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in New Zealand

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Orchids

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VOL. 17 No. 3

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CONTENTS

Editorial:

Judgement Day	66
Obituary: Jim Rentoul	68
Feature of the Month:	
Naturalised orchids — Do we have any? by Brian Molloy	70
International diary dates	73
Zygopetalums by Ross Tucker	75
Letters to the Editor	79
Orchid flowers	84
Growing aids — Bottom Heat by Bob McCulloch	86
Zygos do have quirks . . . by M. Black	87
Codacide Oil by Margaret Liddell	89
American Orchid Society Videos	90
High Interest Cymbidiums at the 13 W.O.C. by Ray Dix	91
Easy home flasking media by Malcolm Campbell	94
Donations to the Colour Fund	94
Show Dates	95

ILLUSTRATIONS

<i>Bletilla striata</i>	Front Cover
Hawkes Bay Orchid Society display 13 W.O.C.	67
<i>Bletilla striata</i>	71
<i>Bletilla striata</i> seed pods	72
Zygo. John Banks 'It'll do' AD/NZOS	75
Zygo. B. G. White 'Bayswater' HCC/NZOS	76
Zygo. Titanic	77
<i>Dendrobium bellatulum</i>	83
<i>Zygopetalum</i> Seagulls Landing 'Rewa	87
<i>Cymbidium parishii</i> 'Emma Menninger' 4N	91
Geysertland Orchids display 13 W.O.C.	92
<i>Cymbidium Rincon</i> 'Clarisse' HCC/AOS 4N	93
<i>Laelia lundii</i>	Back Cover

Judgement Day

Published in this magazine is a reply to an earlier editorial. In the letter by Aline Bovaird, the question of shows is raised; to run or to not, competitive or not.

As most readers will appreciate, there are two forms of orchid judging currently provided in this country. The first is judging against a set standard, best personified by the Conzed judging system. The nature of this form of judging is not competitive in itself—but rather against what has been awarded in the past. If it compares well, or is better than that awarded previously, it gains an award, provided it reaches a certain minimum standard. This judging does not necessarily form part of an orchid show or display, but can be completed whenever a satisfactory flower is grown, provided the appropriate judging facilities are available. Those interested can take part in this judging activity by choice at any time, without necessarily involving many other growers. Such a system has a lot to commend it.

The second form of judging is competitive—the biggest or the best on the day. For some orchid societies competitive judging is an integral part of their activities, not only

editorial



Orchids in New Zealand

Editor:

P. C. Tomlinson

14 Putnam Street

Northland

Wellington 5, N.Z.

at any shows they may run, but also even at monthly meetings. Other societies do not encourage competitive judging at all.

For those in favour, such competitive activities are said to encourage an improved standard of orchid culture and flower quality. For many the ownership of the biggest or best flower is exceedingly important. It will certainly encourage the newest and

best forms of hybrids and even species to be presented.

There can be a downside, however, for those providing such competitions. Often the winners are those growers with the largest cheque-books, or the largest collections. The competitive aspect in itself can cause friction and dissension within the group as participants vie for the top awards. Often new or novice growers will not bench plants because they feel their plants are not good enough, therefore, limiting the plants displayed at any one time, and accordingly their involvement in the group.

This is often quoted as a principal reason why some societies will not have competitive judging at all. Such groups feel that all growers should become involved in the displaying of their plants, whether they are of award quality or not, ensuring that all growers become fully involved in the society involved.

The approach of any group to such matters must meet the general approval

of their members. As the membership of a society changes, so may the demands for competition. It is inherent on those trusted with the stewardship of such groups that they be attentive to current attitudes, and take the appropriate decisions. In the period running up to the 13th World Orchid Conference, to train the required number of judges, judging was introduced into many society shows where this had not been done before. No-one could reasonably argue with this action, as it was part of the build up to the Conference. Now that the Conference is over, it is perhaps incumbent on societies to again question their approach to competitive shows, especially where it did not participate in such events previously, and make the required decisions as a definitive decision, and not just by default. We have talked previously about membership surveys, and perhaps this is one good cause for running such a study.

Some want competitive shows; others want nothing to do with them. Shows are becoming increasingly difficult to run successfully, and certainly becoming less certain financially. The demands on members time and effort can be considerable, at a time when many members say they have increasing

demands on their time from other activities in their life. It is up to every member of a society to consider what they want, and ensure their thoughts are fully communicated to those entrusted with the management of their group.

It is apparent in some localities there are almost too many shows being organised, with increasing competition to attract the declining numbers of the public interested in attending such events. There is perhaps a need for the organisers to look at what they are offering the public. Perhaps more needs to be done to present the orchids — perhaps with antique furniture or old cars or similar to try and attract other visitors. Perhaps co-operation with

other garden groups or similar will help to create something different. Where there are a number of societies in the one region, perhaps they should combine and run one major show each year, perhaps with a seminar or similar, to attract a wider audience. If they wish to run their own events, then this could be a smaller second show at another time of the year. I know such a suggestion has its own problems—time, people, co-operation, self interests and similar, but if a innovation stance is not adopted, we stand to do considerable damage to this fascinating hobby of orchid growing, and perhaps antagonise many of those who are already questioning their involvement in this interest. ◀



Hawkes Bay Orchid Society — 13 W.O.C.

OBITUARY: Jim Rentoul

Australasia has lost its most prolific and profound writer on orchid matters with the death on 15th March 1991 of Jim Rentoul of Melbourne. Jim was in his 81st year.

There will be many orchid enthusiasts who upon reading this sad news will be able to turn their head to their bookcase and see evidence of his endeavours to enlighten others of his practical findings relating to the cultivation of orchids.

This slightly built man with bristling hair, moustache and wit had a great liking for New Zealand and never missed an opportunity to cross the Tasman since attending the Auckland Conference in 1980. He was particularly attracted to Taranaki because of the high proportion of species grown and made many friends here. To add to the local interest was the opportunity to see and photograph some of the multitude of rhododendrons at Pukeiti, since he wrote on this subject also and was a member of the Pukeiti Rhododendron Trust.

Many enthusiasts will have been introduced to the wider world of orchids through his many years of writing for the magazine **Your Garden** covering a period when practical written information

relating to Australasian growing conditions was very scarce. The use of good illustrations from his own records was of particular value and was throughout, a hallmark of his writings, not confined only to orchids. With accumulating experience of publishing his findings and a natural enthusiasm to fill an obvious void, it was not surprising that Jim was motivated to convey his message in book form and in 1980 the first of his series of four on **Growing Orchids** was published. He had the wisdom to divide the genera up into sections rather than try to cram everything into one volume and thereby was able to do justice to each grouping. Demands for his work justified publication of two further books on specialist aspects of orchid cultivation and as with all his writing, there is a rich embroidery of historical detail which must have required considerable research, imparting an added tone.

With Jim's passing, orchid enthusiasts have lost a valued leader, the literary world has lost a master and

many of us has lost a greatly respected friend. We can be thankful that at 81, he still had the drive to continue travelling, advising and writing since he was still photographing as enthusiastically as ever as recently as the 13th W.O.C. in September 1990, and we can take it for granted that there was another book in the offing.

His family can be reassured that his reputation was spread wide and earned him great respect. We share in some measure, their sense of loss at his passing. ◀

George Fuller

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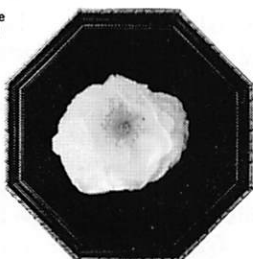
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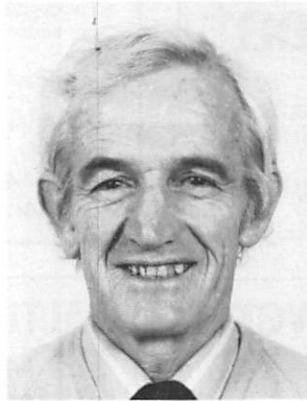
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NATURALISED ORCHIDS : DO WE HAVE ANY?

BY DEFINITION, a naturalised plant is one which is not native to New Zealand and has either arrived accidentally or been deliberately introduced but has later escaped from cultivation and established itself in the wild. In New Zealand the terms **alien, exotic, introduced** and **adventive** have been used in much the same sense.

The virtual absence of naturalised orchids in the New Zealand flora is not a feature peculiar to this country. In fact there are very few instances worldwide where orchids have escaped from cultivation, even as casual naturalised plants. According to my colleague, Bill Sykes, an authority on naturalised plants, only two firm examples spring to mind; *Spathoglottis plicata* and *Arundina bambusaefolia*. Both are naturalised plants in Hawaii and both are terrestrial orchids. Curiously, these two, and *Bletilla striata*, belong to the same Tribe (Arethuseae) and Subtribe (Bletiinae), and are dispersed by seed. On the other hand, in his excellent book "**Native Orchids of Australia**" (1988), David Jones informs us that *Gastrodia sesamoides*, a terrestrial saprophytic orchid found in Australia and New Zealand, "was accidentally introduced into South Africa in 1944 and it has now become naturalised



Brian Molloy
discusses Bletilla striata, and the way it has naturalised in his garden.

there." And in his recent "**Catalogue of Australian Orchidaceae**" (1989), Mark Clements records that *Epidendrum x obrienianum*, an exotic hybrid between *E. erectum* and *E. radicans*, "has become naturalised in various sites in Brisbane, usually in cuttings along

railway lines". Further back in time Henry Ridley in his now famous book "**The Dispersal of Plants throughout the World**" (1930), recorded that in Jamaica a species of *Phaius* had escaped from cultivation and run wild for many years. Are there any other examples of naturalised orchids, either here or abroad?

Although a handful of naturalised plants were brought here by Polynesian settlers, the majority arrived or were introduced during the period of European settlement and continue to trickle into the country. How many do we have now? The "Flora of New Zealand Vol. 4" (1988) describes 1470 naturalised dicots, ferns and conifers, and Volume 3 (1980) describes 168 naturalised monocots other than grasses. Volume 5, now in preparation, will treat about 250 naturalised grasses. If we add these figures together, and allow for a

further 20 new records since Volume 4 was published, then the current number of naturalised species in New Zealand is about 1900 and slowly increasing.

How does this figure compare with the number of native or indigenous species? In his latest checklist of indigenous higher plants of New Zealand (9 August 1989), Tony Druce lists 2362 species, including about 445 unnamed ones (18.8%). He estimates that the ultimate number of species will lie somewhere between 2300 and 2400. So at present the number of native species exceed the naturalised ones by about 400, but this gap will almost certainly be narrowed in the years ahead as more arrivals and introductions become naturalised.

At present I estimate that there are about 100 native orchids, of which at least 18 (18%) are unnamed.

Despite the large number of naturalised species in New Zealand, there is only one known occurrence of a naturalised orchid, and even this example barely qualifies, since the orchid had only spread a few yards within the same garden area. In his truly remarkable book, "Tutira, the story of a New Zealand sheep station" (3rd

edit. 1953, p. 306), H. Guthrie-Smith had this to say:

"Another interesting garden-escape, perhaps as much as on account of its beauty as of the unexpectedness of its spread, has been that of *Orchis maculata* (*Dactylorhiza maculata*). Although appearing but a few yards distant from the site of the original Stirlingshire plants, the

species has, nevertheless, proved its ability for self-propagation. In the spring of 1935 the lawns for some reason or other had remained unshorn beyond the usual time. Upon them appeared eight spikes of this small British *Orchis*. Specimens, moreover, continue to appear each spring. No doubt the impalpable dust of the capsules of the parent plant had been blown abroad or carried afield on hands, feet, or clothes."



Bletilla striata

Most of the orchids cultivated in New Zealand are epiphytes derived in the first place from warmer climates, probably with specific climatic, habitat, or mycorrhizal requirements. Many do not produce seed essential for their successful dispersal away from cultivation. A few are transplanted onto host trees near bush remnants, but I have not heard of any that have spread from these hosts further afield. The most likely candidates are terrestrials, cool climate orchids from other countries, excluding Australia (New Zealand lies within the geographic range of Australian orchids and we have a long history of natural trans-Tasman dispersal of orchids via their dust-like seeds). A few terrestrials are grown in New Zealand gardens, such as species of *pleione*, *spathoglottis*, *phaius*, *habenaria*, and *Bletilla striata*, and although some of them are known to produce seed, I have not heard of any that have spread into the wild from garden plantings.

For 20 years we have grown a plant of *Bletilla striata* outside in our (home) garden in Christchurch. Over the years this plant has extended slowly underground by producing new corms, and now consists of a colony 50 x 40 cm in dimension, contained within a bricked-in plot

next to a small pond. The soil is nothing special and is often pretty dry; hardly an optimum site for any self-respecting orchid. Nonetheless, the plant has flowered annually for many years, sending forth its characteristic lance-like, channelled leaves and wiry stems bearing up to 8 magenta-coloured flowers.

Over the years several seedlings have established at various distances from

the parent plant, some in adjacent plots about 1m away, others in a narrow border garden 2.5m distant. If further garden areas were available, instead of lawns and paths, then I am sure this orchid would spread even greater distances from the original parent.

The seedlings have undoubtedly arisen from seed, produced and dispersed in the first place



Bletilla striata seed pods.

Photo: Brian Malloy

by the original plant. At present (17 November 1989) this plant supports 5 stems with 18 flowers. Flowering is almost finished and on each of three stems two capsules are well advanced and swollen. An examination of the withering perianth above these capsules shows that each of these flowers had been pollinated by its own pollen (selfed). On other spent flowers the shrivelled pollinia are still intact within the anther and no capsules are forming. Indeed most of these non-pollinated flowers have withered and fallen from the stem. In our experience ripe capsules begin to shed seed in April.

Bletilla striata is said to be pollinated by bees in its natural environment (China, Taiwan, Japan), but I have never seen insects visiting the flowers of our plant, except the ubiquitous aphids. I assume that the few capsules produced annually arise from accidental pollinations, where the pollinia simply fall from the anther onto the stigma below.

Bletilla striata seems to be one of the most like orchids to become naturalised of those presently cultivated in New Zealand. It is a long-lasting, hardy perennial, with the ability to flower regularly and to produce enough seed for dispersal. The seed appears to germinate readily, sug-

gesting that its fungal symbiont is already present. Moreover, its seedlings are quite competitive. Most of ours have emerged through a continuous cover of garden plants. The strong-growing corms of this orchid give it a decided competitive edge over

many of its associates in our garden.

Now all of this is probably not new or novel. I would be surprised if other growers of *Bletilla striata* have not shared a similar experience with this orchid. ◀

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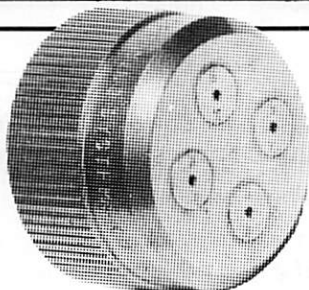
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ZYGOPETALUMS

I FIRST BECAME INTERESTED in the genus *zygopetalum* when I started a breeding programme with cymbidiums, and wondered how I could easily get firstly, some blue colour genes, and secondly some more scent into the cymbidiums.

I thought that *Zygopetalum mackayi* could be a quick solution. Oh how wrong I was, and in so many different ways. It has now developed into a breeding programme which some seventeen years later, I feel I am still collecting the pieces of the jig-saw puzzle, and that one day I might be able to start putting it together.

My first hybridisation was of *Zygopetalum* 'Yolande' crossed *Cymbidim* Wyanga 'Elanora', which looks good on paper. A zygopetalum which in theory is a cross of *Z. mackayi* x *Gautierinde* in 1941 crossed with a pure colour, which may allow some of the blue colour to assimilate. The problems which arose were that *Z. mackayi* was not *Z. mackayi* at all and is more probably *Z. intermedium* as most of the *mackayi* in New Zealand have proved to be. It is easy enough to check. If your zygopetalum lip has true hair large enough to see with the naked eye then it is a true *mackayi* or a hybrid of *mackayi*, but if there is only a blue fuzz, then it is *Zygopetalum intermedium*.

Ross Tucker
(*Tucker's Nursery,*
Auckland)
has been breeding
zygopetalums for a
number of years.
Here he discusses some
of his breeding
conclusions.

Zygopetalum mackayi and *Zygopetalum intermedium* are both plants which use parthenogenesis reproduction i.e. when crossed with anything, they produce more of themselves, such as selfings, with little variation when pod parents, but when pollen parents a bigger percentage



Zygo. John Banks 'It'll do' AD/NZOS
Grower/Photo: R. Tucker

of variants occurs. Overall there are never many variants out of this cross using it either way. I have proved this with many populations of *Z. intermedium* crosses, and assume that the pollination only stimulates the hormones to induce the ovaries to develop as a haploid, but then two ovaries fuse together to form a normal chromosome number again, so it becomes a self pollination.

As you can see, by my first cross I had no success and this forced me to collect as many different zygopetalum species and hybrids as possible, from anywhere around the world, giving rise to a sizeable collection, and also a large selection of plants with which to experiment and also to enjoy.

In doing a summary for this article I researched Sander's List and found over thirty zygopetalum hybrids, two of which I don't have, and a further twenty four which I have flowered and crossed myself but which, with the cost of registration, may never be heard about.

It has been interesting studying the past uses of zygopetalum species, and one major question asked is "why only the one colour?" This is typically green and brown petals and blue lips. It then became obvious when

following several of the recently awarded zygopetalums: *Z. James Strauss* FCC/RHS; *Z. Alan Greatwood* AM/RHS; *Z. Artur Elle 'York'* AM/AOS; *Z. B. G. White 'Bayswater'* HCC/NZOS and the many new hybrids *Z. Titanic*, *Z. Patricia Eisenbeiss*, *Z. Warringal*, that all of the

similar colours. With this in mind during the late seventies and early eighties a couple of fortunate events took place which have helped me to diversify the colours now available in the zygopetalums.

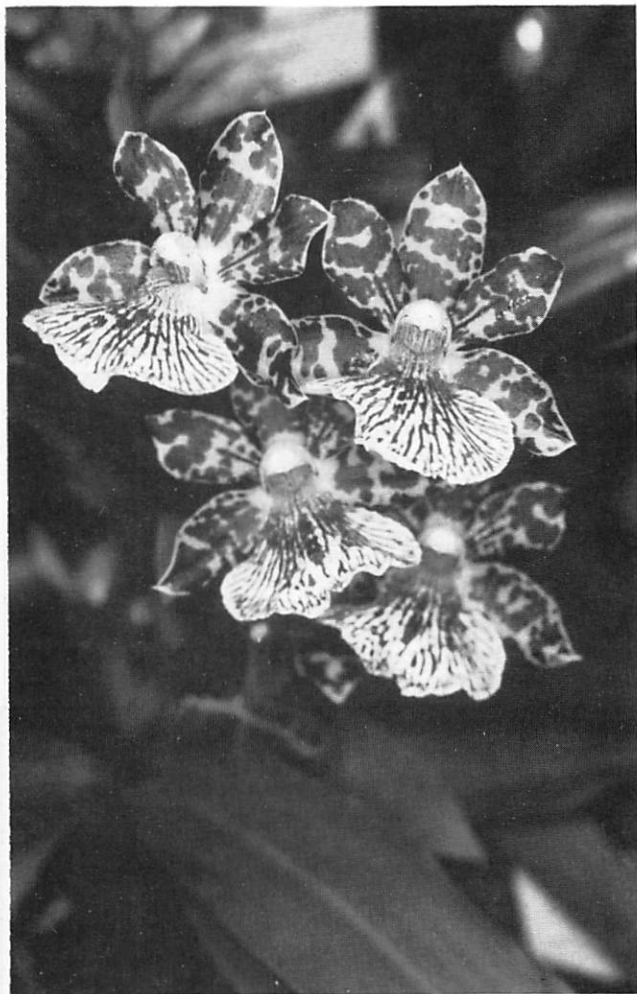
A flask bought by L. & R. Orchids of Tuakau of *Z. Helen-Ku* contained mainly *alba* forms of pure greens



Zyg. B. G. White 'Bayswater' HCC/NZOS
Grower/Photo: R. Tucker

above used only four species: *Z. mackayi*; *Z. crinitum*; *Z. intermedium*; and *Z. maxillare*, and with the confusion between *Z. mackayi* and *intermedium* it becomes further debateable whether only three species have been used. To my mind this is why zygopetalum hybrids of today are predominately of

with white lips, whereas my seedlings which I purchased off that same cross ended up with green and brown spotted petals with blue lips. I have been fortunate enough to purchase a plant or two of the *alba* form and last year flowered my first seedlings, using the *alba* parents and they have remained *albas*, with



Zygo. Titanic

Grower: Jean Roger, Kapiti Coast O.S. Show, July 1990

pure green petals and white lips.

I also imported from Brazil zygopetalum plants and fortunately they contained two unusual plants. One *Zygopetalum crinitum* which is white with faint markings, maybe *album* and secondly an unidentified zygopetalum, maybe

another *crinitum*, but with a one and a half metre spike, with two to three spikes to a bulb. I have selfed both of these and raised a population which have retained their characteristics.

Zygopetalum intergenerics have also helped change colours and scents. With yellow

zygopetalums now coming from the promeneas and pink zygopetalum from the hamellwesaras.

In the next few years it will be interesting to see if the illusive blue cymbidium is possible through some of the intergeneric zygopetalums used as stepping stones. Another dream of mine is to develop a full colour range, and also to get them accepted as a floral flower, because of their scent and their keeping qualities they are to my mind as versatile as the cymbidiums. In intermediate climate zones they can be grown outside in a sheltered position, just like cymbidiums.

Continued from
Page 93 . . .

Eric and Vorrei Jones' Hot Line, a strong red with heavy burgundy marking on a wide lip.

So much to see at this World Orchid Conference and impossible to see everything. Cymbidium fanciers had plenty of quality and variety in their special interest and were well satiated. Some good papers and discussion in the lecture programme too and we will all look forward to the Proceedings to renew our memories of this magnificent event.



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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR:

"Indeed, where to from here"

Sir,

The Editorial in the Jan/Feb issue of our magazine really struck home. Indeed, where to from here?

My personal opinion is that orchid societies and the Orchid Council have not fallen down on the job, so much as the needs of our individual members are perhaps not served by the original aims of these bodies. Other readers may have found there seem to be two factions within a district society; one group who are interested in competitive shows, and the other group who have not a competitive bone in their bodies, only wishing to grow their plants well for their own enjoyment. Over the past few years the first group seem to be declining in number and the second group multiplying.

It is becoming increasingly difficult to arouse enthusiasm toward staging shows, whether competitive or display, when after weeks of work the end profit is only shown in double figures. In fact we have often made more money from a single raffle at an afternoon meeting than from a two day show after expenses, e.g. hire of venue, advertising, etc., have been met. Perhaps the availability of thousands of orchid plants in New Zealand has contributed to the fact that they have lost their mystique to the public at large.

We find that a large number of our members own 1-12 orchid plants, so come along to our meetings, listen to speakers, watch slides and videos, enjoy potting demonstrations, have a chat and a cup of tea, generally enjoy themselves without any pressure to do more. It is not unusual to

have fifty members at a meeting but less than ten will bring along plants for the display bench. These same few will be the only ones to use the library or be interested in hybridising or judging standards.

To come to the point, do we have any right to question a persons motives for joining an orchid society? Do we have the right to expect them to be interested in the work of the Orchid Council? The few who are, will already be involved.

Do we have to stage shows if people are genuinely uninterested?

The editor asks: Do the members of an orchid society get the advice or service they seek? **Answer:** It is more simple to ask than do any research.

Do they know of the existence of their local society? **Answer:** Yes, if they read the local newspapers.

Are the orchid societies not meeting the needs of some growers looking for alternative sources of information? **Answer:** Yes through library books, magazine subscriptions, guest speakers and affiliation to the Orchid Council.

Should orchid societies be working more closely with specialist nurseries? **Answer:** We try with bus trips, advertising in our newsletters and inviting growers to speak.

It is my opinion that orchid societies and the Orchid Council do provide the way and the means for any member to further their knowledge and extend their field, if they so wish. If the wish is not there and the members are content to meet monthly with others to share similar interests, I feel our main responsibility is to provide that environment. Let us look at the thousands of

people who grow roses, rhododendrons, or camellias. How many belong to a society devoted to their culture?

Maybe orchids are now regarded in the same category as roses and we are lucky to attract the numbers we have in our societies and maybe we only have a duty to keep

their interest at a social level. I will be following with interest, other opinions on this subject.

Sincerely,

Aline Bouvard

Reply to "Where to from here"

Sir

I HAVE read and reread with much interest your Editorial in **Our Magazine**, February 1991. A timely article and the first time in years that I have really been asked for any comment from CONZED, or about CONZED. So I am quite happy to air a few thoughts. You perhaps don't know much about me, nor I about you. All I know (through the magazine) is that photography is one of your interests and that you grow a selection of orchids. So, perhaps living apart, we do have a common interest and I guess have enjoyed similar experiences with other clubs and organisations.

That is the whole reason we have clubs in the first place. In our case a meeting place in happy company with our friends. These are the people who, as you say, make up CONZED; they give the support through capitation fees—just look at the amount on the Balance Sheet and pass the annual accounts.

My own experience in those heady days of seedling and mericlone flasks, new members wanting to join, and as President of N.Z.O.S. working towards the joining of NZOS with Council and getting "The Orchid Review" as part of the magazine *Orchids in NZ*. What excitement amongst the then committee! Most of the "old guard" of the day are not on the Executive, but I know

personally perhaps eight of the present, so *I am happy with the Council as such* . . . So I just jog along, reduce my club subscriptions from eight to three (actually life member of two) and receive two magazines, "*Orchids in NZ*" and that of the *Cymbidium Society*. I know where to find the information I need and share it around, so let's face the truth, my one hundred mainly seedling plants are growing just fine without much *direct CONZED* help!

But I also know that home gardening is the *No 1 hobby activity in New Zealand* and that the majority of flower garden growers grow other plants as well as (mainly) cymbidiums. Our commercial growers promote orchid throw away pot plants, and most society cash for the 13th WOC affairs came through

the trading sales, with many donations as well. So the general public well know about orchids, and some also know about our magazine as well. Nearly all commercial orchid growers are society members, or have been, and generally are hobby growers as well. So in my view orchids are promoted directly and indirectly by society members.

The only real problem we have is with *communication* — or rather the lack of it. What does the average society member know about CONZED or its functions? That is the present society members.

The committees run the societies and know what's cooking, but in my experience the news of CONZED is so rare that it's non-existent!

The Orchid Foundation what news there? Is it still functioning?

The "*Orchids in New Zealand*" magazine is *CONZED* as far as I am concerned.

Look at the overall judging situation in New Zealand, *Council gets top marks for this in my opinion*. No interstate and bitter rivalries (just look over the water), and no apparent problems in the USA (AOS and Cymbidium Society). Here we are in little NZ with many of our most experienced judges in one two or three societies. The top results are generally and finally reported, and quite rightly for this activity, are pictured in colour for all society members.

CONZED, if it were a business enterprise has all and every activity, it has every advantage and promise of success working for it. List them up:-

1. Forty plus branches, with their eager beaver members, all unpaid and working for the interests and advancement of orchids.
2. The co-ordination of activities are well established via Council, with the posts of treasurer, secretary, president etc happily accepted by members.

3. None of the personalities (or not many of them) are at issue with each other. The initial formation of *CONZED* a few short years ago was filled with aspiring personalities.

4. So do not worry about the wants and needs of societies too much. Communicate with them and do also the broader issues and interesting items of orchid interest. The upper echelon activists, expressed through the magazine can produce a change of policy.

Let's be like the Listener adverts—make the magazine so interesting that they can't put it down!!!

We have a magazine policy of:-

1. Not reporting society events or news from the many newsletters (What happens to the various and many newsletters received at the society secretaries — I have seen so few in recent years.

Society events will be published if the material is forwarded to the Editor. Some material is reprinted from society newsletters where it is of wider interest; much is often of local interest only.

Editor

2. Of not reporting from technical books or manuals. But by the same token, for my personal reading, I do not want to start with five or seven pages of phallies or masdevallias or similar. Local articles can be made shorter.

Longer feature articles have introduced most recent issues.

I believe longer articles on some topics are justified, provided overall balance is achieved to cater for as wide a range of readers interests as possible. This must be balanced by briefer material, but can be limited by the range and type of material available. Again reader comment is important — if I do not know reader reaction, no editor can plan.

Editor

3. Membership of Council other than through Societies? In my book, leave alone and do not overload the system. Co-op more people into the magazine committee.

4. There should be loads of information around; a disa group, masdevallia group, and now a paphiopedilum group and the Cymbidium Society of America. The last has regular meetings and has churned out lots of good news. (Some articles from a CSA seminar on cymbidiums

will be published later this year. Editor) All are CONZED (or should be Editor) but like all the others are localised.

TO SUMMARISE:

Council activities and duties as I see it.

PATRON: Permanent and no duties at all, and more recently has little apparent affinity with orchids. Lots of prestige though.

PRESIDENT: keeps the show together. Sends a message each magazine and is our official representative when needed.

COUNCIL MEMBERS: spread their influence on a wider lever, especially through judging, and Editorial (magazine).

**SECRETARY/
TREASURER:** in all our societies do their usual good works.

Suggestions:

1. Our judging system is already in areas. Divide up the newsletter into the same number and give a magazine, or any committee member a selection, to scan through. Every one who subscribes will soon know and appreciate who and what.

2. Important and interesting (to me) items from overseas mags are good and items such as the recent death of Tom Henry, a good friend of the NZOS for years should be reported.

Items can only be published if written; the editor of this magazine is only part time and can't be everywhere to get all the information on his own!!

Editor

3. What comments directly from personalities at our WOC? — President of Council, or from the Eric Young Foundation or from David Sanders and others.

Enough

Anthony

You can ask, but often it produces little result, as I found recently at the conference. Perhaps those who know such individuals can make the required approaches — before or after talking to the Editor. The Editor will have some contacts, but not to the degree of all the readers of our magazine — remember the Editor cannot do it all on his own.

P.S. Your magazine questionnaire 1 to 5.

1. That people write direct to the Editor? Good news, our magazine is reaching a wider circulation.

2. Sure people know about societies, shows and more shows. Loads of commercial

sales in malls, so many pot plant culls to the detriment of our *show quality*.

3. Believe we meet the needs of the general public.

4. Local societies will prosper (or fall) according to the nature (or ambitions) of the President and Committee.

5. Suggest we let specialist orchid nurseries, or any commercial growers, get on with their own thing, and so far as they sell on a society's behalf (malls and vans etc) to receive cash, and at least keep their rubbish at home.

Tony Ballard

Sir,

We have recently been advised by one of our members that the 12v lights and transformers lent to the society for our display at the Conference have not been returned.

It appears that they may have been removed accidentally from our display during the last night of the Conference. We would appreciate the return of these items as they did cost a lot of money and were to return to Wellington with us. They are mounted on individual timber bases and were mounted on the dado line of the conference centre at either end of our display. They can be

returned to 22 Pencarrow Crescent, Wainuiomata, with no questions asked.

Gordon Sylvester
President

Wellington Orchid Society

Sir,

First I would like to say how much I enjoy the **Orchids in New Zealand** magazine. As soon as the magazine arrives in the post, I pour a cup of coffee adjourn to my orchid filled conservatory and fall even deeper into an orchid coma. Keep up the good work, it really is a worthwhile magazine.

I note in the February issue a query about *Dendrobium kingianum* var *alba*. I wasn't too impressed with my plant of *kingianum alba* so I put it in a far corner right next to the window facing north, where it baked in the summer (most of its leaves dropped off) and got very cold in the winter. Because it was in an out of the way place it got very little water and food. I really couldn't be bothered with it; however, the only reason it doesn't get thrown out is because it flowers faithfully every year.

Now I was wondering if anyone can give me an answer; I have a huge plant of *Cattleya languedoc* 'Singapore Welcome'. Twice a year it puts up several new growths, the flower sheaths appear normal

healthy and green, but for some reason when the buds in the sheath are about 12mm long they turn black. If I am lucky maybe two buds will survive amongst the three or four dead ones. I have tried cutting the top off the sheath as soon as I see buds have formed but again too late as several if not all will be black, (sounds like of nigger in the wood pile).

In eight flowerings I have only ever been able to save one or two flowers at a time, which is so disappointing as its a fabulous cattleya. A friend has exactly the same problem with her plant, the same mericlone.

Hopefully someone might have the answer.

Thanks again for a great magazine.

Sincerely,

Colleen Niouvara-Dave

Sir

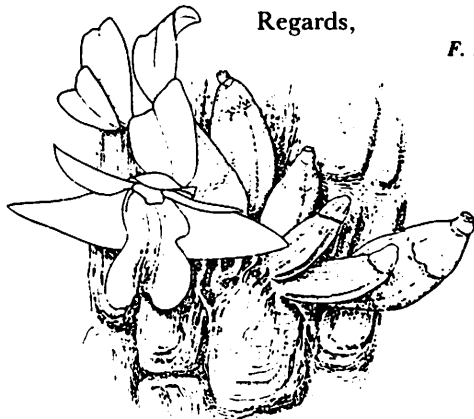
My answer to one of your "Letters to the Editor" re *Den. bellatulum*.

I have grown and flowered my plant without trouble for a number of years. I grow it in the smallest plastic pot possible. It lives on the top shelf in the warm house (min. temperature approx. 13°, but max. in summer about 40°) In these conditions the plants are sure to dry out quite often. During the hottest months it might get watered every second day. The mix is straight med-fine bark. It is grown in rather heavy shade.

I am a working man, so it gets watered in the early evening. It flowers for me from July to September. Hope this is going to help M. Miernidei! Funny, how we all have our problem plant, which others think easy.

Regards,

F. Zumbuhl



Den. bellatulum

Detail from *Orchid Genera in Thailand XII-Dendrobium*

Sir,

You ask (Feb 91) "is CONZED meeting the needs of all possible and actual orchid growers in this country". More to the point I feel—is CONZED Council representative of all affiliated Clubs. When one looks at the addresses of Councillors it's obviously not. South Island clubs are missing out, and I would be surprised if they are content to.

If this is the "luck of the draw" shouldn't the present system be changed so that all affiliated clubs get a fair whack? To me, the existing election process does not allow this. Nominations are called for and biographies given, but election is decided at Conference and this imbalance results when areas miss out completely because their clubs' candidates are best known only to themselves, and lose in the ballot to those better known (but not necessarily better qualified). Maybe some don't bother to nominate, knowing their chances of success.

Would it not be better if the clubs in a region decide who represents them on Council? A number of professional organisations ensure balanced national proportional representation through councillors elected from groups in their various regions. Perhaps orchid clubs should be regionalised.

Assuming regions were set up and represented on a proportional basis (deciding this would create a few rows), councillors could come to Conference each year and themselves elect from their ranks the best persons THEY know to be President and Vice-President. This does work well for industry groups, so there is no reason why it couldn't for us. Council could then have first hand input of concerns and contributions from all N.Z. Conference could then be getting on with what it is called for. Clubs may become more active and attractive to non-member growers from the closer top-to-bottom liaison.

There should be concern at the recent formation of two interest groups (paphs. and odonts.). That they can find support and publish their own newsletters in competition with *Orchids* in N.Z. could indicate that CONZED is NOT fulfilling its obligations, and maybe an overhaul is due.

Re. those writing to you for growing advice—why don't you publish the queries and maybe they and the replies will stimulate an interesting correspondence column. Possibly that's why they write you.

(*This in fact is being done.*

Editor)

I can't imagine many of those ex-club members wishing to continue their association with CONZED

as individual or affiliate members. The club they joined maybe did little to encourage them, or, they joined to learn only what they wanted to, and having done that are now quite happy to potter along doing their own thing. Some people are just not club oriented, others are easily put off.

I'm a stirrer! ◀

John Gilliland
Wairarapa Orchid Circle

ORCHID FLOWERS .

Orchid names may also have religious connotations; *Peristeria elata* is the Holy Ghost Orchid. *Lycaste skinneri* var. *virginialis* is the White Nun and *Epidendrum radicans* is the Crucifix Orchid—all are so named because of the shape of their flowers. The Mexican *Schomburgkia superbiens* is known as Saint Joseph's Staff, and *Oncidium tigrinum* is the "flower of the dead" because it blooms on All Souls' Day and is used to decorate graves. Perhaps the loveliest name is *Phalaenopsis amabilis*. In Java, this is the moon orchid, so named because its blooms last longer than a moon, a month or more.

Reprinted from
Auckland Orchid Club Bulletin
8:6 July 1990

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BOTTOM HEAT

THE MAGIC WORDS 'bottom heat' are being heard more frequently at meetings when various members are trying to explain the reason for their plants flowering out of season, or excessively well. This, together with the availability of mini-flasks which the average person can buy and raise to maturity without obtaining a loan from the bank and/or doubling of glasshouse size, leads me to think that an explanation of what bottom heat actually is can only be a good thing.

Normally, if heat is used in a glasshouse, it is transferred to the plants by a current of warm air, supplied by a heater of whatever sort, controlled by a thermostat, and blown by a fan, resulting in the whole volume of the glasshouse being heated to the same extent, although only a small proportion of the heat is used to warm the plants. This setup is costly to purchase, and increasingly costly to run. It also assumes the presence of electrical power in the glasshouse.

Bottom heat supplies heat over a limited area, and to the roots of the plant only. No attempt is made to heat the parts of the plant above the level of the mix, although some heating can and does occur by natural convection. Areas heated range from 3 to 15 sq. ft. in the typical amateur usage, and the area is enclosed by a polythene tent draped over a light framework to conserve heat and humidity. Except in the larger areas it is not necessary to use a fan, and if a thermostat is

Bob McCulloch
discusses a great way to provide some heat to a few plants.

used then it can be of a much lower rating, since it will only be switching about 150 watts instead of 2.5-3 KW of power. We have in effect got a small glasshouse within our large glasshouse.

In fact, it doesn't need to be in the glasshouse at all. It can be anywhere, in the laundry, in the garage, in any room of the house where you can plug it into a power-point, and give it a reasonable amount of light. Of course, we have sacrificed a lot of space, because we don't have the same amount of room as in the large glasshouse, but we only want to keep our seedlings warm, and they don't take up much room at all.

It is also an economically sound move, for it is only going to cost approximately 1/20th as much to heat as the large glasshouse.

Now, on to the different types of bottom heat which are available. Heating is invariably by electricity and usually by a low temperature cable embedded in a more or less solid material on which the plants stand. The cables may be operated from normal mains voltage, or from a lower voltage using a transformer for added safety, and are buried in a box containing sand which is kept moist to help transfer the heat from the cable more evenly, and also to provide humidity. There is one type available which is supplied inserted in a solid board, and is simply plugged into a power point. This is the most convenient type for those who need a bit of bottom heat for a few seedlings, as the cable type require a box to be constructed to hold the sand, and even in the smaller sizes tend to become permanent fixtures due to the weight of sand and water.

The advantages gained by using bottom heat are that plants which have just been de-flasked suffer a minimum of shock due to changed conditions, and the time taken to flower a plant can be reduced by as much as two years. While in the flask, the plants have been accustomed to a high temperature and humidity, and can be set back quite severely on de-flasking if subjected to conditions more suitable for mature plants. The seedlings of all orchids benefit from higher temperatures and humidity than required by flowering size plants, and bottom heat provides this very nicely.

During summer, heavy shading will be required to prevent sunburn on the tender leaves. In winter, the shading can be removed, and the seedlings will continue to grow, effectively getting two growing seasons each year instead of one.

After twelve months in these conditions, seedlings can be moved to an environment a little cooler and less humid, and a year later moved into adult conditions in the late spring. If all has gone well, they can then be expected to flower in their third season.

Another advantage of bottom heat is the ability to provide warmer temperatures in only part of a glasshouse, for example, for growing phalaenopsis

in a cool house. One or two of our members are doing this with great success, and much reduced power bills, compared with heating the whole glasshouse. In this way it is possible to indulge your whims, and expand your knowledge of orchids and their culture at minimum cost. ◀

ZYGOS DO HAVE QUIRKS . . .

Although grown the same as cymbidiums, zygopetalums nevertheless do have a few quirks of their own. Any zygo back-bulbs should be carefully severed by cutting the rhizome and left undisturbed in the pot.

These back-bulbs will send out new growths, but they will send out as many, if not more, from the tops of the bulbs as they will from the base. Depending on whether you want a specimen pot or more pots will decide what you do with them when you put your decision into practice **in the spring**. New growths developing on a sufficiently mature plant in autumn can be expected to send out a flower spike as the leaves of the new growth open, and this will flower in later autumn or early winter.

Any new growths in the spring will not produce flowers, but will get into step by producing flowering growths next autumn.

M. Black
Auckland Orchid Club Bulletin
8:6 July 1990



Zygopetalum Seagulls Landing 'Rewa'
Grower: Rus Wilkins, Kapiti Coast Orchid Society.

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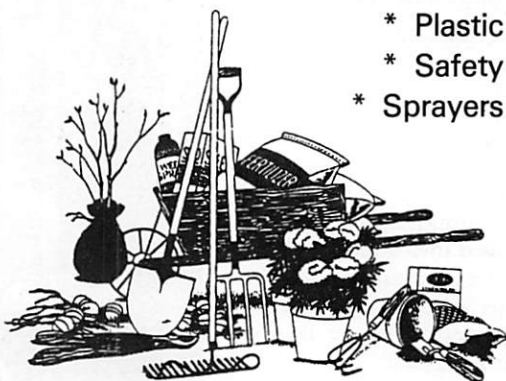
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CODACIDE OIL

Codacide Oil enables you to halve the amount of chemicals one is using when spraying. 2 years ago I had a traveller from "Hardi Winstone" call into work and offered me this new product, Codacide Oil, for sale. After discussion he handed me a one litre container free gratus.

We set to and trialed this product with great success by using two nap sacks at identical times. One using the recommended mix with Codacide and the other with the normal quantities of sprays. After observation over a period of time there was a faster reaction in the area using the additive of Codacide. But on the long term the reaction was identical for both sprays. One was unable to pick the difference.

The advantage of course for Codacide Oil is the fact that one only uses half of the recommended chemical spray and the other half is made up of Codacide, a non poisonous spray to humans.

Codacide Oil, a 95% Emulsifiable Vegetable Oil, to me is the new way of spraying. The oil has been specifically made to match the oils within the plant cells so when applied there is no chemical reaction required within the plant tissue to become instantly acceptable by the plant. The Codacide Oil is specially formulated to maximise the performance of foliar fertilizers,

Margaret Liddell *of the Waikato Orchid Society discusses a new product.*

micronutrients, horticultural and agrochemical sprays by increasing droplet deposition, spread, coverage and uptake on the biological target. Its especially designed to maintain uniform droplet size by reducing evaporation and therefore drift. Codacide is rainfast within minutes of application. How many times have you just sprayed only to have it washed off?

This product is non-phytotoxic and is biodegradable, to me this is a big plus.

Codacide Oil is compatible with commonly applied chemicals and therefore can be used with herbicides, insecticides and foliar fertilizers. I have no hesitation after my trials and the using of this product for the past two

years in recommending its use. Why subject the user and the atmosphere to 100% chemicals when 50% of that same chemical will work just as effectively within three hours less time by the additive of Codacide Oil. Why pay the price of chemicals when the Codacide Oil is a far cheaper product. ◀

CULTURE QUESTION

Q. How long should you leave flowers on cymbidiums?

A. If it is a young plant, three weeks or so after the last flower has opened—it will take two-three weeks for the whole spice to mature anyway. If large plant, can leave on till dies although you may not get as many flowers the following year.

If flowers are left on younger plants too long, new growths won't develop but on mature plants, new growths will develop anyway. ◀

AMERICAN ORCHID SOCIETY VIDEOS

POTTING & MOUNTING ORCHIDS WARM TO INTERMEDIATE TEMPERATURES

This 28 minute film features Robert Webster Jnr demonstrating techniques for potting phalaenopsis and vandas, Emily Siegerist mounting miniature warm-growers such as bulbophyllums, and Gerry Cassella potting cattleyas and mottled-leaf paphiopedilums. Every novice orchidist and every local society should show this timeless video.

THE MANY WORLDS OF ORCHIDS

This 30 minute remarkable video documents the varied lives, habitats and indescribable beauty of orchids. Filming extended from indoor greenhouses full of carefully grown miniatures to show judging and meristemming. A valuable educational experience that can be shown at shows, or society meetings.

Council has arranged for copies of the following videos to be transferred to the N.Z. VHS system and these are now available for hire from *Mrs Beryl Goodger, Conzed Slide Video Library, 9 Somerset Grove, Tauranga*. Cost \$10 each.

POTTING & MOUNTING ORCHIDS COOL TEMPERATURES

A companion to the above this 28 minute film is devoted to orchids that should be grown in relatively cool temperatures. Patty Lawson unputs, divides and repots a cymbidium with the helpful hints on disease prevention in the process. Bruce Cobbledick addresses the special potting needs of the *Odontoglossum* alliance. Finally Phil Jesup remounts and repots two miniature cool-growers—*Sophronis* and *Stelis*.

GROWING ORCHIDS UNDER LIGHTS

Bob Webster proves anyone can grow orchids under artificial lights. The first half of this 45 minute tape is devoted to the basic principles of lights—growing and to the types of materials currently on the market. Whether you want to build your own lights set-up or utilize a ready-made set-up. The second half of the video interviews successful growers and learn their secrets to growing everything from paphiopedilums and phalaenopsis to miniature species — all under lights.

ORCHID PESTS AND DISEASES

Sooner or later every orchid collection falls victim to invading pests and diseases. Bob Webster shows how to distinguish cultural problems from symptoms of damage by an assortment of pests, bacteria, fungi and viruses, and explains how to prevent problems in the first place. It demonstrates the technique now employed to detect viruses including two methods practical for home use. ◀

HIGH INTEREST CYMBIDIUMS AT THE 13TH W.O.C.



We did fear that the decline in cymbidium growing in New Zealand would result in a poor display of our main orchid at the 13th WOC Show. Fortunately our fears were groundless and there were many well grown cymbidiums new and old, upholding the traditions of New Zealand orchid shows. Some stood out for me more than others. Not always the Medal or Class winners, but interesting nonetheless.

Starting with the top ranking Grand Champion Orchid of the Show and Gold Medal, Gladys Whitesell 'The Charmer' was a charmer indeed. Not quite white, not quite cream. True ivory, sometimes more white and yet sometimes more cream, depending on how the light catches. A lip with delicate red dotting and dashes irregularly placed away from the white edge mingling with the pale yellow throat. Each neatly clean flower precisely placed on the long cascading spikes, one never crowding the other. A true champion with star quality, from Geyslerland Orchids.

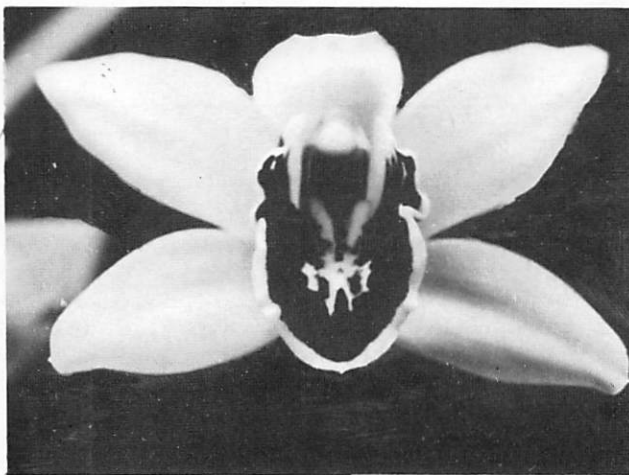
I had the nerve wracking experience of holding up Gladys Whitesell 'The Charmer' while it was photographed with Gladys Whitesell the person, by newspaper photographers. The spike and flowers were pulled in all directions to get the right photographic angles against Gladys

**Ray Dix of the
Cymbidium Society of
America Inc,
N.Z. Branch,
discusses cymbidiums
at the 13th W.O.C.**

Reprinted from their
newsletter.

Whitesell, bravely facing the barage and less flexible, in a wheelchair. Charming flower, charming person.

Atlantic Crossing 'The Globe' top in the orange class, a really round standard in segments, lip and flower from Geyslerland Orchids, and boasting five spikes. Silver Medals for Geyslerland for the bountiful white faintly blushed Fancy Free 'Geyslerland' having 20 large full shaped flowers and buds on one spike and another in bud, and *parishii*



Cymbidium Parishii "Emma Menninger" 4N

'Emma Menninger' 4n equally responsive with three spikes holding 43 flowers and another with 10 buds. Crisp white flowers with that marvelous lip almost completely red. Another Silver Medal winner for Geyslerland with the top pastel seedling, (Rod Stewart x Haxel Tyers) 'Geyslerland', a white well shaped flower having a solid scarlet bar on a white lip.

The Gold Medal winning Geyslerland display was magnificent as a natural forest like setting with trees, banks, ponds and bush walks, and for the display of so many quality and interesting orchids.

Norm Porter Orchids featured orchids ancient and new, around a vintage car and a modern car to echo the theme. It was truly a trip down memory lane with notable cymbidiums from the past, still dominant in showing that extra something, a stroll with present cymbidiums giving evidence of the state of modern hybrids, and a glimpse into the future reaching for that elusive blue orchid. A Silver Medal winning stand with much of interest for the student of cymbidium hybrids.

Amongst the historic cymbidiums, Norm had Rincon 'Clarisse' 4n, still a

lovely pink, Remus both 4n and 2n varieties holding good shape and depth of colour, Fascella 'Ruby' 4n and 2n and Flavian 'Latour' again all rich in red colour genes. What marvelous lip marking on Fascella. That dominant parent Solana Beach 'St Francis' 4n was of course on show complete with spotty petals, and the 2n variety was also there clearly demonstrating how colchicine improved the flower. Vieux Rose 'Dell Park' stood out well stating why hybridisers had used it so much, and Musita 'Pinkie' 4n all solid, deepest red lip against the white flower heavily suffused with lilac pink.



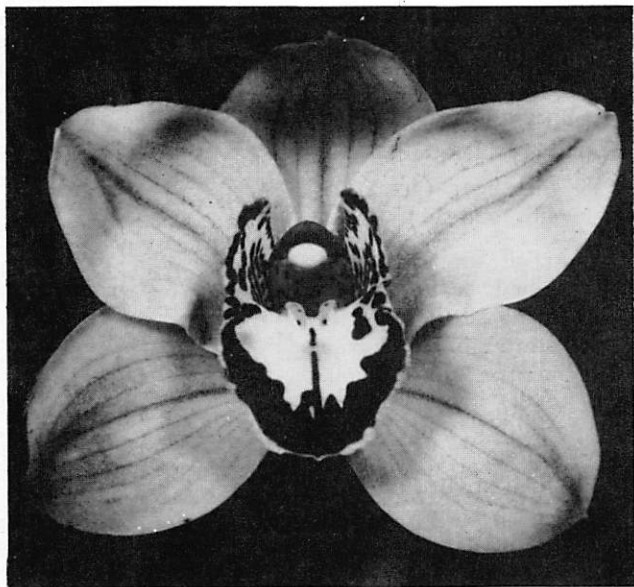
Geyslerland Orchid Display — 13 W.O.C.

Present day breeders which caught my eye were Mighty Mouse 'Minnie' 4n with that wide bold maroon edge to a white lip, Yowie Flame 'Waikanae' 4n, Panama Red 'Big Smoke' and Rose Hill 'Red Baron' 4n, all used for highly coloured hybrids. Present day

brownish red striping brushed on the sepals and petals. A white lip heavily barred scarlet stood out well against the randomly brushed segments.

Future looking, Norm has crossed the pure colour Sleeping Dream with a blue toned red Fascella to

standard with very full segments and even darker front lip edging on white again from Norm Porter, and an orange standard Claude Pepper 'Redskin' x Wallara 'Gold Nugget' which was the third best seedling for Mark Dawe in the bold coloured seedling class with 8 flowers, random red spots on sepals and a bold lip with scarlet bar and centre stripe and similar coloured spots filing the rest of the lip. A nicely shaped red standard on a strong arching spike, Mem. Ken Blackman x Hot Pepper, shown by Ray Dix did not disgrace our own stand but it did have a woefully small lip. Also on the CSA, New Zealand Branch stand was the Bronze Medal Kiri Te Kanawa 'Pauline Rei' of Joe and Betty Vance, 14 flowers on the first spike out with two more to come, and the resplendent white Rae James 'Cameo' of Alan Napper, Silver Medal.



Cymbidium Rincon "Clarisse" HCC/AOS 4N

successes were there also in Mighty Margaret 'Kapiti Yellow', first in the seedling class for strong colours, a large golden yellow with striking scarlet close striping on the lower half of a cream lip but with a fine edging of yellow, Cora Paddison 'Waikanae Sunrise', winner of a Bronze Medal and a trophy for the most unusually coloured cymbidium. This was a bold yellow with

arrive at deeper blue toned reds, named Beauty Sleep. A number of this cross were on display ready for the next step in the colour fantasy. It is a most interesting path and we will all watch with interest.

Other eye catching plants seen at random around the displays were Tapestry 'Coburg' x Sleeping Dream 'Kapiti Rotunda' a deep red

The very round white flushed pink Tethys 'Carrot Top' x Western Rose 'Miriam' earned for Corbans Orchids third in the pastel shaded seedling class. Second in the bold coloured seedling class was

Concluded on page 77 . . .

EASY HOME FLASKING MEDIA

Malcolm Campbell
104 Awatere Avenue,
Hamilton
reports on his
experiences with
flasking.

After a couple of goes at home flasking and with enough success to want to keep going, I was becoming frustrated at having to scrounge the ingredients for the media, as it seems to be difficult to get in small enough quantities. So I suggested to some of my orchid buffs "What about this gunk they use for hydroponics? It's got to have all the elements we need" "Bang on" they said.

So I went to the horses mouth, so to speak. One of the makers of said gunk, one Brian Pryor, who puts out Bio-Plus orchid food among other products, was approached, and we tossed it around for a while and we came up with the following formula:

- 1 Litre distilled water
- 20 gms ordinary sugar
- 2 mls Bio-Plus orchid food spring mix 'A'
- 2 mls Bio-Plus orchid food spring mix 'B'

- 3 drops Maxi Crop (this helps the ph)
- 1 firm banana put through the processor with a little of the water till very smooth
- 8 gms agar (get from Health food shop)

Add all ingredients in order listed, heating slowly and stirring all the time till agar thoroughly dissolved and mixture just on boil. Do not let it boil because the resulting mess is far worse than boiled over milk. Pour about 1 cm into each flask (does about 20-22 flasks), put lids on and sterilize in pressure cooker as usual.

With no further adjusting of ph I have now successfully produced protocorms of *Cattleya* alliance and *Dendrobiums* and have just sown *Drymoanthus adversus* x *Sarc. ceciliae* and *Sarc. hartmannii*. I have also used this same formula to replant Australian *Dendrobiums*, *Den. trigonopus* and two different *Cymbidiums*.

Give it a go and have some fun. ◀

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Diary Dates 1991

June

Saturday 8th, Sunday 9th
SOCIETY: **North Shore Orchid Society**
VENUE: Recreation Hall
ADDRESS: Bute Rd, Browns Bay, Auckland

July

Friday 5th, Saturday 6th, Sunday 7th
SOCIETY: **New Zealand Orchid Society**
VENUE: Mt Albert War Memorial Hall
ADDRESS: New South Road, Mt Albert, Auckland
CONTACT: Mrs Z. Pattullo,
32 Church St, Onehunga

Saturday 6th, Sunday 7th
SOCIETY: **Wellington Orchid Society**
VENUE: St Orans College Hall
ADDRESS: High Street, Lower Hutt
CONTACT: Convenor, Doug Nelson
Phone (04) 783-901

Saturday 20th
SOCIETY: **Hawkes Bay Orchid Society**
VENUE: St John's Ambulance Hall
ADDRESS: Napier Road, Havelock North
CONTACT: Ian Jenkins, Ph. (06) 843-9245

August

Thursday 29th, Friday 30th
SOCIETY: **Marlborough Orchid Society**
VENUE: St Christopher Hall
ADDRESS: Redwood Village Blenheim

Friday 30th, Saturday 31st August,
Sunday 1st September
SOCIETY: **North Shore Orchid Society**
VENUE: A.T.I.
ADDRESS: Akoranga Drive, Takapuna

Friday 30th, Saturday 31st
Sunday 1st September
SOCIETY: **Whangarei Orchid Society**

Saturday 31st, Sunday 1st September
SOCIETY: **Otago Orchid Club**
VENUE: St. Peter's Church Hall
ADDRESS: Cnr Hillside Rd & Eastbourne St
Dunedin

September

Saturday 7th, Sunday 8th
SOCIETY: **Howick Orchid Society**
VENUE: Cook Street, Anglican Hall
ADDRESS: Cook St, Howick, Auckland
CONTACT: Show Marshall:
28a Churchill Road, Howick

Saturday 7th, Sunday 8th
NOTE CHANGED VENUE
SOCIETY: **Kapiti Orchid Society**
VENUE: Waikanae War Memorial Hall
ADDRESS: Waikanae

Saturday 7th, Sunday 8th
SOCIETY: **Poverty Bay East Coast Soc**
VENUE: Boys High School
ADDRESS: Stanley Road

Friday 13th, Saturday 14th
SOCIETY: **Hibiscus Coast Orchid Society**

Friday 13th, Saturday 14th, Sunday 15th
SOCIETY: **Hawkes Bay Orchid Society**
VENUE: Centennial Hall
ADDRESS: McLean Park, Napier
CONTACT: Ian Jenkins, Ph. (06) 843 9245

Friday 13th, Saturday 14th, Sunday 15th
SOCIETY: **Sth Auckland Orchid Society**
VENUE: Papakura Community Centre
ADDRESS: Great South Road, Papakura

Friday 13th, Saturday 14th, Sunday 15th
SOCIETY: **Tauranga Orchid Society**
VENUE: Greerton Hall
ADDRESS: Tauranga
CONTACT: P.O. Box 669, Tauranga

Saturday 14th, Sunday 15th
SOCIETY: **Sth Canterbury Orchid Soc**
VENUE: West End Hall

Thursday 19th, Friday 20th, Saturday 21st
SOCIETY: **Kaitiaki Orchid Society**
CONTACT: P.O. Box 245, Awanui

Saturday 21st, Sunday 22nd
SOCIETY: **Canterbury Orchid Society**

Friday 27th, Saturday 28th, Sunday 29th
SOCIETY: **New Zealand Orchid Society**
VENUE: Mt Albert War Memorial Hall
ADDRESS: New South Road, Mt Albert, Auckland
CONTACT: Mrs Z. Pattullo,
32 Church St, Onehunga

Saturday 28th, Sunday 29th
SOCIETY: **Manawatu Orchid Society**
VENUE: Convention Centre
ADDRESS: Main Street, Palmerston North
CONTACT: Bruce Ellison Ph 83-789

Saturday 28th, Sunday 29th
SOCIETY: **Orchid Society of Southland**
VENUE: Ascot Park Hotel
ADDRESS: Invercargill

Diary Dates 1991 continued . . .

October

Friday 4th, Saturday 5th, Sunday 6th
SOCIETY: **Waikato Orchid Society**
VENUE: Hamilton Gardens Complex
ADDRESS: Hamilton

Friday 4th, Saturday 5th
SOCIETY: **Wairoa Orchid Society**

Saturday 5th, Sunday 6th
SOCIETY: **Wanganui Orchid Society**
VENUE: Wanganui Boys College Hall
ADDRESS: Ingestre Street, Wanganui

Friday 11th, Saturday 12th, Sunday 13th
SOCIETY: **Nelson Orchid Society**
VENUE: Stoke Memorial Hall
ADDRESS: Stoke
CONTACT: P.O. Box 2006, Stoke, Nelson

Labour Weekend—Saturday 26th
Sunday 27th
SOCIETY: **Wairarapa Orchid Circle**
VENUE: McGregor Hall, Masterton
ADDRESS: Cnr Dixon & Workshop Roads
Masterton, (Opp. Woolworths)

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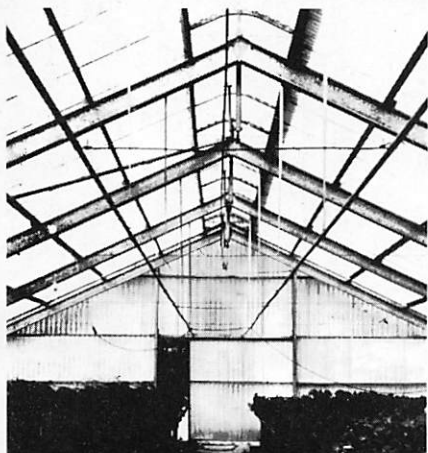
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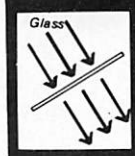
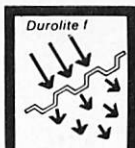


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