattleya or Allied Genera  
Alison Cup  
Best Lycaste or Allied Genera

Onc. (*macranthum* x *chrysodipterum*)  
— Geyserland Orchids

Cym. Citation 'Canary'  
— Mrs J. Allen

Cym. Scarabeach 'Minka'  
— Mrs C. Scholes

Cym. Jack Hudlow 'Waikanae'  
— Geyserland Orchids

Oda. Shelley Anne 'Raroa'  
— F. L. Brljevic

Phal. Nancy Gordon  
— O. Van Beek  
(Lc. Chicanery x Blc. Orange Nuggett)  
'Jaffa'  
— Geyserland Orchids

*Dend. primulinum*  
— Mrs J. Allen

*Dend. primulinum*  
— Mrs J. Allen

Cym. Mary Pinchess 'Del Rey' x  
Aculpulco Gold  
— R. & N. Armstrong

*Phal. parishii* var. *lobbii*  
— Mrs V. Bayliss

Slc. Hazel Boyd 'Red Celeste'  
— C. & M. King

Lyc. Koolena 'Ballerina'  
— M. D. Leahy

# 1989 Spring Show Results *continued*

- Blackmore Trophy  
Best Odontoglossum or Hybrid
- Taylor Trophy  
Best Orchid Species
- Aldridge Trophy  
Best Export Cymbidium
- Molly Clark Trophy  
Best Intermediate Cymbidium Specimen
- Frank Brljevich Trophy  
Best Miniature Cymbidium
- Ken Blackman Memorial Trophy  
Best Specimen Miniature Cymbidium
- Willetts Cup  
Best First Flowering Cymbidium Seedling
- Hanson Cup  
Best Coloured Cymbidium (Novice)
- Andrew Easton Seedling Prize (1)  
Best Flowering Std/Int/Min Seedling
- Andrew Easton Seedling Prize (2)  
Best First Flowering Seedling  
Any other Genera
- Carpenter Trophy  
Best Masdevallia or Allied Genera
- Blackman Bowl  
Best Cymbidium (Novice)
- Blake Trophy  
Three Different Coloured Cymbidiums—Not White
- Tom Henry Trophy  
Most Outstanding Coloured Cymbidium—Not White
- Corban Trophy  
Best Intermediate Cymbidium
- Ena Langdale Memorial Trophy  
Best Polychrome Cymbidium
- Connelly Cup  
Best Coloured Phalaenopsis (Novice)
- Pleione Trophy  
Most Artistically Displayed Single Bloom
- Oda. Shelly Anne 'Raroo'  
— F. L. Brljevich
- Dend. primulinum*  
— Mrs J. Allen
- Cym. Highland Mist 'Caroline'  
— Dr & Mrs K. Young
- Cym. Bulbarrow 'Simon Trim'  
— Mrs J. Allen
- Cym. Touchstone 'Mahogany'  
— Sunrae Orchids
- Cym. Touchstone 'Mahogany'  
— Sunrae Orchids
- Cym. Hamsey 'The Globe' x  
Panama Red 'Mokorua'  
— Roylyn Orchids
- Cym. Levis Duke 'Bella Vista'  
— Mrs I. Callaghan
- Cym. Mary Pinchess 'Del Rey' x  
Acapulco Gold  
— R. & N. Armstrong
- Phal. Nancy Gordon  
— O. Van Beek
- Masdevallia prodigiosa*  
— Mrs V. Bayliss
- Cym. Levis Duke 'Bella Vista'  
— Mrs I. Callaghan
1. Cym. Arcadian Sunrise 'Golden Fleece'  
Cym. Forty Niner 'Alice Anderson'  
Cym. Red Beauty 'Mieke'  
— M. & B. Johnson
1. Cym. High Sierra 'Green Glory' x  
Loch Lomond 'J. B. Russon'  
— F. J. Brljevich
1. Cym. Alison Shaw 'Perfection'  
— M. & B. Johnson
1. Cym. Clarisse Carlton 'Tia Maria'  
— M. & B. Johnson
- Phal. Nancy Gordon  
— O. Van Beek
1. Pleione formosana 'Pukekura Surprise'  
— P. Leaf

# 1989 Spring Show Results *continued*

Points Prize  
(Open)

F. L Brljevich

Points Prize  
(Novice)

Mrs I. Callaghan

Greenhough Trophy  
Most Outstanding Floral Art

Mrs S. Sidnam

Volkner Trophy  
Floral Art Points Prize

Mrs D. Ranfurly

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## JOHN EASTON AWARD, 1989 SYD WRAY

*nominated by the Whangarei Orchid Society.*

The Hawke's Bay Orchid Society administers this prestigious Award and over the years has had great pleasure in welcoming many wonderful orchid growers to its Annual Spring Show for the presentation.

This year the John Easton Award Committee were very pleased to name Syd Wray to be the recipient for 1989. Syd formed the Taranaki Orchid Society (with the late Tom French) and served as Secretary—Treasurer for three years. He was foundation Secretary—Treasurer for the Orchid Council of New Zealand for two years—then moved to Whangarei and has been a Committee member of the Whangarei Orchid Society for eleven years, President for some of that time. One of the original members of the Orchid Council magazine committee, he has given continuous service to the promotion of this publication ever since. He is at the moment in the fourth year as Vice President of the Orchid Council and anyone who has served on the executive of just one busy Society Club will know what hard work this entails. Duties with CONZED this term have been the Magazine Committee and he was instigator and organiser of two very successful national raffles which have resulted in Orchid Council funds being boosted by approximately \$47,000. \$2,000 has been loaned to the 'Overseas Speakers' Fund and over \$30,000 loaned to 13th WOC

1990. The purchase of a computer for easier distribution of the magazine 'Orchids in New Zealand' was also possible which has resulted in a 100% improvement in distribution. He has been an orchid judge since the formation of the judging system and is always prepared to help at Shows and Conferences. Syd was appointed the Northern Regional Chairman of CONZED Judging last year and is responsible for Northland, Auckland, Waikato and Bay of Plenty areas.

Syd is always prepared to talk to people and orchid societies about orchids and has been to almost all orchid societies in New Zealand as a speaker. He also chaired the inaugural meetings for the formation of the Kaitaia, Bay of Islands, and Warkworth & Districts Orchid Societies. His Nursery in Whangarei and the beautiful displays of top class plants he brings whenever he visits other societies, prove that, with his wife Joy, he indeed 'contributes to the culture and promotion of the Orchids in New Zealand'.

*Mrs Iris Burge  
Secretary  
John Easton Award Committee*

## Poverty Bay East Coast Orchid Society Paraplegic Orchid Day

Several months ago an approach was received from the Eastland Paraplegic Disabled Association with the idea of making orchid sprays for sale to the public to raise funds for the 1989 Eastland Physically Disabled Games to be held in Gisborne at Labour Weekend.

With the annual Orchid Show approaching the Committee decided to help this worthy cause and at the same time gain publicity for the Show.

Local growers provided the main supply of cymbidium flowers and these were supplemented by the generosity of Longview Orchids, Tauranga and South Pacific Orchids, Napier.

The day of the street sales dawned on one of the worst Winter days experienced this year. This did not deter the disabled volunteers who braved the storm to sell the orchid sprays. The support of the Gisborne public was fantastic with people queuing to get a spray. By 11am the complete supply of 1266 were sold. A very successful project for the Paraplegic Association and for our Orchid Society. The publicity and goodwill gained by the Orchid Society more than compensated for the effort involved.

Footnote: The 1989 Eastland Physically Disabled Games were held at Labour Weekend with athletes from the central region taking part. The Games proved very successful both from the organisational and disabled athletes point of view with many national records being broken. Orchid plants donated by Geyserland Orchids were raffled at the prize giving and social function.

*Harold Bayram*  
President PBECOS

### *1990 'The Year of the Orchid'*

Start the year right with a fun weekend at Rotorua.

**Saturday, February 17th, 9am – 5pm**

**Sunday, February 18th, 9am – 4pm**

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Porter Orchids, Waikanae; South Pacific Orchids, Napier;  
Sun Valley Orchids, Auckland; Tudor Orchids, Bulls;

*For the Participating Growers*

*Sincerely,*

Patricia Elms.

*mp Elms.*

## Judging Waikato Show

The Show was set up on Thursday 5th October and all plants for judging had to be registered on arrival and when the information was checked the entry was put into the computer. Numbered labels were produced and these had to be placed on the plant for ease of identification by the Judges. The computer information was used to prepare lists of plants entered in each class. Although some difficulty was experienced with the computers and a new machine had to be obtained this part of the exercise proved reasonably successful.

The Friday saw all the judges/associates assembled by 7am at the Show venue where they had breakfast before being briefed by Andy Easton. The Judges were split into 10 groups with a Sectional Chairman and a Team Leader in charge of each group. The Sectional Chairmen included some overseas guests and leading New Zealand Judges. However, the Team Leaders were drawn from experienced New Zealand Judges, and had about seven or eight accredited Judges in their group. The Associate Judges were assigned the task of being Clerks or Runners.

Most groups approached the task in a positive manner and completed their allotted classes in good time. However, some classes had large numbers of entries and assistance was needed to complete the classes on time.

The results were progressively fed into the computer and this proved very successful.

Following the class judging the Sectional Chairman decided the various class winners and of course the Grand Champion—*Paph. argus*.

A show preview and cocktail hour was held on the Friday evening with the presentation of Trophies.

### Sixth National Judging Seminar

The Seminar was held in conjunction with the Judging of the Waikato Show. This commenced at 8am on Saturday with a review of the judging at the Show site. An hour and a half was spent on analysing the various class winners etc. and generated some interesting discussion. The group then relocated to the Waikato University where Doug Burgess, the Chairman of the Committee of Awards welcomed the Judges/Associates and the overseas guests.

During the morning the Judges took part in practice award judging with Panel Tutors.

Alf Day gave a very interesting and sometimes controversial talk on Odontoglossums accompanied by slides.

In the afternoon two noted Orchidists Kevin Hipkins of Australia, and Ned Nash of U.S.A. combined to present the latest trends etc. in Cattleyas together with a slide programme. We learnt about the trend of 'excessive grooming' used by some growers in Australia.

Bob Fuchs of U.S.A. gave an enlightening talk on Vandaceous orchids which we will be seeing at the 1990 World Orchid Conference.

On Sunday Milton Carpenter of Florida U.S.A. presented two talks on 'Growing Cymbidiums in Florida' and the 'Odontoglossum Alliance'.

Andy Easton spoke on the 13th W.O.C., in particular, the Judging Teams and the preparation and transport of plants for exhibition. Many interesting points were raised with the theme of—do as I say, not do as I do. Dennis Bonham and Ray Dix gave an up to date report on the progress of planning for the 1990 Conference.

A very interesting seminar which concluded on a high note of confidence that the Judges will be ready for the task ahead of them in 1990.

*Harold Bayram*

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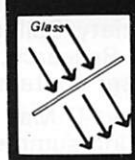
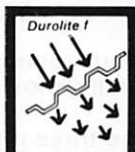
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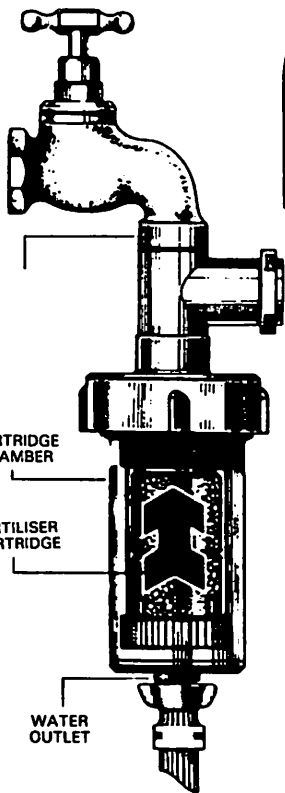
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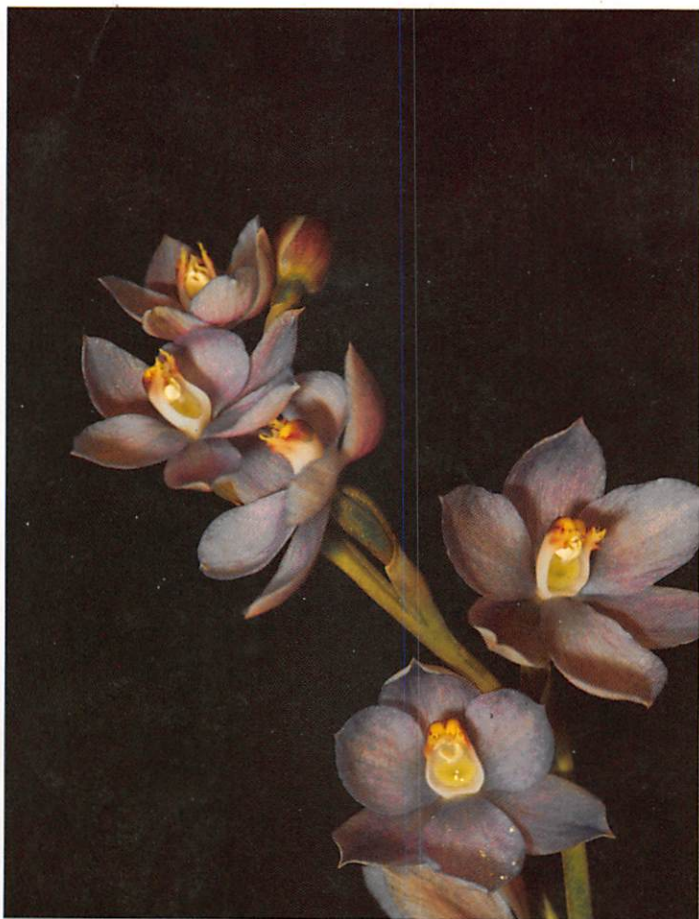
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*Photography: Bob Goodger*