

Orchids

in New Zealand

Volume 16 No. 3

June 1990





13th World Orchid Conference

Auckland,
5-17 September 1990

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VOL. 16 No. 3

JUNE 1990

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IT'S THAT TIME OF THE YEAR AGAIN — SHOW TIME

1990 in New Zealand for those growing orchids will be remembered for the 13th World Orchid Conference. I hope all orchid growers will take full advantage of this event, an opportunity that will not be repeated in this country for many years. The chance to share in and enjoy a fully international show is sure to be an event of a lifetime. The opportunity to hear international speakers, indeed to meet international orchid personalities does not occur very often, or not without major expense. While we may all suffer from the effects of the current economic malaise, this is an event that must warrant some special sacrifice. If you have not already registered for the show, or started to make arrangements to visit Auckland, you should seriously consider doing so now.

While the Auckland event attracts a high profile, many orchid societies throughout the country will be holding their own displays and shows. In the early 1980's, you only had to announce that you were going to hold a show to attract large crowds and be sure of financial success.

Unfortunately, times change. Orchids were rare and unusual plants at that time, but because orchid societies and specialist orchid nurseries have been so successful with the promotion of orchids, they have now lost their aura of being 'something different'. As many societies have found recently, the attendance at, and financial success from, such events is now much less assured. With many commercial

nurseries, for example, taking orchid growing to the people at shopping centres and the like, the desire of many people to specially go to shows is no longer there, especially if they just see plants placed on a table or bench without any real effort to make a really eye-catching display.

All aspects of life are subject to change, and I believe that all organisations will have to seriously re-think how they run their events in future. Many localities are subject to a number of shows each year, and perhaps the time has come when several societies should get together and stage one larger event; one at which greater promotion, etc, may be possible. While getting co-operation from several groups may raise challenges, such co-operative events, perhaps even with a small seminar, may allow a reversal of the trends now apparent.

Perhaps we also need to look at the events themselves. Do we need to diversify — perhaps displaying the plants with vintage cars, or antique furniture. Perhaps we should include

editorial



Orchids in New Zealand
Editor:
P. C. Tomlinson
14 Putnam Street
Northland
Wellington 5, N.Z.

floral art, 'orchid' cake decoration, orchid photography or art; there are many possibilities. Some societies have already been successful in this way.

Orchid shows are a partnership between the organisers, the public, and commercial flower and plant sellers. The rights, aspirations and requirements of all those involved must be considered. I know that in some areas there has been friction between the organisers and those commercially involved. This is most unfortunate, as one needs the other; all are dependent to varying degrees on each other. It will indeed be a pity if the differences cannot be satisfactorily resolved, and each go their own way. Should this happen, it will be orchid growing that will suffer.

Let us all work together for the good of everyone, and make sure all the shows held in this country this year are the success they deserve to be. ◀



The late Lilly Crouch. This photo unfortunately arrived too late for inclusion with last month's obituary.

*Stir up
some
excitement...*

*Support
all the
shows this
year.*



Detail from North Shore Orchid Society display
— Wellington 1985

APOLOGY

*Conzed apologises to the
House of Orchids
and any other advertisers
or subscribers affected
by the late arrival of
recent issues of
Orchids in New Zealand.*

*Hopefully we now have
this problem solved.*

THIS MONTH WE FEATURE two articles looking at what orchids can be grown with cymbidiums. With the Auckland show offering many temptations, many growers will no doubt be wondering what can be successfully grown with their favourite plants.

Cymbidiums are nice but . . .

VARIETY is the spice of "Life" so the old adage goes. This applies to many aspects of life, but is especially relevant when applied to orchid growing. Everyone, well, almost everyone, will have started their orchid growing in this country with cymbidiums. These plants are readily available, easy to grow, and produce a spectacular and long-lasting display. While there are SOME varieties which can extend the flowering season to almost every month of the year, the majority will flower over a 5-6 month period. I, and I am sure this will apply to most of you, like to enjoy FLOWERS ALL THE YEAR, and therefore the growing of other genera (of orchids of course!) chosen with care, will ensure there are flowers to be appreciated every month of the year.

To grow orchids other than cymbidiums is therefore an attractive consideration because it:-

1. Spreads the availability of flowers throughout the year.
2. Enables the diversity of the orchid family to be discovered and enjoyed.

Of all the forms of plant life, the orchid family is unique in its range of variation of vegetative and floral forms. Most other plant families maintain species (and generic) separation by genetic barriers. Orchids, however, achieve this primarily through the pollinator being specific to a single species. The close relationship between the pollinator and the flower has encouraged great floral

*In this article
P.C. Tomlinson
discussed what other
orchids can be
successfully grown
with cymbidiums,
and some important
considerations that
could be borne
in mind.*

diversity, as it is through the differences in flower colour, form, scent and flowering time that we have each species. With some 725 genera and 25,000 odd species, plus many thousands of man-made hybrids, there are plenty to choose from.

Now you have made the decision to 'try something different', there is the question of "WHAT TO TRY"? The choice is considerable, although the following matters should be considered.

1. Some plants are COOL growing, others require HEAT;
2. Some are EASY, others more DIFFICULT to grow;

3. Some are COMPACT, others take up a LOT OF SPACE;
 4. Some flowers are LARGE and FLAMBOYANT, others SMALL and INTRICATE;
 6. Some are CHEAP, others more EXPENSIVE.
- THE CHOICE IS YOURS!**

If you wish to grow something new, look at WHAT OTHER GROWERS HAVE, and what is displayed at monthly meetings and at shows. There are also many good books available, those with good photographs will be sure to whet your appetite. If you wish to select plants which will FLOWER AT A SPECIFIC TIME OF THE YEAR, many books, such as *Hawke's Encyclopaedia of Cultivated Orchids* will indicate this information. More meaningful local information on flowering times can be found in the lists of plants displayed each month at society meetings. Many societies publish such information, which indicates what can grow in an area, and more importantly, when flowers can be expected according to local conditions.

When you start to diversify your collection, try ONE OR TWO NEW GENERA OR SPECIES ONLY AT ONE TIME, to learn their culture, and

to see if they will thrive under the conditions you can provide. It is inevitable you will have an odd loss; some plants will thrive under the conditions you can provide, but there will be some that will not, for reasons that will not always be obvious. In this way you learn to handle the requirements of a diverse collection with minimum risk. If a plant is not thriving, do not hesitate to experiment with its growing conditions, but once it is thriving keep it in those conditions.

One of the most important and interesting aspects of maintaining and managing a diversified collection is the READING about the plants—especially regarding their NATURAL HABITATS AND USUAL GROWING CONDITIONS'. Plants suitable for the type of growing conditions being discussed here will mainly come from the monsoonal, foothill mountain habitats, where cool conditions are usually experienced, and many publications will indicate plants that come from this or similar areas. Most books will provide data relevant to species. For hybrids, the species included in their makeup can be ascertained from the *Sander's Lists of Orchid Hybrids*, and the culture relevant to that hybrid will

USUALLY be the average of the species involved, depending on the extent each species has contributed to the hybrid.

Well, we have talked enough about the general considerations—what can we grow with cymbidiums? The following recommendations assume only basic growing facilities are available—a suitable window, porch, or unheated glasshouse. For more sophisticated setups, especially for heated facilities, a different selection of species and genera would be appropriate, and different culture would be necessary.

For convenience, the list is alphabetical.

BLETILLA—The species *striata* produces a tall spike of bright mauve 'cattleya' like flowers. It will grow outside in sheltered, well drained positions but also produces a spectacular display in a pot.

COELOGYNE—Some (*massangeana*) appreciate some heat, but there are a number of cool growing species which produce a handsome display (*crinata*, *ochracea*, *flaccida*). *Crinata* must have cool conditions with plenty of wind and fresh air in the autumn, with good light, to initiate flowers.

DENDROBIUM—Many will already have the Australian *kingianum* and its hybrids such as Ellen, which grow easily and well, although water should be restricted over the summer.

The 'soft' cane *nobile* type also produces a spectacular display. Some people have difficulty in flowering these, but if their specific culture is followed, success should be attained. *Nobile* comes from the Himalayan foothills, an area subject to the summer monsoon. As a consequence they require warm humid conditions from the time the new growths commence in the spring, till the terminal leaf forms in the autumn. Then they require cool conditions, and to be kept dryer and provided with bright light levels until flowering is completed and new growths are broken again in the spring.

There are other dendrobiums, especially those showing a similar seasonal growth pattern, which will also be suitable.

EPIDENDRUM—A number of species, but especially *ibaguense* (syn. *radicans*) is a good plant to start with.

LAELIA—There are a number of cool growing species (*albida*, *autumnalis*, *ancepts*, *gouldiana*) which all produce attractive displays. While we usually think of cattleyas as requiring some heat, the *Laelia cattleya* hybrids (*Lc*) involving the



Coelogyne cristata



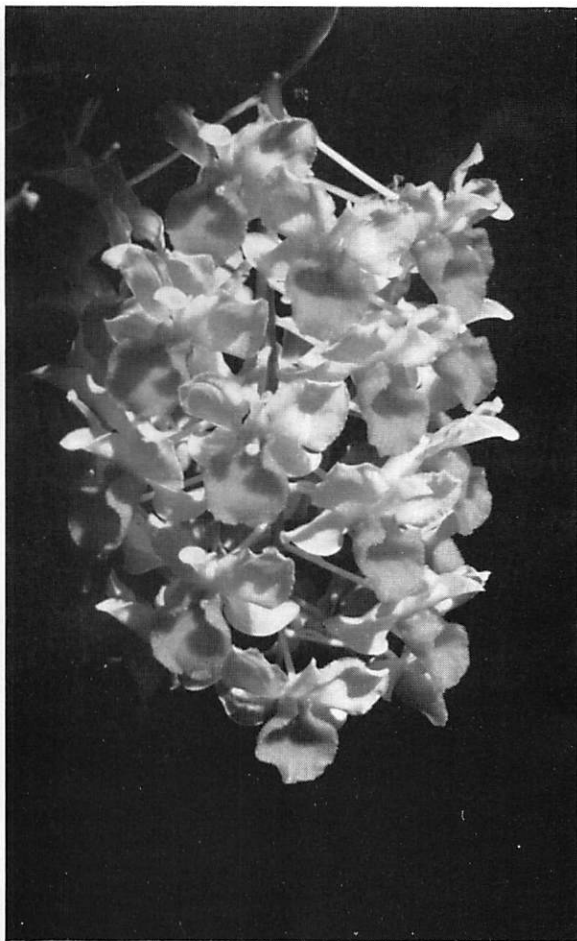
Dendrobium Ellen

above cool growing species can also make satisfactory subjects for coolhouse culture. For these, and some other warmth-requiring plants, the use of a coarser growing media kept dry during cooler periods will often be sufficient to ensure good growth. Always remember that root health is always paramount. If a strong, healthy root system can be maintained, generally success with the plant will automatically follow.

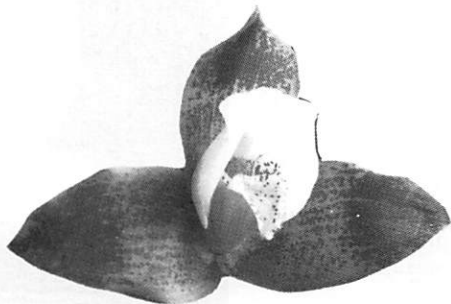
LYCASTE & ANGULOA—

These produce spectacular and attractive flowers. Some produce large leaves which can be a problem where restricted space is available, although some of the Deciduosae Section (the deciduous yellow species—*aromatica*, *cruenta*, *deppei*, etc) are more compact, and produce a spectacular display. Their leaves can become disfigured easily, but these are deciduous. Plenty of air movement, and care with watering and mix usually ensures success. When growing well, the larger pseudobulbs and plenty of flowers show their pleasure.

MASDEVALLIA—These are becoming increasingly popular, having a mixture of spectacular, intricate and variously sized and coloured flowers. Most are nice and compact in size.



Dendrobium thrysiflorum, native of the Himalayas



Lycaste deppei 'Putnam'

MAXILLARIA—Species such as *nigrescens* and *picta* (see cover photo) make attractive specimens, many of the species having a pleasant fragrance which adds to their appeal.

MILTONIA/MILTONOPSIS—Includes the warmer growing *spectabilis* type Miltonias and the cooler growing 'pansy' Colombian type Miltonopsis. The grower should have some experience, as the plants require additional care, but they do find popular appeal.

ODONTOGLOSSUM—Cool growing plants producing spectacular flowers. Their culture requires some special care, and experience with other genera before these are attempted is recommended.

ONCIDIUM—There is a considerable grouping of cool growing species from the following sections:

Cyrtochilum—e.g.

falcipetalum, *macranthum*, *serratum*

Rostrata—e.g.

ornithorhynchum, *cheirophorum*

Cucullata—e.g.

olivaceum, *nubigerum*

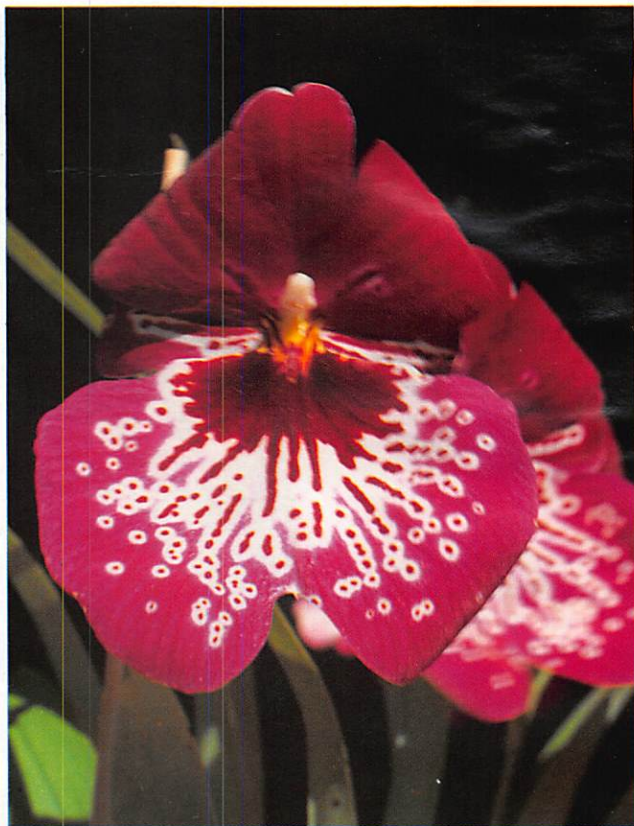
Mountain habitats which naturally experience cool dry bright winters, with warm, moist, humid summers—conditions which generally can be provided with care. Plants from this grouping are:

Pulvinata section—e.g.

robustissimum

Waluewa—e.g. *pubes*, *lietzii*

Concoloria—e.g. *concolor*



Miltonia Melissa Baker 'Independence Day'
Grower: V. Barnett, Wellington



Odontoglossum cervantesii

Crispa—e.g. *crispum*, *forbesii*,
gardneri, *marshallianum*

Synsepala—e.g. *varicosum*,
flexuosum

Verrituberculata—e.g.
batemanianum

Of the other sections of the genus, there are some suitable species with *incurvum* and *sphaclatum* springing to mind. Many oncidiums are highly adaptable to different culture, which enhances their value.

Many oncidiums (Crispa and Synsepala Sections) prefer to be mounted on a block of tree fern or similar, which also adds some additional variation to a collection of predominately potted plants.

PAPHIOPEDILUM—Some green leaved plants (*insigne*, *leanum*) are suitable for cool house culture, giving a good display.



Some popular members of the genus oncidium. From top: The compact *Onc. concolor*,

The larger flowered *Onc. macranthum* and the intersectional hybrid (Nonamyre x *varicosum* 'Harry Jensen')



PLEIONE formosana—Small plants producing comparatively large flowers. When in growth grow in warm place and keep moist. When growth is complete, in late autumn, allow to dry and remove bulbs completely from mix, and keep cool and dry. In late winter/early spring repot and commence watering when growth is apparent. Flowers will follow in a few weeks. Then the leaves and bulbs will subsequently form. A massed display of these compact plants makes an eye-catching display. Grow a number of plants in the same pot for best effect.

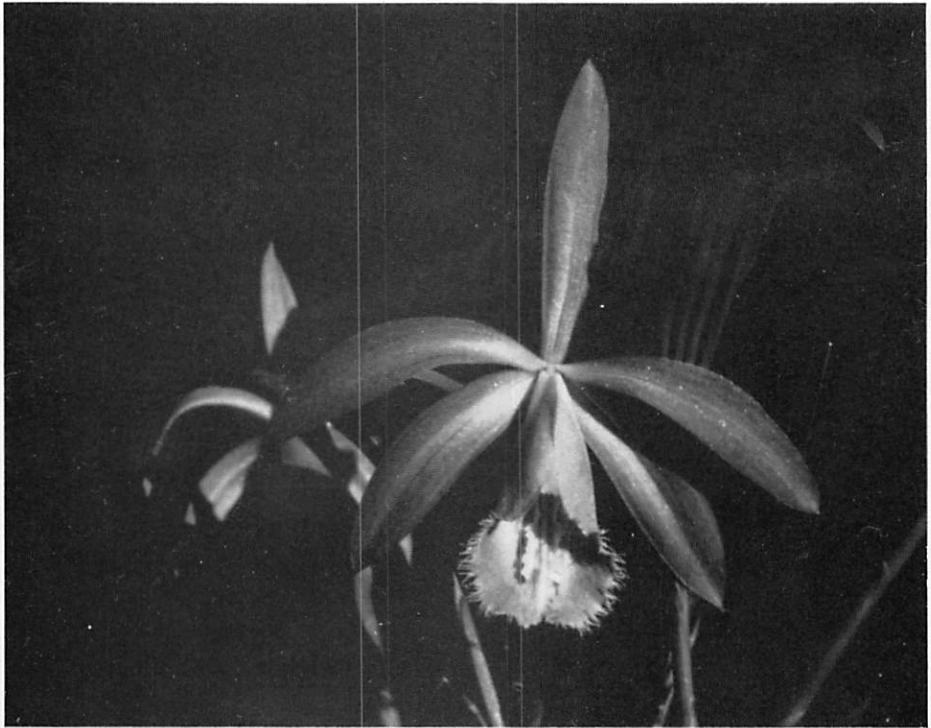
ZYGOPETALUM—Grow like cymbidiums, but produce most striking, distinctively coloured, fragrant flowers.

There are other plants which could also be suggested, but this should give you a good idea of the possibilities available.

If you wish to extend the number of plants you can consider, some supplementary heat during the winter will be required. A relatively cheap and

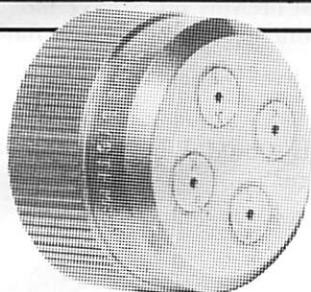
effective way to provide this is to use **BOTTOM HEAT**, provided by way of a heat board or propagating bed with soil warming cable. These are not that expensive and are cheap to run, providing warmth to the roots. Many warmer growing plants can be accommodated in this way without having to go to the considerable expense of air heating.

If you only have cymbidiums at present, do try something else. This will open up a whole new world of interesting plants and flowers. ◀



Pleione formosana

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FLAT ORCHIDS

‘OH! I’D LOVE TO GROW a collection of orchids but I have moved into a flat, and where, I ask you, where does one grow orchids in a flat?’

Where, indeed. Ever thought of a windowsill? Ever thought of a small table near a window? Ever thought of the top of the fridge?

‘But I said ORCHIDS, how many orchids would I be able to grow on a windowsill or a small table, let alone the fridge?’

Would you believe a couple of dozen for starters, providing, that is, you choose carefully what you grow.

Tell me more—I’m getting interested.’

Well let’s look as *masdevallias*, the small ones such as *schroederiana*, *rolfeana*, *nidifica*, *measuresiana*, *tovarensis* and many more. You could fit a dozen of these comfortably on a small table. They are easy to look after, just keep evenly moist all year and mist the foliage a couple of times a day when you can. They don’t like the sun but they love their food so give them ¼ strength liquid fertilizer once a week and don’t forget to flush thoroughly occasionally.

‘That sounds o.k., but what about the window-sill?’

To start with there’s *Sophronitis coccinea*, that looks and does well in a small earthenware bowl stood in a saucer. Water into the saucer, this seems

Eden Campbell, from the Howick Orchid Club, has obviously talking to some non-orchid growers. Those wishing to diversify their collections will find this of interest.

to provide just the right amount of moisture. This bright red little beauty only likes the early morning sun so will look great on the shaded end of the sill. Then there is *Dinema polybulbon*, another little charmer that can take a fair amount of sun, something that a sheer curtain over a sunny window would



Sophronitis coccinea

Grower: Hugh Davies

provide. Good company here would be *Howeara Mini Primi*. This one will arch its spike gracefully over the sill and the brilliant red and yellow flowers last for months. *Nanodes porpax* will be happy here too. Perky shining little flowers like wasps, this one doesn't like to dry out entirely. Now for something different but still windowsill size. What about *Oncidium cheiroporum*. Glorious butter balls on an arching spike, likes a breeze blowing on its foliage too so open window, here I come. Then how about *Oncidium Kaiulani*, pink sprays this time, not too much light on the leaves or they will yellow, doesn't like to be kept too wet. And what about some pots of *Dendrobium kingianum*, red, lilac, white and deep rose. Plenty of water and food, great!

'Whew, I think you are proving a point but what about the fridge—not too many 'cos all my junk goes on the fridge.'

The Jewel Orchid, *Ludisia discolor* seems to do well there. Likes to be kept evenly moist and needs just that little more warmth. Then if you want to be daring, what about a phalaenopsis or one of the warmer growing paphiopedilums. None of these require a lot of light and all like moisture at their roots

so they would be good companions. And then . . .

'Hey stop! I believe it, YOU can grow orchids in a flat!'

Yes, many orchids will grow well indoors. I remember the best *Paph. insigne* I have ever grown was one I had for years on a glass table in the lounge. It grew in a clay pot within a decorative pottery pot and the only method of watering was by keeping a small amount of water in the bottom of the outer container. Feeding was done in this way too.

One of the most important aspects of indoor culture is to supply humidity to the plants. The atmosphere in which

orchids thrive is far too humid for us and so we must create a 'mini' atmosphere or our orchids will have a dull, lifeless appearance. The easiest way to do this is to stand the pots on trays filled with fine scoria which is always kept wet. Often the roots will come right through the bottom of the pots and grow down into the scoria.

The other important thing to remember is the lack of air movement usually experienced indoors and because of this it is extremely important that the mix be free draining. I always have the pots one third full of drainage material. I particularly like polystyrene—it is warm, clean and sterile, and the roots like clinging to it or growing right through it.



Paphiopedilum insigne

Most of my plants grow in bark of various grades, according to the type of orchid grown, from $\frac{1}{4}$ "-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " for the Masdevallias to 1" or more for cattleyas.

For oncidiums I use $\frac{1}{2}$ " bark with polystyrene of the same size mixed with it.

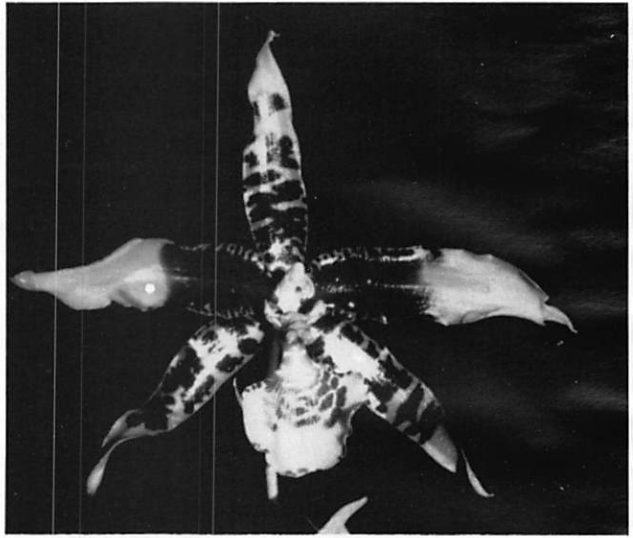
Other plants that come to mind, larger than the other mentioned but still suitable for a table or stand are:

Maxillaria picta—yellow and red/brown flowers with a very strong fragrance. Keep moist and feed $\frac{1}{4}$ strength weekly during summer in about 60% shade. More light and less water during winter. Flowers in mid-winter, quickly grows to specimen size and is most attractive. See cover illustration.

Encyclia cochleata. (kok-lee-AH-ta) liked to be almost dry between waterings, $\frac{1}{4}$ strength feed weekly in summer. Give



Maxillaria picta



Odontoglossum grande

short rest in winter. Likes about 50% shade.

Odontoglossum grande. (GRAN-dee)—A magnificent orchid. Keep moist throughout the summer and feed about $\frac{1}{4}$ strength every 12 days. About 50% shade. In the winter dry off completely and place in a sunny position to ripen the bulbs. When the new

growths start, begin watering but be careful of the new shoots as the flower spike grows from this immature growth.

Oncidium ornithorhynchum (or-ni-thoe-RIN-kum)—a tongue twister but a beautiful orchid with sprays of dainty, fragrant pink flowers. More compact than Kaiulani of which it is one of the parents (the other one is *Onc. flexuosum*). Oncidiums require an open mix and like to dry out between waterings. About 50% shade, flowers early winter. Feed $\frac{1}{4}$ strength weekly in the growing season.

Cattleyas—many will grow quite well indoors providing the humidity as stated before is attended to. They require more light than any of the aforementioned though too much will scorch the leaves. $\frac{1}{4}$

strength feeding once fortnightly in summer is sufficient and enough water to keep the bulbs nice and plump. In cold weather the roots will rot very quickly if kept wet so give only enough water to prevent shrivelling.

In closing, one factor must be taken into account when growing indoors. That bane of the housewife's life—dust! Dust will settle on the plants so wipe the leaves over regularly with a damp cloth. A little pick-me-up is to use about $\frac{1}{3}$ milk and $\frac{2}{3}$ water with a small amount of sugar dissolved in, about 1 level teaspoon to a pint. This puts a nice sheen on the leaves and the plant seems to benefit from it.

Happy orchid growing



Cattleya trianae

Grower: Jeff and Margaret Anderson, Wellington

1990 Badge Korner

We now have a 'spot' in 'A' Pavillion for our badge swapping activities. Several societies have already sent us quantities of their badges, some as donations to W.O.C. and others for sale on behalf of. If the interest so far is anything to go by, our Korner will be bulging at the seams with keen collectors. Our geographic map designed in Palmerston North by our Badge Club

President Jim Dench has been made with the traveller in mind. The auction is sure to be well attended. Postal bids will be accepted if you are unable to attend the auction on the last day of conference. A box will be provided for these at the Korner.

Several 'getting to know U' gadabouts have been planned for social badgers!

HELP! If we are to have our Badge Korner open every hour of the conference, which is now our aim, we will need person power! If you think you will have the time we would love to have you! Please drop us a line soon; to the

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Madagascar Magic

THE ISLAND OF MADAGASCAR is a strange place having the African laterite earth and rock structure, but being cut off for such a long time from the mainland has allowed the evolution of some strange plants and animals. Plant growth is affected by altitude and monsoon conditions. The east coast experiences wet and tropical conditions. There is a spine of high country down the middle of the island, with the south comprising semi arid desert.

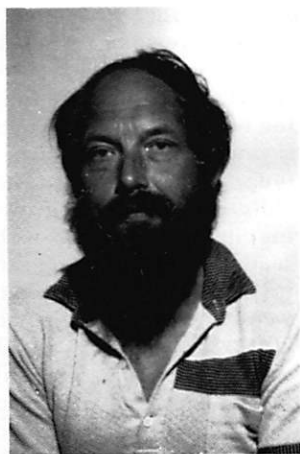
Aucklander E. Hobbs recently visited the island of Madagascar, home of Angraecum sesquipedale and other orchids. His observations on local habitats may assist growers with this and other orchids from that country in their collections.

The local people are of Malay, Polynesian stock with small numbers of negroes and European. They are a fine people, but are born with a match in one hand, and a slasher in the other. The zebu (local cattle) goats and rice growing do not help in the survival of local orchids. There are a few nature reserves in which the original vegetation survives. Those which do exist have been established mainly by

diehard colonials that have remained in the country since its independence.

Antananirivo is the capital of the country. This has an interesting market called the Zoma. There are many types of plants and flowers available for sale. Orchids are available for sale, unfortunately in heaps and in a very sodden condition.

Tana is at 1250 metres altitude. This area ex-



15 McPhail Street
Birkdale
Auckland



Zoma market in Antananirivo with its heaps of wet orchids. Photo: E. Hobbs

periences temperatures down to 9-12°C. Misty rain falls during the day, with many brighter periods during which temperatures rise to 20°C during the months of July to August. The wet season occurs from November to April.

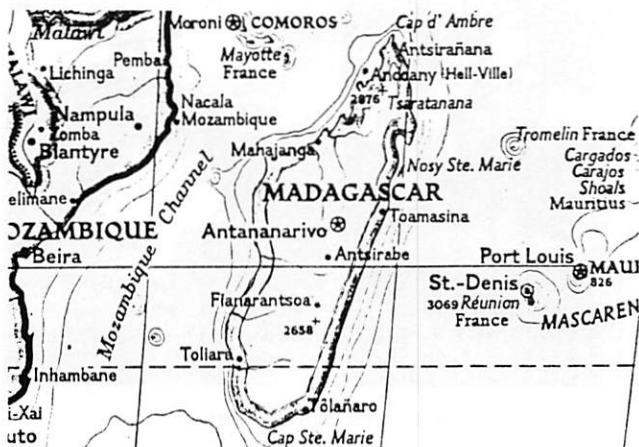
We visited the Perinet Reserve, 150 km. from Tana. It is home of the

leach and Indri (bone-tailed lemur). Tents float away if not well pegged down, and this is during the dry season!! There were a lot of *Angraecum sesquipedale* and *Ang. eburneum* in bloom. The bush is dense with open glades. There are small quantities of *aeranthus* and *aeragnis* not in flower but showing seed pods during our visit

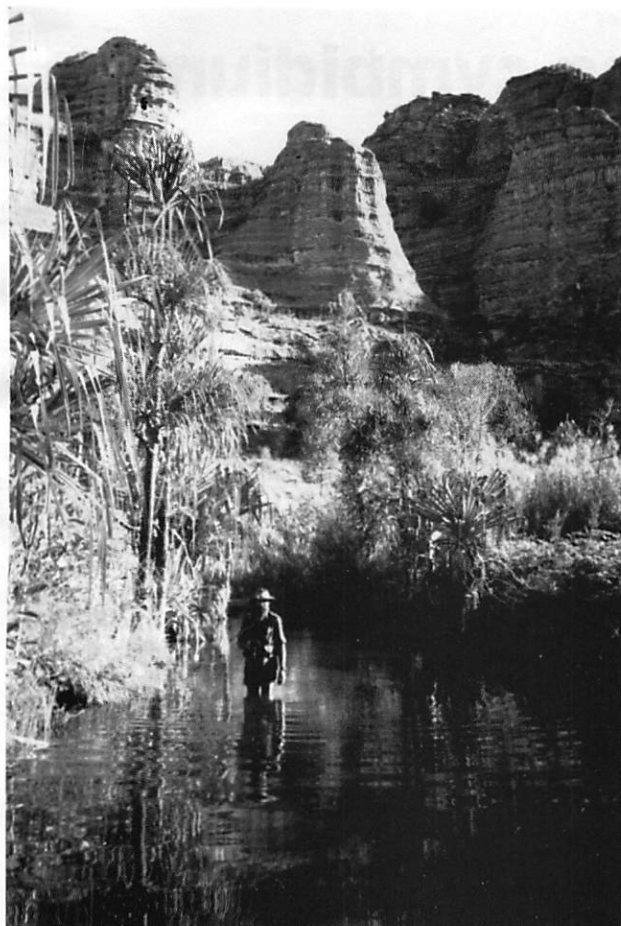
in July and August. Deep are growing up the trunks and along the branches of trees. Heavy rain fell at night and during the day. Light sun was experienced in the afternoon, with water running through the roots, and the foliage holding water. Not much wind movement was evident during our visit. Day temperatures reached 20°C; a few degrees lower first thing in the morning. The local station master's garden, instead of showing geraniums, had a fine show of *Angraecum sesquipedale*, unblemished by the pouring rain.



Angraecum sesquipedale growing naturally in Madagascar. Photo: E. Hobbs



We travelled over rough roads south to Toliary and climbed up to the Isalo Massif. This area is arid, both wind and water worn. Plant life had adapted to the difficult conditions which are experienced, such as the *Pachypodium* which stores moisture in a gross trunk. Heat is reflected off the surrounding rocks. We camped in a ravine in moister conditions close to water. The cliffs had *Jumellias* growing in cracks along with sedum. Temperatures in proximity to the stream were 27-30°C dropping to 20°C at night. Slight dampness occurred at night. The sky remained clear blue. The plants did not appear to favour any one position, being found on both sides, but the sides were very steep so were



Isalo Massif, Madagascar
Photo: E. Hobbs

sheltered for most of the day. The dry season occurred in July. Water must cascade over the rocks during the wet season. Deep in the cracks, the roots seem to find water to survive along with what they are able to store in their leaves. There were lots of scorpions seen under the rocks.

Travelling south in spring you do not see any signs of orchids until Taotagnano (Pat Dauphin). This comprises an area at sea level, rising to low hills, dry during the day, with clear bright conditions. High winds occur on the coast, but more sheltered conditions

are experienced behind the coastal dunes. Heavy dews occurred at night; most mornings we could have collected a couple of pints of water of the oilskin sleeping bag covers. *Oeonella polystachys* were growing over the stunted trees, which showed many bare patches left from plant collectors, who had removed the plant, bark, and even some of the wood from the tree itself.

The swamps had *Nepenthes* growing in large clumps which were climbing into trees and shrubs at the sides, up to a height of five metres. There appeared to be three species but I am not into pitcher plants so could have been mistaken.

Insect damage seemed to be minimal, in fact a large species of cockroach endemic to Madagascar made the plants roots its home. The local people do not seem to have much interest in protecting orchids, as they are too busy just surviving. A few locals and ex. colonials have set up pockets that have been protected against burning off for grass growth and charcoal burning for cooking. It seemed to be a pity that unique conditions have allowed unique orchids and other plants to be developed over many past years, to see this being destroyed by the action of man. ◀

concerning cymbidiums

1. a. 1V *Cym. finlaysonianum* Lyndley.

Synonyms

Cym. pendulum

Cym. wallishii

Cym. tricolor

Cym. pendulum var.

brevilabre

First described in 1833, the original specimens were first collected by Finlayson in Vietnam, probably at Da Nang (known as Tourane Bay). As noted above, it has had other names at various times.

This is a very large plant, which grows either as an epiphyte or lithophyte. Val mayor notes it forms very large clumps in the Philippines. Its pseudobulbs are up to 80 x 50mm. The 4 to 7 leaves per pseudobulb are usually 500 to 850mm long, very coriaceous and rigid, almost erect. The flower scape is 300 to 1150mm long, sharply pendulous, bearing 12 to 26 well spaced flowers. The flowers are 40 to 57mm across, usually weakly fruit scented. The tepals are dull green to straw yellow, usually suffused with red-brown, especially towards the tips of the sepals and along the centre of the petals. The lip is white, the side lobes suffused and

Continuing this series by P. C. Tomlinson. This month we finish discussing the first section of the subgenus CYMBIDIUM, the section cymbidium.

strongly veined with purple-red, the mid lobe yellow in front of the callus, with a large 'U' shaped purple red blotch towards the apex, and often with some other reddish spotting.

Native of South Vietnam, Cambodia, South Thailand, West Malaysia, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Sabah, the Philippines and Sulawesi, it is usually found from sea level up to 300 metres altitude. It prefers trees in open lowland forest or secondary forest, usually near the coast, or on exposed coastal rocks, sometimes colonising rubber, palm and other lowland tree crops. It flowers all year, with some seasonality in culture (mid-summer to early autumn).

It is closely related to *Cym. atropurpureum*, but is more common and has a wider natural distribution.



Cymbidium finlaysonianum

Detail from Du Puy & Cribb 'The Genus Cymbidium'

Because it is a lowland species, it is more commonly encountered than most other of the tropical cymbidium species. Its ability to form enormous clumps makes it a conspicuous plant. Its ability to survive in open forests has made it a common coloniser of secondary forest.

1.a.V. **Cym. atropurpureum**
(Lindley Rolfe)

Synonyms

- Cym. pendulum* var. *atropurpureum*
- Cym. pendulum* var. *purpureum*
- Cym. finlaysonianum* var. *atropurpureum*
- Cym. atropurpureum* var. *olivaceum*

Lindley first described this species as a variety of *Cym. pendulum* in 1854. As with other members of this group, a number of names have been applied by different authors.

It is a large epiphyte or rarely lithophyte, with pseudobulbs up to 100mm tall x 60mm. The 7 to 9 leaves are 500 to 900mm long, coriaceous, rather rigid, arching. The scape is 280 to 750mm long, arching to strongly pendulous producing 10 to 33 flowers. The 35 to 45mm diameter flowers are usually strongly coconut scented. The sepals are a deep maroon to dull yellow-green with strong maroon staining, the lip is white becoming yellow with age.

Distributed from South Thailand, West Malaysia, Sumatra, Java, Borneo and the Philippines, it grows over an altitude range from sea level to 2200 metres. It grows in the forks of forest trees and occasionally on rocks, usually in lowland forests and often near the sea. It flowers during early to late spring, although flowering at other times appears to be relatively common. It is regarded as a variable species.

Cultural Characteristics

This group of plants are characteristically from low altitude natural habitats in tropical monsoonal environments. They therefore will



Cymbidium atropurpureum
Detail from Du Puy & Cribb 'The Genus Cymbidium'

require warmer conditions than the Himalayan type species and most hybrids—intermediate to warm type conditions will suit them best. Their thick coriaceous often rigid leaves and general plant form indicates that most are exposed to dry conditions during periods of the year. They will therefore require to dry out well between waterings. An open mix which allows air to reach the root zone appears important. While 'dry' conditions can be tolerated, most will experience quite high humidity levels naturally and this

should be duplicated under cultivation if possible. Most should tolerate higher light levels as compared with most of the cymbidium plants cultivated.

The monsoonal conditions most natural habitats will be subjected to, indicate warm moist conditions during the summer, with drier and cooler conditions during the winter.

Most of these species can produce large plants, with large root systems, and this must be allowed for under cultivation. The species are not of widespread

availability in this country, although can be found in some collections. Generally they would not be recommended for those just beginning an orchid growing career.

Interesting scented flowers are produced usually cream or greenish with red or brown markings, smaller than the Himalayan types widely grown, but with a heavier texture. The generally long scapes are pendulous or arching. ◀

to be continued

WAY BACK in 1975 I was given a cymbidium back bulb, by a lovely old lady, and was told to plant it when I got home. She wouldn't tell me the colour, as it was supposed to be a surprise. So I potted it in potting mix and fed it with Maxi-crop for years. It just didn't get any bigger, and I almost got fed up and threw it out, but being a true nature lover, I couldn't.

About this time my husband and I attended the Second International Orchid Conference and Show, in Wellington. As I gazed around in rapture, I was well and truly hooked for life, although we did not buy any then as we didn't have money to spend at the time.

It wasn't long after that we went to a nursery to look

Well and Truly Hooked

Mrs A. F. Stewart of Porirua was given a back bulb. Like many before her, she caught the bug.

25 Fear Terrace
Porirua

around. I just cannot go past a nursery or plant shop. We ended up buying four young orchids, and as I examined them I said to my husband 'look at what they are planted in, no wonder my poor plant is struggling to grow.' As a result we promptly bought a large bag of orchid mix—and some proper orchid food—and its never looked back, although it took another three years to flower. When this happened it was breathtaking; well worth waiting for. A large cream blushed with pink.

I've now taken over my husband's small glasshouse, and now have eighteen cymbidiums and looking towards the future—well I'd like a large glasshouse—and branch out to growing oncidiums and phalaenopsis.

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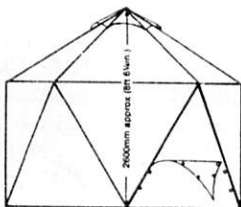
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Orchid Touring

South Australia

From the air the Mount Lofty Ranges loom out of a flat, parched landscape. Passing over these forested hills the Adelaide Plains, with their almost continuous cover of tiled roofs, can be seen stretching out in a huge basin to the southern seas.

Most of South Australia is dry and unsuitable for orchids, the largest area of habitat being the Mt. Loftys which border the outskirts of the city. Due to the warm, dry climate, even here the terrestrial orchids must grow and flower in the very short period during the wetter season—often only three months in duration.

It is estimated that about 150 species of orchid are to be found in South Australia. Some of these are endemic to the State. One orchid—*Monadenia bracteata*—is a South African adventive which has spread from Western Australia.

The world-renowned Adelaide Botanic Gardens are well worth a visit. Adjacent to the Gardens is the State Herbarium where I was fortunate to meet Joe Weber who is writing-up

In 1988 Doug McCrae toured Victoria and South Australia visiting orchid growers. Here is the final part of his series . . .

thelymitra for the Flora of Australia to be published around 1993. Another project Joe and Bob Bates have well in hand for publication soon is 'Orchids of South Australia'.

The Native Orchid Society of South Australia has a shadehouse near the Herbarium where a collection of terrestrial species are kept. The old quarantine facility has been converted to an orchid house also. Temperature control gives three separate environments in which many kinds of exotic orchids are grown. These facilities are not open to the public and I was fortunate to be given the opportunity by Roy Hargreaves and Bob Bates to view the collections.

Scott Creek Conservation Park Adelaide Hills

A current project of the NOSSA Group is an orchid survey of Scott

Creek Conservation Park in the Adelaide Hills.

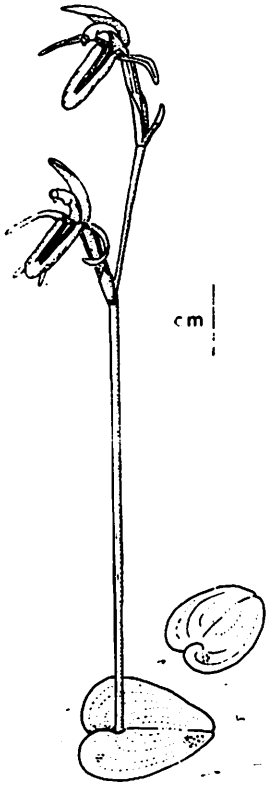
I was invited along for a day's orchiding with half a dozen members led by Bob Bates. The day was warm and sunny as we made the first stop next to the ruins of the Almanda silver mine.

The habitat throughout the Park consists of tall Eucalypt forest on rather dry sandy soils. Little variation in cover was noted, although some grassy areas, a few rocky outcrops and eroded areas were investigated as well as the forest.

During the day, no less than fifty-four species were noted, including a number of species that are either not found, or I had not seen, in Victoria the previous week.

There were about a dozen thelymitres including only a few we see in New Zealand, and a large number of caladenias. Most perostylis had finished flowering but two species were identified. *Corybas diemenicus* and *C. incurvus* were recognised. *Calochilus robertsonii*, *Glossadia major* and three species of microtis occurred throughout, and two prasophyllum

species were seen. Most of the diuris and acianthus had set seed, *Cyrtostylis reniformis* was flowering, and *Monadenia* in spike was noted at both ends of the Park so it was probably becoming widespread throughout.



Cyrtostylis reniformis
(D. Cooper: N.Z. Native
Orchids. A Field Guide.)

Among the wildlife seen by some of the group was a 2m long brown snake which had made its way back into its hole before the

rest of us got to it. There was the odd skink and occasionally we came upon 'Stumpies'. These are short-tailed, thick scaled lizards about 30cm long and 50-60mm wide. Like other reptiles they often lie on tracks warming themselves in the sun. They are not aggressive and can easily be handled.

Bob and Sharon Bates kindly gave me board during my stay. This afforded the opportunity to compare and discuss the similar and related orchids of both New Zealand and Australia. Bob is very knowledgeable on Australian orchids and is doing fine work on the pollination strategies and pollinators of many species. The large amount of work Bob is doing on orchids is all the more remarkable considering that he is employed full time as a school teacher. Orchid study is only a part-time hobby.

The NOSSA Committee arranged an evening at Mr and Mrs Robjohn's residence for me to show the CONZED native orchid slides. As in Melbourne, the slides were well received with may 'oohs' and 'aahs' when our corybas and pterostylis popped-up on the screen.

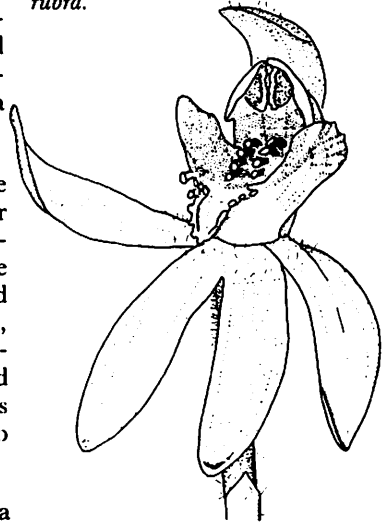
This meeting provided a good opportunity to exhibit the New Zealand Orchid Flora which generally is not well known in Australia.

Kenneth Stirling Conservation Park

Another NOSSA member, Rosemary Taplin, very kindly escorted me to another area of the Hills and Cleland Park for a good look at some of the animals I had not seen in the wild.

Cary Gully is a tall Eucalypt forest which has not been burned for some time. There was a fairly dense understorey which restricted orchids mainly to the tracksides.

Orchids seen here included *Caladenia carnea*, *C. tentaculata*, *Diuris corymbosa*, *Glossodia major*, *Lyperanthus nigricans*, *Pterostylis nana* and the *thelymitras* *T. pauciflora*, *T. aff. pauciflora*, *T. ixioides* and *T. rubra*.



Caladenia carnea
(D. Cooper: N.Z. Native
Orchids. A Field Guide.)

Mt. Bold Reservoir

This habitat was a mixture of open grassy slopes, rocky outcrops and tall Eucalypt bush with wide tracks. Soil was sandy and mostly well drained.

On the grassy slopes flowering specimens of *Glossodia major*, *Microtis parviflora*, *Thelymitra pauciflora*, *T. aff. pauciflora*, *T. ixioides* and *T. rubra* were seen.

After careful negotiation of a blackberry thicket (in my shorts) we saw *Caladenia carnea*, *C. leptochila* and *C. reticulata* growing among the rocky outcrops on the opposite hillside. Thelymitras included *T. antennifera*, *T. grandiflora* and only the second sighting made on my southern states tour of *T. x macmillanii*. The parents of this hybrid would appear to be either (*T. antennifera* x *T. rubra*) or (*T. antennifera* x *T. pauciflora*). The column arms are quite plumose. Three caladenias and three thelymitras were seen.

This was to be my last trip before winging my way home to New Zealand. The great diversity and numbers of orchids in Australia, compared with the New Zealand flora, left me stunned. It is no wonder that this section of the Australian flora attracts so much interest from the amateur and professional botanist and grower alike.

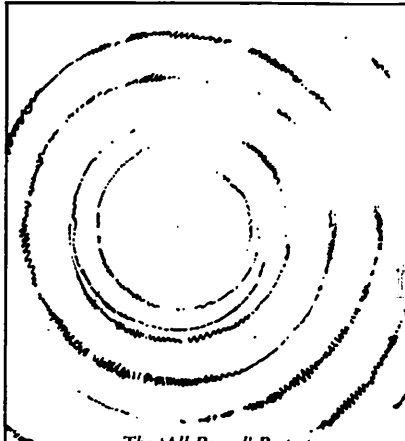
The friendliness and helpfulness of all the Australians I met made the tour very satisfying indeed. ◀

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Thelymitra rubra

photographed by
Doug McCrae in
Australia's
Adelaide Hills





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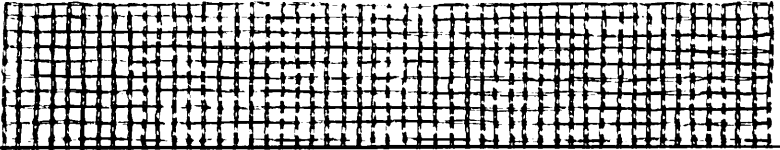
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THOSE DENDROBIUM NOBILE HYBRIDS

HOW MANY times do we hear: "My *Dendrobium nobile* hybrids grow quite well but the confounded things won't flower."

If we read the literature in books we are advised to keep them wet and warm in summer, and dry and cool in winter. This is true and if you follow this rule the species *nobile* and the early hybrids will—or should—flower. But . . .

The modern hybrids mainly established by Mr Yamamoto comprise a great number of dendrobium species, not all of which grow under the same conditions as the species *nobile*. Since operating my warm growing environment I have experimented with subjecting the hybrids to higher temperatures in both summer and winter. In addition I have followed the advice of Mr Yamamoto to reduce nitrogen in the fertiliser in autumn.

The following are my growing methods:

1. Dendrobiums like **SMALL POTS**, clay or plastic. Because they soon get top heavy, it is best to have them hanging.

2. **LIGHT**. Light to medium shade in summer—high light from

autumn—if there is any, they can stand full sun in winter. The canes need ripening in autumn/winter to flower.

3. **WATER**. Copious—daily in warm weather in the summer. Reduced water progressively from end March and keep dry from end April onwards until you are sure that the

Jack Hart, from the North Shore Orchid Society discusses the culture of the popular Dendrobium nobile hybrids.

green growths are flowers and not keikeis. When this happens depends mainly on the temperatures. The plants in the warm house are opening the first buds on 1st July. The plants under the eaves are reluctantly showing the first sign of flower buds (I hope) on the same date.

4. **FERTILIZER**. Frequently with heavy watering in summer—once every other watering half strength of high nitrogen

fertilizer when plants are in bark. **BUT FROM 1st FEBRUARY** change to fertilizer that contains NO nitrogen. Last February I began using—wait for it—Potassium Dihydrogen Orthophosphate! You can see it has potash(K) and phosphate(P) but no nitrogen(N). Where can you get it? Easy—your local friendly chemist can order a 500 gram container. Unfortunately it will cost you about \$30 (depending on how friendly your chemist is!) It is a powder which dissolves readily in warm water. I use 1 teaspoon/5 litres. Obviously no fertilizer is used when the plants are kept dry.

5. **TEMPERATURE**. The temperature in the warm house goes up to a maximum of 35°C (96°F) for short periods in midsummer . . . night temperatures drop to 20°C (69°F). In winter, temperatures go up to 25°C (77°F) if there is sun, if not up to 20°C (69°F) during the day and the heater keeps the night temperatures not lower



Dendrobium nobile

than 17°C (64°F). (This night temperature is maintained for the benefit of the phalaenopsis grown in the same house).

6. HUMIDITY AND AIR MOVEMENT. In SUMMER the inlet and exhaust fans operate whenever the inside temperature is higher than 23°C, which is for most of the day in midsummer.

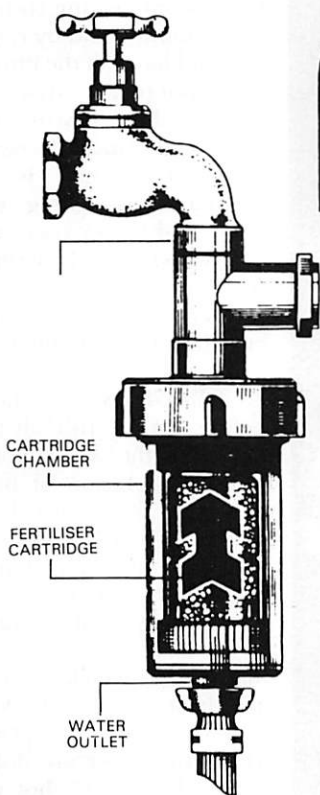
Humidity is kept as high as possible by misting and dousing the floor. High humidity will cause disease but a ceiling fan plus two small fans keep the air moving. In WINTER the outside air is only admitted when the house temperature is above 21°C. The humidity keeps at 90% plus without any effort on my part. During the period of dull days no

fresh air is admitted—I do try to keep heating costs to a minimum—and by rights I should have all the fungus and bacterial diseases science has discovered. Especially since I never spray! The secret is the internal fans, going day and night. Leaves are gently nodding all the time. As long as the air is constantly moving, high humidity is no problem.

7. RESULTS. As stated before, on 1st July all five plants in the warm house show a profusion of buds and the first ones have opened. I will start the watering of these plants again. In addition, the hermetically sealed warm house is free of insects and the leaves which remain are clean and glossy. With a mild winter the plants under the eaves are doing better than usual, but not as well as the warm ones.

Incidentally, the leaves of two year old canes will yellow and drop off in autumn/winter. Flower buds occur on the bare canes, but sometimes also grow on the lower part of the cane.

. . . A last word of advice. The old canes—leafless—do not look pretty and can be cut off. But canes that only produced a few flowers last year should be left on because they will probably flower from the rest of the cane this year. ◀



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Cogito's Diary

JANUARY and February were very warm months that had the temperature in the "cool" house often rise to 35°C. Heavy damping down and regular watering of most plants saw even disas come through without apparent harm. In March we had two weeks of rain and high relative humidity after which the atmosphere began to feel a bit more autumny. In early April I began to move the warm growers back into the "warm" room in the garage.

AUTUMN PRACTISES AND CLEANUP

Autumn is my time to check and give all plants some needed individual attention. It is a similar sort of exercise as displaying plants to best advantage in a show except that the criteria are more long term.

In the warm room the high light requiring plants go directly under the (bubble plastic) insulated roof. I really cram them in—have to—side by side. Some on solid shelves, others hanging from the beams. The ones that are not on a shelf will drip water onto the plants that are sitting below on wire mesh benches. Phallies, paphs, and in bud or flowering plants are placed so that they don't stand under any drip line and in adequate shade. Last of all some begonias, ferns, and other things go on the concrete floor. They do quite well with damping down water, drips, and mist descending on them daily.



Bill Fransen has been getting ready for winter, and dealing with cats, dogs and kids! The diary continues . . .

6 Wedgewood Place
Hamilton.

By the time that the warm room is at winter capacity the cool house looks rather desolate. There, the next exercise was to remove all the remaining plants from each bench in turn and hoe, rake, and pull out ferns and moss underneath. When done, all plants had been handled at least twice and also been cleaned up, weeded, and regrouped. I employ the well

known system of orientating all plants so that their labels are on the south side of the pot. That way the plants can be shifted and again orientated correctly, ideally with the tip or growing point of any rhizomes pointing to the north.

The gravel on the floor again looks like new. After hoeing and raking, it dries up nice and even. There will be no more damping down until late spring later in the year. Because I close the cool house up as much as I dare, to save heating during the winter, I also have a relative humidity that tends to be on the high side. Good airing on warm sunny days keeps the atmosphere acceptable to the plants.

By mid April all the cymbidiums from the back of the garden had been moved back into the cool house for the winter. The shade cloth will probably come off by mid May. From then on I will close more and more ventilation apertures. At first only during cold nights but gradually more permanently until only the end

door and opposing windows are used during the day. They can be hooked up in various positions from ajar to wide open.

From early May the watering of most cool growing plants and those that are at rest will be reduced or practically stopped. The relative humidity tends to read very high during the cold nights of winter because cold air cannot hold as much water as warm air. High humidity in cold weather tend to increase fungal growths and problems. Condensation of water on to cold surfaces will also be more prevalent so that I will dry out my cool house as much as I can from now on.

OF DOGS, CATS, KIDS AND BLIND HORSES

The most economic and environment friendly way of providing clean fresh air to a greenhouse is through open doors and windows. Not everybody is in a position to work like that but a hobbyist can, to advantage. Open doors and windows are an open invitation to all sorts of insects to come in and do their worst. In my greenhouse the largest ventilation areas are covered with shade cloth. Very few insects manage to enter through that. A couple of windows at the northern end are shaded by a fence. The entrance door is in the



Half way through the autumn clean up. The removal of the plants clearly shows the staging. Photo: Bill Franssen.

southern end and therefore away from the sun. Experience has taught me that few insects seek entrance through openings that are in the shade. Anyway, it is possible to fit inside flyscreens to windows and doors.

There are things that can have an even more devastating effect than insects. Some of these are wild, roaming, or untrained dogs, cats, and kids. Many are the sad stories that I've heard about cats sleeping between the plants and

toppling them and breaking flower spikes. I've had dogs use the gravel of my greenhouse to bury bones in. A wild cat even had a litter of young in a dry place under the work bench. Many cats will use the fine gravel as a private loo if given a chance. With twelve cats in the neighbourhood I daren't even hoe or rake my vege garden anymore! Small children and grandchildren have been reported to be extremely fascinated by plant labels and will do almost magical vanishing tricks with them. Mothers, grandmothers and granddads are at times cheerfully presented with a fistful of labels. One solution that I've heard about is to place bread-bag tags with the plant name in the bottom of the pot at repotting time.

More effective measures can be taken to keep out dogs, cats and kids. The most permanent is wire mesh affixed to the inside of the window frames or alternatively fitted to a frame that can be lifted out or hinged. In my greenhouse I've fitted wire mesh to the inside of the window frames and swung an inner wire mesh door with a latch on it that dogs, cats, or kids can't operate. So when the outer door is open to admit fresh air, the inner one is closed to serve its purpose.

And what of blind horses? Well, they are potentially

more havock-wreaking than dogs, cats, or kids. If the likelihood of damage by blind horses exists, it will be best to fit a strong gate in the strong fence around one's property and keep it closed at all times. There is not much point in blaming poor dogs, cats, kids, and blind horses, is there?

RAINWATER, MOSSIES, AND LEAFSHINE.

I collect rainwater from the coolhouse roof and a nearby shed. Sometimes mosquitos lay their eggs in that water and a generation of tumbling little larvae appears. In the past I eradicated them by adding a teaspoon of any old



Completed!! Young cymbidium seedlings get some heat in winter, with the disa seedlings on the floor. Photo: Bill Franssen

insecticide to as much as 180 liters of water. Recently I made up some leafshine by adding a teaspoon of All Season's Oil to a cup of milk. When finished shining the leaves on a few plants there was still 75% of the leafshine mix left over. I tipped small quantities of this in each of the rainwater troughs and found that the oil acted as a kind of surfactant. The very thin layer of oil on the water prevented the larvae from procuring the necessary oxygen and they died. The only (slight) drawback was that my dippers got a slippery feel to them. I don't think that there was enough oil present to damage plant roots. Worth trying some time. ◀

WATER AN ORCHID MORE OFTEN

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- when subject to high temperatures
- under low humidity conditions
- with rapid air movement
- with thin broad and abundant leaves
- when in active growth
- in a coarse porous mix
- in fresh potting medium
- on a slab
- in a pot

WATER AN ORCHID LESS OFTEN

- when low light conditions prevail
- when subject to low temperatures
- under high humidity conditions
- with little air movement
- with thick narrow and few leaves
- when not actively growing
- in a fine grade, water retentive mix
- in old decomposing medium
- in a pot
- in a plastic or non-porous pot
- in a large pot

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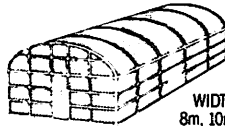
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Review

Autumn Show

THE N.Z.O.S. Autumn Show held on the usual monthly meeting night in April is fast becoming a major event in our calendar. Because of the large number of entries last year, and members' disappointment with the benching, a new format was arranged and more classes introduced. This year there was a fine display of over 200 flowering plants.

Cymbidiums were well represented by early Peter Pan hybrids with two second-generation hybrids but the best flower was R. & N. Armstrong's *Cym. Giselle 'Tainui'*—an early *madidum* cross with clear yellow flowers on a tall spike.

Over thirty Cattleya alliance plants were displayed. These ranged from a miniature *Sophranitis brevipendiculata* x *Slc. Kaka*—a small plant with pale pink flowers over 2" across—to large flowering *C. Chocolate Drop 'Kodoma'* x self with three different seedlings showing a range of colours from dark to pale chocolate. The best cattleya on show was *Blc. Astroaut 'Carpenter'* x *Bros. sanguinea 'Aurea'* shown by Alf Day.

Phalaenopsis were well represented with many showing signs of the onset of cold weather. Many interesting yellow hybrids were on show and the most spectacular Phaly was Del

Gee's *Phal. French Connection 'Empress Gardens'* x *Shigeharu Fugii 'Beachhaven'*.

The class for Odonoglossums alliance (except Oncidiums) showed the wide variety which falls into this category with a large spike of *Maclellanara* with over twelve brown and yellow flowers well displayed and two Odonocidiums—*Odm. uro-skinneri* x *Onc. forbesii* making a spectacular red and white combination and *Odm uo-skinneri* x *Onc. Margaret* being a very large oncidium-shaped flower—cream with red spotting splashed all over the flower. Another nice item was a *Odm. Connero*—deep red with good shape—but the Best Odontoglossum was a mericlone of '*Odm. Burkhard Holm 'Gera'*' displayed by C. & M. King.

Oncidiums were classed separately as sufficient numbers were benched—two were showing

over seventy flowers and several were nearly two metres tall—*Onc. Florida Gold 'Merkel'* a multi-eared type and *Onc. flexuosum* with two large spikes and a large flowered *Onc. varicosum* x *Sultamyre*, yellow with a lip 2" across. Judged Best Oncidium was *Briggita Davies' Onc. Confetti* x self a minute flower of heavy substance and bright glistening yellow on two large spikes.

The dendrobium class had a selection of phalaenopsis and antelope types and one Australian native. The phalaenopsis types with their purple colour stood out with several very bright and glistening shades with *Den. Ram Mistra* x *Claire* exhibited by C. & M. King being the best on the night.

Masdevallias were well represented with a large number of plants in many interesting colours and shapes with *Val Bayliss's Mas. Sunny Angel* getting the nod.

The paphiopedilums made another strong class with over twenty plants exhibited with a good range of primary hybrids and some excellent standards with *Paph.* Vinteners Treasure 'Mem. Hazel Brljevich' and *primulinum* x *niveum* two of the best. However the Best Paphiopedilum was Nancy Sievwright's *Paph.* Procal a well-grown plant with two spikes of large shapely

flowers. This plant won The Barnes Trophy for the Best Flowering Plant —Any Genera for the Best Plant in the Show

The Novice section was not well supported with several classes where prizes could have been won by a lone entry. Nevertheless there were several very well grown and interesting plants on display with *Phal.* Lip-

perglut 'Waitohu' x Florie Mato 'Diane' shown by J. & D. Sorenson winning both the Best Phalaenopsis and Best Flowering Plant (Novice) to take the Brindle Trophy.

Ross Tucker
Show Marshall NZOS
May 1990

NEW ZEALAND ORCHID SOCIETY INC.

1990 Autumn Show Results

BARNES TROPHY Best Flowering Plant Open Classes (Any Genera)

Paph. Procal
—Nancy Sievwright

BRINDLE TROPHY Best Flowering Plant Novice Classes (Any Genera)

Phal. Lipperglut 'Waitohu' x Florie
Mato 'Diane'
—John & Doris Sorensen

CARPENTER TROPHY Best Masdevallia

Masd. Sunny Angel
—Val Baylis

LEAHY PRIZE Popular Vote Open Classes

Equal:
C. Chocolate Drop 'Kodama' x self
—Cliff Collis
Vanda Hilo Rainbow 'Iwalani'
—Joan Theobald

BRILJEVICH PRIZE Popular Vote Novice Classes

Phal. Lipperglut 'Waitohu' x Florie
Mato 'Diane'
—John & Doris Sorensen

CLASS 1 Best Cymbidium

1. Giselle 'Tainui'
—R. & N. Armstrong
2. William Hertrich x Peter Pan
—Merle Wildman
3. Fili x Peter Pan
—R. & N. Armstrong

CLASS 2 Best Cattleya

1. *Ble.* Astronaut 'Carpenter' x *Ble.*
vanguinea 'Aurea'
—A. Day
2. *Slc.* Tangerine Jewel x Kauai
Starbright
—C. & M. King
3. *C.* Chocolate Drop 'Kodama' x self
—Cliff Collis

CLASS 3 Best Phalaenopsis

1. French Connection 'Empress
Gardens' x Shigeharu Fugii
'Beachhaven'
—Dell Gee
2. Adventure x Golden Amboin
—A. Day

CLASS 4 Best Dendrobium

1. Ram Mistra x Claire
—C. & M. King
2. Jacqueline Concert x Main Beauty
x Buddy Shelper x Eve x Lady
Faye
—Nancy Sievwright
3. Hickham Deb x Kristen Ann
—House of Orchids

CLASS 5 Best Masdevallia

1. Sunny Angels
—Val Bayliss
2. Harlequin
—Val Bayliss
3. *rungsensis* ssp. *calocodon*
—Val Bayliss

CLASS 6 Best Odontoglossum or Allied Genera

1. *Odm.* Burkhard Holm 'Gera'
—C. & M. King
2. *Wib.* Kenrick Williams
'Featherhill'
—F. L. Brljevič
3. *Odm.* Conner
—F. L. Brljevič

CLASS 7 Best Species

1. *Soph.* *pterocarpa*
—T. C. & P. D. Martin
2. *Vanda* *coerulea*
—Selwyn Ross
3. *Onc.* *ornithorhynchum*
—Val Warren

CLASS 8 Best Any Other Genera

1. *Vanda* Hilo Rainbow 'Iwalau'
—Joan Theobald
2. *Zygo.* Artur Elle
—R. Tucker
3. *Vanda* J. V. B. x Virat Blue Black
—Joan Theobald

CLASS 9 Best Decorative Plant

1. *Miltonia* Bluntii
—Shirley Sidnam
2. *Coclogyne* *fimbriata*
—Joan Parker
3. *Dend.* *denudius*
—Doug & Mary Day

CLASS 10 Best Specimen Plant
No Entries

CLASS 11 Best Oncidium

1. Confetti x self
—Brigitta Davie
2. *flexuosum*
—Marilyn & Bryan Johnson
3. Florida Gold 'Merkel'
—J. & J. McCalm

CLASS 12 Best Paphiopedilum

1. Procal
—Nancy Sievwright
2. *pumilinum* x *nucum*
—Cliff Collis
3. Vintner's Treasure 'Mem Hazel Brljevič'
—F. L. Brljevič

CLASS 15 Best Cattleya (Novice)

1. *Lc.* Pearl Harbour
—John & Doris Sorensen
2. *Lc.* Seagull 'Candystripes' x Cma
Keith Roth 'Richella'
—J. Gaylard
3. *Slc.* Mandarin Bary 'Daffodil' x
Yellow Doll 'Mini Sun'
—A. Wilson

CLASS 16 Best Specimen Plant (Novice)
No Entries

CLASS 17 Best Decorative Plant (Novice)

1. *Cym.* *erythrostylum* var *Dagy*
—Colin Grant
2. *Cym.* Dr Sharon Conrow x Peter Pan
—Jose Jones
3. *Cym.* Peter Pan 'Greensleeves' x
tracyanum
—C. Purcell

CLASS 18 Best Decorative Plant (Novice)

1. *Phal.* Lipperglut 'Waitohu' x
Florie Mato 'Diane'
—John & Doris Sorensen
2. *Phal.* Dream Stuff x Lavender
Lady
—Colin Grant
3. *Lc.* Glowing Ember x *Soph.*
grandiflora
—Jose Jones.

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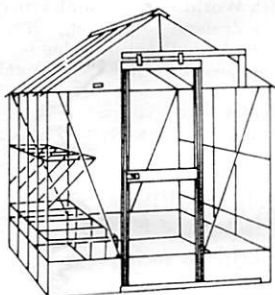
Thank you to all those who help make this a more colourful magazine.

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Diary Dates 1990

July

Friday 6th Saturday 7th Sunday 8th
SOCIETY: **New Zealand Orchid Society**
Winter Show
VENUE: Mt. Albert Memorial Hall,
Mt. Albert.

Saturday 14th 10.00 to 5.00
Sunday 15th 10.00 to 4.00
SOCIETY: **Taranaki Orchid Society**
VENUE: St Johns Ambulance Hall
ADDRESS: St Aubyn Street, New Plymouth
CONTACT: P.O. Box 635, New Plymouth

August

Saturday 3rd, Sunday 4th
SOCIETY: **Bay of Islands Orchid Society**
VENUE: Union Church Hall

Friday 17th, Saturday 18th, Sunday 19th
SOCIETY: **Whangarei Orchid Society**
VENUE: Forum North Exhibition Hall
ADDRESS: Rush Avenue, Whangarei

Friday 24th, Saturday 25th, Sunday 26th
SOCIETY: **Hawke's Bay Orchid Society**
VENUE: Lindesfarne School Hall
ADDRESS: Pakowhai Road, Hastings
CONTACT: Secretary 6 Tiffen Place,
Greenmeadows

September

Monday 10th Show opens
Sunday 16th Show closes
Conference runs 5th — 17th September
SOCIETY: **13th World Orchid Conference**
VENUE: New Zealand Exposition Centre
ADDRESS: Green Lane Road, Auckland
CONTACT: Registration-P.O. Box 12-442 Auckland

Thursday 27th, Friday 28th, Saturday 29th
SOCIETY: **Kaitia Orchid Society**

Saturday 29th, Sunday 30th
SOCIETY: **Canterbury Orchid Society**

Friday 28th, Saturday 29th
SOCIETY: **Taupo Orchid Society**
VENUE: St Paul's Church Hall
ADDRESS: Cnr. Tamamutu & Rifle Range Road
Taupo

October

Friday 5th, Saturday 6th
SOCIETY: **Wairoa Orchid Society**
VENUE: Presbyterian Hall
ADDRESS: Queen Street, Wairoa

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