



*Ascocentrum miniatum*



## **Colourful ascocentrum**

*Ascocentrum* comprises a group of 4 to 5 small epiphytic species natives of the Himalayas, through S.E. Asia and China to the Phillipines. Small plants, they produce a display of brightly coloured flowers.

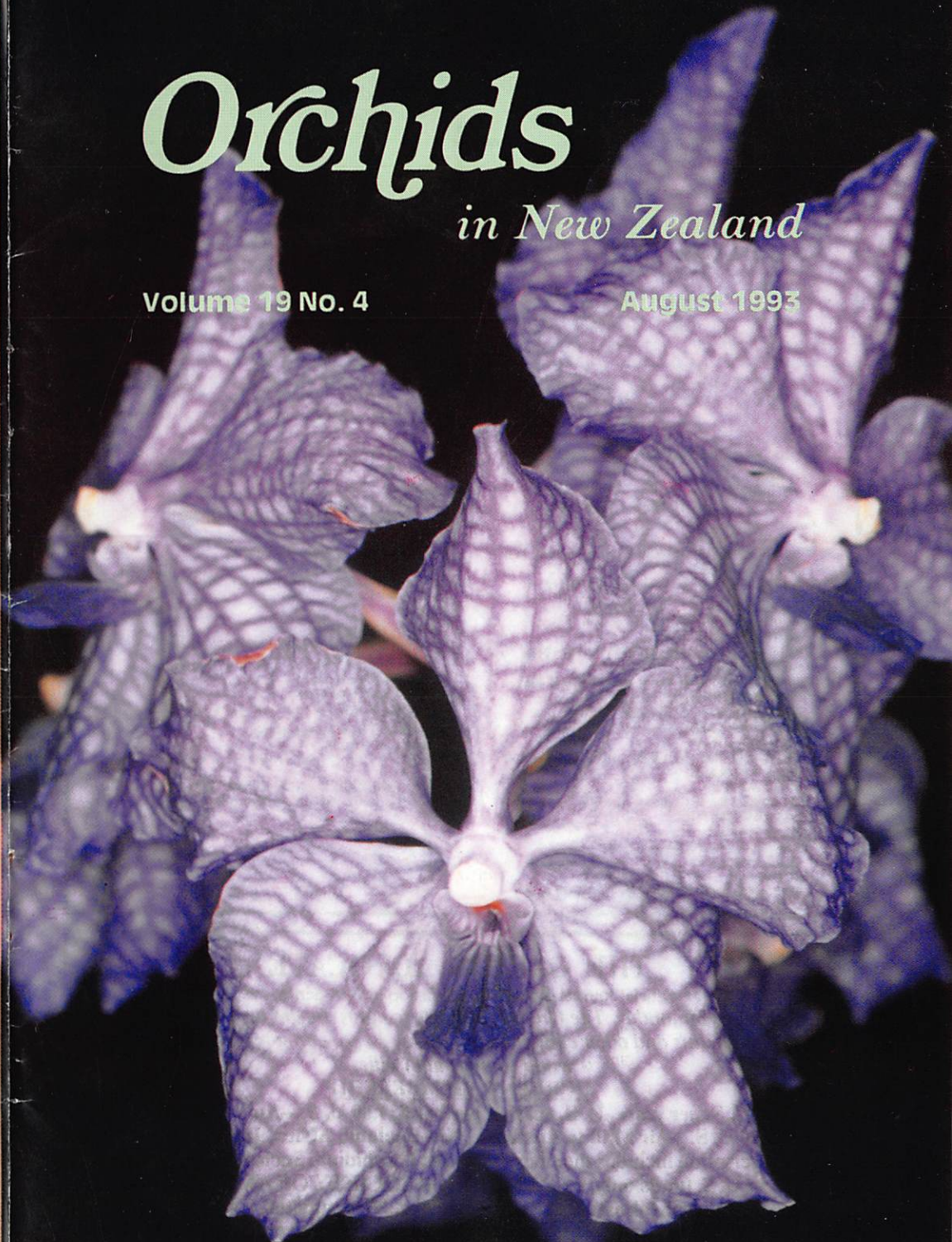
*Ascocentrum ampullaceum*  
Grower: Kevin Sherlock

# *Orchids*

*in New Zealand*

Volume 19 No. 4

August 1993



Australian

# Orchid

Review

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P.O. Box 983, WHANGAREI. Phone 0-9-438 1408

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Published bi-monthly  
ISSN 0110-5256

### EDITOR:

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14 Putnam Street  
Northland  
Wellington 5  
Phone: 0-4-475 8765

All photography by Editor  
unless noted otherwise.

### SUBSCRIPTIONS:

Vol. 19, 1993 (6 issues)  
(including postage and  
GST); \$28.00

to be sent to:

### Distribution Secretary:

MISS B. FEATHERSTON  
P.O. Box 983  
Whangarei

### Back Issues Secretary:

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Whangarei

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Advertising payments  
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16 Bowen Street, Waiuku.  
Phone: 0-9-235 7133

# Orchids

IN NEW ZEALAND

incorporating 'The New Zealand Orchid Review'

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF

ORCHID COUNCIL OF NEW ZEALAND  
NEW ZEALAND ORCHID SOCIETY

**VOL. 19 No. 4**

**AUGUST 1993**

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## The Satellites

When we set out in May of 1987 to stimulate exchange of information on masdevallias and to focus attention on participation in the 13th WOC it appears that we unwittingly established a precedent which has both a favourable and an unfavourable side when viewed from the wider world of orchids.

To become specialised can be described as equal to knowing more and more about less and less. Supposedly the logical conclusion would be that ones studies and interests would become so narrow and limited that in isolation they bear progressively less relevance to the whole. Does this revelation make you feel uncomfortable? Do people tend to gradually move away when you start talking about your treasures? As if you had a form of cultural — whoops — horticultural B.O.? Be warned — you are becoming a crank!

Humans are naturally — irresistably — gregarious. We are attracted as if magnetically to others of like mind in whose company we can bathe in an aura of confidence and security, knowing that interests and aspirations will be understood. Unified purpose generates its own dynamics and we are soon off on our narrow-gauge roller-coaster whooping with joy, perhaps unaware that it could ultimately be a lonely journey into oblivion.

*In December 1991  
George Fuller wrote  
this editorial in the  
Masdevallia Group  
Newsletter.*

*It is with pleasure  
I reproduce it here as  
a "Guest Editorial"*

**Editor**

The point of concern is that if such interests progress at the risk of neglect to wider orchid interests then we will all be the losers. Membership of most orchid societies is declining. It is to be hoped that members of this specialised group realise the importance of maintaining their membership of regional orchid societies plus subscription and where possible, contribution to such important publications as **Orchids in New Zealand**. It is only by this means that a broad framework can be sustained, upon which specialist interests may find expression. How else could we have hosted the 13th WOC, for example?

Periodically we must put the brakes on and assess the direction and indeed the cost of the journey. There is a cost. The wider world of orchids from which we draw so much pleasure embodies many interests — each a potential fragment which can for a period travel off under its own power. Since we set up this Masdevallia Group, an Odontoglossum Alliance and more recently a Paphiopedilum Alliance have come into being in New Zealand. If we look further into the Pleurothallid Alliance based in the US we get yet further sub-division into those specialising in the genus *Dracula*, and so it goes on.

It would seem appropriate to draw a comparison between specialist orchid groups and the numerous satellites now orbiting the earth. Irrespective of their individual virtues, satellites

*Continued bottom next page . . .*

## DATES FOR YOUR DIARY 1993

DATE	SOCIETY	VENUE, ADDRESS
Aug 21/22	<b>KAPITI</b>	Kapiti Snr Citizens Centre, Ocean Rd, Paraparaumu Beach
Aug 27	<b>WARKWORTH</b>	Warkworth Town Hall
Sept 2/3/4/5	<b>NORTH SHORE</b>	20th Anniversary Show — Auckland Inst of Technology, Akoranga Drive, North Shore, Auckland
Sept 3/4/5	<b>WHANGAREI</b>	Forum North Exhibition Hall, Whangarei
Sept 4/5	<b>HOWICK</b>	All Saints Church Hall, Cook Street, Howick
Sept 4/5	<b>OTAGO</b>	St Peters Church Hall, Hillside Road, South Dunedin
Sept 4/5	<b>HUTT VALLEY</b>	Hutt Valley Horticultural Society Hall, Lower Hutt
Sept 10/11	<b>HIBISCUS COAST</b>	The Community Hall, Orewa
Sept 11/12	<b>2nd SOUTH ISLAND</b>	James Cumming Wing, Ardwick Street, Gore
Sept 11/12	<b>SOUTH AUCKLAND</b>	Papakura Community Hall, Great South Road, Papakura
Sept 17/18/19	<b>TAURANGA</b>	Grearton Hall, Cameron Road, Tauranga
Sept 18/19	<b>CANTERBURY</b>	Horticultural Society, Riccarton Avenue, Christchurch
Sept 18/19	<b>POVERTY BAY EAST COAST</b>	Gisborne Boys High School Hall, Stanley Road, Gisborne
Sept 18/19	<b>LEVIN</b>	Horowhenua College Hall, Weraroa Road, Levin
Sept 24/25	<b>BAY OF ISLANDS</b>	Union Church Hall, Kerikeri
Sept 24/25/26	<b>HAWKES BAY</b>	Centennial Hall, Napier
Sept 25/26	<b>TAUPO</b>	
Sept 25/26	<b>ROTORUA</b>	"Soundshell" Lake Front, Rotorua
Sept 24/25/26	<b>NEW ZEALAND</b>	Mt Albert War Mem Hall, New Nth Rd, Mt Albert, Akld
Sept 25/26	<b>MANAWATU</b>	Civic Centre, Main Street, Palmerston North
Sept 25/26	<b>SOUTH CANTERBURY</b>	West End Hall, Maltby Avenue, Timaru
Sept/Oct 30/2	<b>MARLBOROUGH</b>	St Christophers Hall, Blenheim
Oct 1/2/3	<b>TARANAKI</b>	St Josephs Hall, Devon Street West, New Plymouth
Oct 1/2	<b>WAIROA</b>	War Memorial Hall, Wairoa
Oct 2/3	<b>NORTH OTAGO</b>	Fire Brigade Hall, Thames Street, Oamaru
Oct 2.3	<b>WANGANUI</b>	Boys College Hall, Ingestre Street, Wanganui
Oct 8/9	<b>DANNEVIRKE</b>	St Josephs Hall, Allardice Street, Dannevirke
Oct 9	<b>TOKOROA</b>	St Johns Hall, Logan Street, Tokoroa
Oct 15/16/17	<b>NELSON</b>	Stoke Memorial Hall
Oct 16/17	<b>WELLINGTON</b>	St Orans College, Lower Hutt
Oct 23/24	<b>WAIRARAPA</b>	McGregor Hall (opp Woolworths) Worksop Rd, Masterton
Nov 13/14	<b>HUTT VALLEY</b>	Hutt Valley Horticultural Society Hall, Lower Hutt

All societies are offered the free listing of their current year's show dates.

Please ensure accurate and full information is forwarded if this listing is to be of maximum use.

Details must be received by the Editor as follows to guarantee inclusion in the issue noted:-

### ISSUE

September/October  
November/December

### REQUIRED BY

1 August  
1 October

reported that all the awards records had now been put on computer by Martin, making data recovery much easier.

In crystal gazing into the future, Denis expressed his view that if orchid growing was to evolve satisfactorily the momentum of seedling raising must be maintained by some means, even if this involved innovative ways of securing survival of members, such as schemes for 'farming out' by breeders.

OCNZ President Syd Wray whose orchid growing interests were nurtured in New Plymouth spoke on behalf of the Council and was able to cover the history of

personalities of the Taranaki Orchid Society with special mention of the late Fred Paker MBE who was a leading figure in establishing the group. It is of interest to note that Syd as founding secretary and the late Tom French as founding president of the Taranaki Orchid Society both moved on to become founding secretary and president respectively of the OCNZ.

During the evening the opportunity was taken to acknowledge the great contribution made by not only the bearers of high office in the Taranaki Orchid Society over the twenty-one years but also many faithful members who, though not office-

bearers, had provided valuable service over long periods. Present as honoured guests, each received a certificate of appreciation.

Coinciding with the celebration was a seminar for judges of the Central Region of the OCNZ. This brought more 'Big Guns' to the weekend and encouraged a high level of 'pow wow' throughout.

A great time was had by all from beginners to the old hands and the organisers felt that the occasion of the 21st birthday had been appropriately celebrated, through all facets of orchid interest having been acknowledged. ◀

## Orchid Council of N.Z. April Executive Meeting

The Executive Committee met in Auckland on Sunday 4th April 1993 and the following items from the meeting will be of interest to your society members.

### JOB DESCRIPTION MANUAL

It has been decided to save on postage and distribute this book to Society Delegates at the Annual General Meeting in June.

### ORCHIDS IN N.Z.

The Executive Committee will be

...Continued from previous page

can only be functional and of value while there is cohesion and communication with the parent body. If this breaks down, the satellites face oblivion and the world itself is a slightly less interesting place.

The moral of the story? Don't neglect your responsibility to the wider world of orchids in general. Use your gains from membership of a specialist group to enrich the activities of those non-specialised, then everyone will benefit. ◀

presenting a remit regarding the Magazine at the AGM. Societies are asked to take a positive view on the future of the magazine.

**Reminder:** Donations to the Colour Fund are now tax deductible.

### SHOW DATES

Please advise the Secretary OCNZ and she will arrange publication in Orchids in New Zealand.

### SPEAKERS FUND

Societies will have received details of the speaking engagements for Gypsy Gazapao and Clive Halls. (Note changes in dates for Clive from my last newsletter). The itinerary for Clair Ossian will be circulated later.

### 3rd NEW ZEALAND INTERNATIONAL CONF./SHOW

The second newsletter has been released by Graham Jackson, the Publicity Officer. Please ensure that the details are released to your members.

### JUDGING

The C.O.A. have revised the Judging-By-Laws and these will be released to judges shortly.

The new Sanders C.D. Rom is operating very well and the information regarding the breeding of plants is available by writing to the chairman of the C.O.A. with a stamped addressed envelope for the reply. It is amazing how quick the information is obtained and the extent and detail. The first update is now available and will be received from the USA shortly.

### Society Show Judging

It would be appreciated if societies would make formal requests to judging groups to judge their shows, also, it may be appropriate to consult the Judging Panel when preparing the show schedule. Reports have been received that some societies invite judges to judge their show but do not even offer them a cup of tea before or after the judging. As mentioned last year consider giving the judging group a donation for judging the show.

### 13th WOC

The refund from the IRD still hasn't been received. Cheques will be sent to societies as soon as possible. ◀

Harold Bayram  
Publicity Officer  
16 April 1993

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## Bay of Plenty Orchid Society Autumn Show

3 - 4 April 1993



Bay of Plenty Society display with art work and spinning in background.

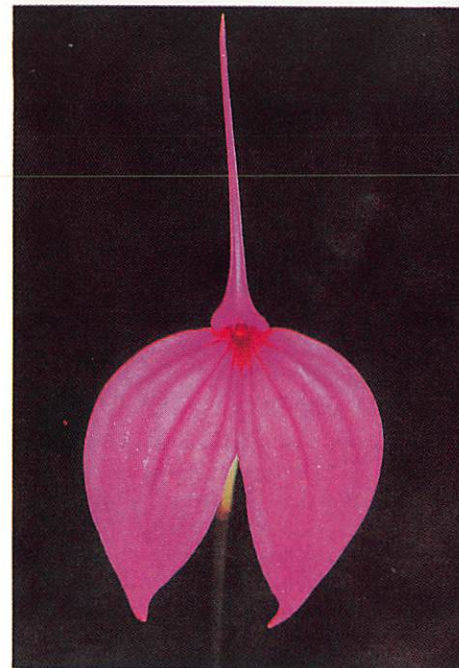
Colour and variety were the first impressions as you entered the Te Puke War Memorial Hall for the BOP Orchid Society's fourth annual show. After everyone commenting about the lack of flowering plants at the March meeting there certainly appeared to be no lack of flowering plants.

The show was set out in displays with the neighbouring societies. Rotorua and Tauranga, entering also. Several members set up individual displays so that there were plenty of interesting 'islands' to walk around and enjoy. Benching was also available for visiting growers from other societies to enter plants.

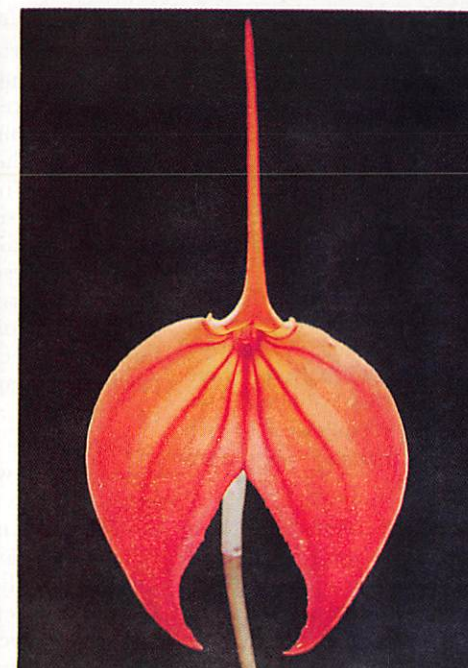
Prize winning plants were also removed from the displays to this area so that the public could see the winning plants grouped together. This scheme obviously worked as planned because people spent some time making their way around the table, particularly visiting orchid growers who obviously had plenty to discuss.

Not only were there orchids to enjoy, but also spinning and weaving, china painting, pottery and paintings by members of the Te Puke Spinners and Weavers and the Te Puke Art Society. These groups provided added interest for visitors to the show.

In previous years we have used the Te Puke



*Masd. Rubicon* 'Cliff' HCC/OCNZ



*Masd. coccinea* 'Ruth' HCC/OCNZ

Grower: C. and R. Coles    Photos: G. Fuller  
Both awarded at Taranaki Orchid Society 21st Show.



*Odontoglossum crispum* 'Sue Reynolds' HCC/OCNZ  
Grower: E. Reynolds    First award by OCNZ 1978.



*Dendrobium thyrsiflorum*

apparent that the epicentre of activity must have been the Bonham household for all three were intensely involved, but it was made clear that the magnitude of commitment required impacted on many other households similarly.

In covering the role of the Orchid Council,

emphasis was placed on the activities of the judging element which gave an opportunity to observe that the first award made was to *Odontoglossum crispum* 'Sue Reynolds' HCC/OCNZ in 1978.

This recollection provided a proud moment

for Ted and Sue Reynolds who were present at the dinner.

It was also noted that two other members present, Cliff and Ruth Coles are recipients of the highest number of awards to date, followed by the Alan Gray — Ian Reid Partnership. Denis

High School Hall for the show but this year we decided to try the War Memorial Hall in the main street which is also a main highway. There were certainly more members of the public through the doors.

Rotorua's display was a table top display with a raised central area and included a good range of

paphiopedilums. Tauranga used their tall display stand which was cleverly arranged to draw the eye from ground level up to a height of about 3 metres. This display included a wide range of genera. Once again the Bay of Plenty Society used its disks set at five levels. Those were arranged in genera with the taller oncidiums at the higher level and the small

miniature cattleyas at the lowest level to draw the eye through the display.

The champion plant was a well grown plant of *Paph. Shillianum* grown by Selwyn Hatrick of Rotorua, with a well grown specimen of *Gomesa crispa* grown by Jeanette Hewer of Hamilton judged reserve champion. ◀

## 13th Australian Orchid Conference Darwin — July 8th - 12th 1994.

Put yourself in the picture . . . sitting among shady palms watching the tropical sunset at the famous Mindil Beach Night Markets while in Darwin for the **13th Australian Orchid Conference**. Cast your mind back to the kind of weather you were enjoying (or at least tolerating?) during July, and imagine what it would be like to be in Darwin with warm sunny days around 32°C and pleasant balmy nights where dining outdoors under a tropic moon is par for the course.

Darwin is a friendly multi-cultural community, with over 50 ethnic groups represented. The social climate and varied shopping and restaurant facilities reflect this mix of cultural backgrounds, particularly so in the range of good stalls at the Mindil Beach Markets.

The theme of the Conference is "*Orchid Magic. Darwin '94*" and in the tours of home gardens the magic of our tropical orchids will be evident, especially the way they can be landscaped into the garden onto host palms. The Conference programme offers a carefully planned blend of social activities and top speakers.

There are many points of interest in and around Darwin, from the historic Fannie Bay Jail, East Point Military Museum to our Botanic Gardens which is famous for its palm collection. Nearby Litchfield and Kakadu Parks offer breathtaking scenery and flora and fauna, and the Berry Springs Wildlife Parks has won many tourism awards for excellence.

So . . . keep yourself in the picture by contacting the Conference Convenor at P.O. Box 38493 Winnellie, N.T. 0821. Early bird registration discounts finish on 31st December 1993.

## Second South Island Orchid Show

It may be freezing cold in the deep south but we Southlander's sure know how to keep our spirits up. (Yes, a little of that helps too).

Gore Orchid Club is a small but enthusiastic group of orchid lovers, enthusiastic enough to take on staging the **2nd South Island Orchid Show**, 11th and 12th September 1993, to be held in the James Cumming Wing, Ardwick Street, Gore — Saturday 10 am to 5 pm and Sunday 10 am to 4.30 pm.

Friday 10th from 3 pm on, commercial growers and orchid club displays will be set up. To date we have growers and displays from as far away as Nelson and Blenheim and as far south as Invercargill. Hobby tables will be available to hire. We are expecting to have pottery, paintings, pleiones, hoyas and orchid growers wishing to sell surplus stock. Anyone wishing to hire a table please contact our secretary.

During the two show days, beginners workshops on different genera will be held. Secrets to be revealed including several ways to get *Slc. Rocket Burst* to take off, how to keep your cool and coax a reluctant *Cymbidium* out of its pot

without using a sledge hammer and how to get *Dendrobium bigibbum* "bigger". Informative videos will run continuously for the public to view.

We will have our own chef "The Catlins Kid" on duty at the hall providing lunches, morning and afternoon teas at reasonable prices. Our Chef is world renowned for her 9 egg pavlovas and 12 egg sponges and I am not talking hens eggs — rumour has it she uses Moa eggs! Anyone fortunate enough to have had supper with the Gore club will know what I am talking about. So come down for the weekend, get away from it all and enjoy some good old southern hospitality.

As Gore is the Country and Western Capital of New Zealand, we decided to get away from orchids on the Saturday night and have a Country and Western Dinner and Dance. This will be held in the Senior Citizens Hall right next door to the orchid show. So get down

there guys and gals, get out your stetsons, polish up your spurs for a hoe down, show down. The live band will keep you yodelling and do-se-doing all night long, or for as long as you can hack the pace. Fancy dress optional. PS: No pistol packing Momas please. So get down there now ya hear!

Colleen Niovara-Dave  
72 Lewin Street, Balclutha

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**Cattleyas** — Molly Tyler x *Portia*,  
*Chalkognee*, *Forbesii* x *violacea*,  
*Portia coerulea*.

**Slc.** *Valezac B. Miles*,  
*Cheah Chuan Kiat*,  
*Rose Mary Clooney*.

**Lc.** *Eva Robinson Nelson*

**Onc.** *Bauri* x *amplicitum* x  
*flexuosum*

**Vanda** *Miss Joaquim* (smaller pots)  
And Other Orchids - List Available



C. and R. Coles Taranaki Orchid Society 21st Show exhibit

Photo: G. Fuller



Coles. This attracted a great deal of attention. Two plants from this display received awards. On another stand there was a display of pleiones the pseudobulbs of which had been refrigerated to delay flowering for this show.

In the commercial arena prospective buyers were faced with a choice between Anne Marie Orchids from Whangarei; Paradise Orchids, Tauranga; C. & R. Coles, New Plymouth; Tudor Orchids, Bulls; and Norm Porter Orchids from Waikanae, plus the usual sales table of members' surplus plants.

Yet another category of interest was provided by displays of other specialist plant groups including the Pukeiti Rhododendron Trust, New Plymouth Horticultural Society, New Plymouth Cacti and Succulent Society and the New Plymouth Floral Art Club, helping to ensure a broader horticultural treat for visitors and another challenge for participants.

This 'challenge of participation' can be both exacting and exhausting, especially for those who have also been helping to organise the event over a long period but there are always moments of wonder and pleasure at seeing how the ingenuity and skill of others come to fruition as their display materialises from secret wraps.

There is another aspect of 'setting up' which never fails to intrigue me. From my childhood I recall vividly the awe at seeing for the first time a magician extracting a seemingly endless stream of brightly coloured handkerchiefs from nowhere. I get that same feeling whenever I see Norm Porter's van arrive at a show and he begins to unload. I think the sensation reached its peak one year when our show coincided with one in the South Island and he, not surprisingly, chose to journey to the riches of the south. Some difficulty arose precluding crossing of that perilous stretch of water. I'm not sure whether Norm's immediate reaction has ever been recorded but his knee-jerk one certainly has.

With our show already set up we accepted the suggestion that he might just as well turn north to perform his magic. Well, the look of disbelief on our officials' faces when the gigantic van turned up (I don't think it was articulated) was priceless. That was the nearest we ever came to staging an outdoor orchid show.

But back to 1992. Norm did his sardine trick again on a smaller scale but this time with an innovation — two doves in addition to the usual coloured handkerchiefs. Somehow he and Dot had managed to pack two absolutely

enormous flowering specimens of dendrobium, one *Den. thyrsoflorum* and the other *Den. densiflorum* which were spectacular additions to the display. Interesting to recall that there was a day when Norm would not allow his cymbidiums to be contaminated by touching any other genus!

I suppose the skills of packing and transporting orchids are shared with others. Patricia Elms had succeeded in bringing forth large specimen plants of cattleyas and phalaenopsis on this occasion and just think of the times Ron Maunder has hurtled around the country at the drop of a hat with his dancing odonts. From the past I can well remember standing to attention and touching my now tatty forelock when the First Lady of Orchids, Kath Black drove up, having given written acceptance of invitation on the back of someone's invoice. She too is a packer of perfection.

The celebration dinner on the Saturday evening was a great opportunity to socialise and reminisce on the past. Guest speaker was Denis Bonham who was accompanied by his wife Nancie and son Martin. He gave an insight into the great complications of administration involved in staging New Zealand's greatest orchid event, the 13th World Orchid Conference and it became

## THE GENUS ASCOCENTRUM

by Alex D. Hawkes

*Alex Hawkes widely wrote in early issues of the American periodical "The Orchid Digest".*

*This is reprinted from that publication.*

The genus *Saccolabium* was established in the year 1825 by Karl Ludwig Blume. In the years that followed a great many botanists added species to the genus, these species included an amazing welter of monopodial, mostly epiphytic orchids which were not even vaguely related to one another. In other words, *Saccolabium* became a sort of "catch-all" assemblage in the Orchidaceae.

Unfortunately, even after critical study of the so-called *Saccolabiums* — by such authorities as Schlechter, J. J. Smith, Holttum, Ridley, etc — and the removal from the group of a sizeable number of segregate genera (these far more natural in their scope), horticultural parlance continued to utilise the single "catch-all" name of *Saccolabium*. This condition has continued to a great degree to the present time (1962).

We now know that almost all of the orchids in cultivation which are called *Saccolabiums* are not correctly named that at all. In these pages now I wish to discuss another group of this *Saccolabium* alliance which in recent times has become popular with collectors — *Ascozentrum*.

This genus, *Ascozentrum*, was established by the great German orchidologist Rudolph Schlechter in the year 1913. A total of nine species are now referred to it, and I have found that four of these are presently in cultivation — some correctly named, others still labouring under the confusing and erroneous name of *Saccolabium*.

In my book, *Orchids — Their Botany and Culture* (Harper & Brothers, New York 1961, page 272), I have placed this genus in the subtribe *Sarcanthinae*, nearest to *Ascoglossum*, another *Saccolabium* relative. It is also close to *Vanda* and certain other monopodial sarcanthads, as has been proven by the production of several hybrid groups, those thus far on record

being *Ascocenda* (*Ascozentrum* x *Vanda*), and *Ascofinetia* (*Ascozentrum* x *Neofinetia*). These are charming, mostly dwarf plants, and additional experimental breeding will doubtless turn up some further valuable crosses for our orchid gardens. It is to be assumed that *Ascozentrum* is freely inter-fertile with some of the technically allied groups of the subtribe to which it belongs.

The *Ascozentrum*s are typically dwarf, compact-growing epiphytic orchids (they on occasion are found growing on rocks as lithophytes), with a range extending from southern China (Yunnan), Formosa (Taiwan) and the Philippines to Java and Borneo. Producing their myriads of small, extremely vivid-hued,

long-lived flowers in stiffly erect, cylindrical racemes, these are among the most delightful of all sarcanthad orchids, and are heartily recommended to the orchidist, whether amateur or professional.

Their cultural requirements are in general those afforded to Vandas. Pot or basket-culture is acceptable, and I have found that the specimens I grow (and have grown in the past) do best in a compost of either straight, tight-packed osmunda fibre, or shredded tree-fern fibre. (Granular pine bark is now generally used. Ed.)

Since these mostly tropical plants grow throughout the year, they require quantities of moisture at all times; perfect drainage is therefore essential for best results. Relatively bright light-exposure, warm temperatures, and frequent applications of fertilising solutions finish the scheme. Because of the often rampant root-systems — these disproportionate to the vegetative parts of the plants — repotting should be done only when absolutely necessary, and then with extreme care to avoid breaking of the very brittle roots.

The following species of *Ascocentrum* are present in cultivation at this time:

***Ascocentrum ampullaceum*** (ass-koe-sen-trum am-pul-ah-see-um) — Important synonyms are

*Aerides ampullaceum*, *Gastrochilus ampullaceus*, and *Saccolabium ampullaceum*. Stems to 250mm tall, generally much shorter, densely leafy throughout, the basal leaves falling with age. Leaves linear, deeply and irregularly cut and toothed at the apex, keeled beneath, 125-150mm long and 20mm broad, rather thickly leathery. Inflorescence short-stalked, stiffly erect, often more than one produced simultaneously, to 150mm tall, very densely many-flowered. Flowers about 12mm across (sometimes slightly larger), long-lived, deep rose or rose-magenta, the lip sometimes paler, the col. white and the anther-cap yellow. Sepals and petals similar, almost equal, obovate, spreading. Lip shorter than the lamina, at the entrance of which are 2 rounded protuberances. Spring-early summer. (I, H) Himalayas to Burma.

***Ascocentrum curvifolium*** (kur-vi-foe-lee-um) —

Important synonyms are *Gastrochilus curvifolius* and *Saccolabium curvifolium*. Rather closely allied to, and somewhat simulating *A. miniatum*. Stems seldom more than 125mm tall, stout, woody, covered with leaf-bases. Leaves very rigid and fleshy, to 250mm long, about 25mm broad, typically down-curving,

irregularly cut and furished with 2 sharp teeth at the apex. Infls. erect, very dense, to 150mm tall. Flowers about 25mm long, slightly less in horizontal expansion, extremely variable in hue, ranging from pale orange-scarlet through vivid vermilion to rich cinnabar-red, the lip with a pale orange median keel and 2 rather prominent tubercles at the base, the col. short, cinnabar-red, the anther-cap purple or violet. May-June. (I, H) Himalayas.

***Ascocentrum Hendersonianum*** (hen-der-soe-nec-ah-num) — Important synonym is *Saccolabium Hendersonianum*. Sts.

usually less than 75mm tall, densely leafy. Leaves few (usually 4-5), to 125mm long, thickly leathery, somewhat down-curving, narrowly ligulate, the apex subacute. Inflorescence racemose, stiffly erect, to 150mm tall, with up to 30 fls. Flowers about 25mm across, rather delicately fragrant, borne on pale green pedicellate ovaries, the sepals and petals brilliant magenta-rose, the lip and spur somewhat lighter. Spring. (H) Borneo.

***Ascocentrum miniatum*** (min-ee-ah-tum) —

Important synonyms are *Gastrochilus miniatus* and *Saccolabium miniatum*. Stems usually less than 100mm tall, thick, woody, obscured by the persistent leaf-bases.

## 21 "YESTERDAY"

by George Fuller

Celebration of the Taranaki Orchid Society's 21st year of activity was held over the weekend of 9 - 11 October 1992 centered around the spring show.

To broaden the base of interest, invitations to take part were extended widely and the response was so good as to almost create embarrassment to the organisers at one stage of preparation.



*Pleione formosana* 'Blush of Dawn' and 'Cutie' flowering delay trial Taranaki Orchid Society 21st Show

Photo/Grower: G. Fuller

Visitors came from most areas of the North Island which was very satisfying for locals but adding greatly to the pleasure and interest as the presence of a surprising number of regional societies and

sellers of orchids from outside the district. Displays were arranged by Manawatu, Wanganui, South Taranaki, Stratford, North Shore and South Auckland societies, in

addition to those staged by local members on the theme "Come to the Party."

Notable amongst the displays was an outstanding one of pleurothalids by C. & R.

AM *Paph.* Great Pacific 'Island Nations'  
 AM *Paph.* Unregistered Grex 'Neptunes Crown'  
 (San Carlos x Prime Time)  
 AM *Paph.* Unregistered Grex 'Eternity'  
 (Mildred Hunter x Western Horizon)  
 AM *Paph.* Shawnee 'Candlelight'  
 HCC *Paph.* Donna Hanes 'Golden Glove'  
 HCC *Z.* Blue Lake 'How zat'  
 HCC *Cym.* Legacy 'Conference'  
 AM *Paph. wardii* 'Brian'  
 AM *Paph. micranthum* 'Belinda'  
 HCC *Masd.* Kimballiana 'Hillcrest'  
 HCC *Den.* Kookaburra 'Tairawhiti'  
 HCC *Wils.* Cordelia 'Rose Bell'  
 AM *Oda.* Unregistered Grex 'Papillion Queen'  
 (*Odm.* Kopan x *Oda.* Golden Rialto)  
 AM *Paph. micranthum* 'Apple Blossom'  
 AM *Paph. sukhakulii* 'Albatros'  
 HCC *Oda.* Rawdon 'Vintner's Treasure'  
 AM *Masd. caudata* 'Seven Oaks'  
 AM *Paph. micranthum* 'Mindy'  
 CCC *Cym. lowianum* 'Terry's Triffid'  
 CCC *Den. aphyllum* 'Durie Splendour'  
 AM *Z.* Blue Lake 'Angela'  
 HCC *Cym.* Doctor Baker 'Peg'  
 HCC *Cym.* Kuranda 'Arthur Dawson'  
 CCC *Cym.* Kuranda 'Arthur Dawson'  
 CCC *Den. falcorostrum* 'Broadway'  
 HCC *Masd. coccinea* 'Ruth'  
 HCC *Masd.* Rubicon 'Cliff'  
 AM *Cym.* Kiwi Cascade 'Black Ruby'  
 HCC *Cym.* Lustrous Loreen 'Busty'

Dan Collin Orchids  
 Dan Collin Orchids  
 Dan Collin Orchids  
 Dan Collin Orchids  
 Dan Collin Orchids  
 Ross Tucker  
 I D (Jim) James  
 Holmes Family  
 Holmes Family  
 Marion Wright  
 A & H Bayram  
 Alan Lewington  
 Alan Lewington  
 Ronald Roy  
 Rex Williams  
 Maurice Bycroft  
 Ronald Roy  
 Colin Law  
 J & T Houghton  
 M. Stringer  
 Ross Tucker  
 Christine Irwin  
 W. Ross-Taylor  
 W. Ross-Taylor  
 Jennifer Walsh  
 C & R Coles  
 C & R Coles  
 N & D Porter  
 Ross Tucker



*Paph. micranthum* 'Belinda' AM/OCNZ  
 Grower: Holmes Family



*Paph.* Great Pacific 'Island Nations' AM/OCNZ  
 Grower: Dan Collin Orchids

Leaves linear, very fleshy, rigid, 75-200mm long, usually less than 12mm broad, strongly keeled beneath. Inflorescence erect, to 125mm tall, very densely many-flowered, cylindrical. Flowers about 20mm across, variable in hue from bright orange through orange-yellow to vermilion-red. Spring-early summer. (I, H) Himalayas to the Malay Peninsula, Java, and Borneo. ◀

Orchid Digest  
 March/April 1962



*Ascozentrum micranthum*  
 Photo: G. Fuller Pukekura Park Collection

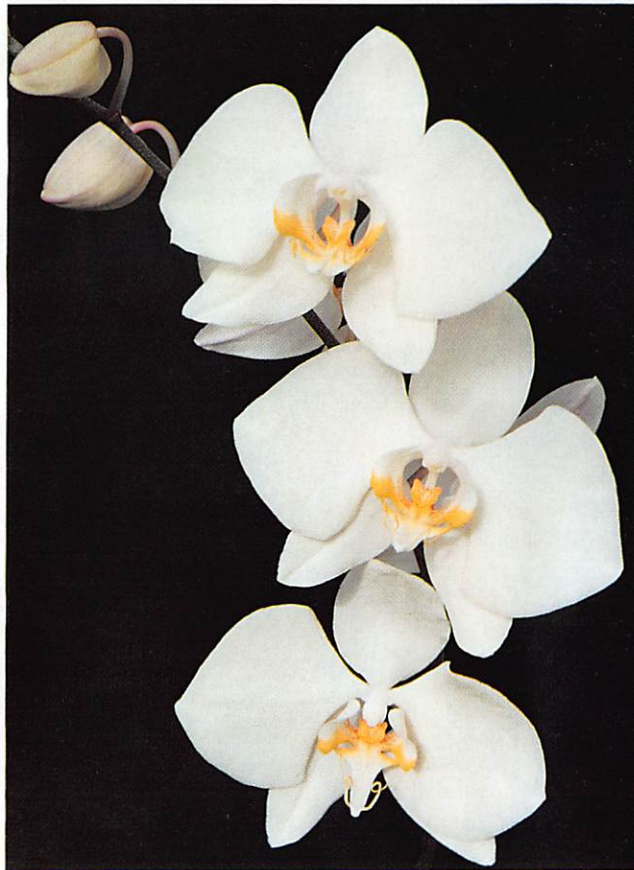
## Phalaenopsis — The Moth Orchid

One of the earliest of the specialist orchid publications was the *American Phalaenopsis World*. The following article was published there in June 1968 Vol.12 No. 1. Copies of this publication have been made available by R. D. (Dick) Reichenbach, Karori, Wellington.

These beautiful orchids — often called 'Moth Orchids' because they resemble their counterparts in the insect world of their native surroundings — can be grown in the home very well. Their light requirements are somewhat lower than many other types, and they revel in the warm even temperature of the home. They can be grown to perfection in the greenhouse, and with shade and a sheltered spot will be successful outdoors, in mild climates.

The species come chiefly from the lower elevations of the Asian Tropics; in the main, from the Philippines, Indonesia, and the Malayan Archipelago; parts of the earth noted for a constantly warm and humid climate. This accounts for their love of such conditions and necessity of some for good health and growth. They love uniform conditions. Night temperatures are best kept above 65 degrees F. at night, with day temperatures around 80 degrees F. although higher will not do too much harm. Never let the night temperature go below 60 degrees F. And because of their affiliation to their tropical heritage, humidity plays an important part in their well being. It should be kept high, at least 70% during the day, or higher if temperatures run up.

Because of the high temperatures and humidity, rot is likely to be a problem



*Phalaenopsis amabilis*

Photo: G. Fuller Grower: K. E. Petersson, Sweden

- HCC *Odcdm.* Goldfiner 'Ngaire'
- HCC *C.* Unregistered Grex 'Ina'  
(*C.* Christina Waglay x *C.* Queen Sirikhit)
- HCC *Paph.* Delrosi 'Don'
- HCC *Masd.* Sunny Angel 'Awapuni'
- HCC *Slc.* Minnie Pearl 'St Aubyn'
- CCC *B. perrinii* 'Cream Puff'
- AM *C. guttata* 'Fulford'
- HCC *Sarco.* Arcadia 'Pink Glow'
- HCC *L. pumila* 'Northland'
- HCC *Odtm.* Marie Elle 'Midnight Magic'
- HCC *Oda.* Unregistered Grex 'Nore Erridge'  
(*Odm.* Anneliese Rothenberger x *Oda.* Lippestern)
- HCC *Odcdm.* Bettersweet 'Frieda'
- AM *Onc. stacyi* 'Ginibee'

- Stan & Ngaire Pye
- D & I Luke
- D and I Luke
- Graham Jackson
- Joan Parker
- Mr P K Dickson
- F & A Zumbuhl
- Joy & Syd Wray
- Fred Brett
- Cathy Hine
- Alan Lewington
- Graham Burr
- Dave Watt



### BEST CULTIVATED PLANT 1992

*Dendrobium falcorostrum* 'Broadway'

Grower: Jennifer Walsh-Waitara

- AM *Onc. varicosum* var. *Rogersii* 'Clement Stokell'
  - CCC *Aergs.* Seagull 'Colin'
  - HCC *Amesiella. philippinensis* 'June'
  - AM *Masd. macrura* 'Charlie M'
  - AM *Masd. veitchiana* 'Joy M'
  - AM *Paph.* Via Recompensa 'Rising Star'
  - HCC *Paph.* Unregistered Grex 'Mermaids Mirror'  
(Shapely x Diverson)
- A John Campbell
  - Gillian Lyster
  - J & J Swinbanks
  - C & R Coles
  - C & R Coles
  - Dan Collin Orchids
  - Dan Collin Orchids

## ORCHID COUNCIL OF NEW ZEALAND AWARDS FOR 1992



### ORCHID OF THE YEAR 1992

*Masdevallia caudata* 'Seven Oaks'  
Grower: Ron Roy

if air movement is not taken into consideration in their culture. To keep the plants healthy and free from spotting of flower petals (*Botrytis*) the air should be kept in constant, but gentle motion with electric fans. They grow vigorously in such an environment, and reward the grower with beauty, grace and charm.

They do, as stated in the beginning of this article, require less light than most other orchids — approximately 1000 foot candles will do. They tolerate more during the growth period if a sufficient increase in temperature and moisture is also looked after. Grown indoors, less light — down to 600 foot candles, will suffice for their well being. In greenhouses, it is essential to shade throughout the year. And this is done in various ways — with sprays, slats, cheesecloth overhead, or translucent plastic. In the north, (south in New Zealand) in winter, compensation for lack of sunlight can be removal of the shading.

Potting of *Phalaenopsis* — When the growing medium has broken down and is no longer good, then it becomes necessary to repot. Also, this is necessary when the plant has lost a good many of its lower leaves and stands naked above the potting material. The job should be done when new roots are developing.

They may, or may not, according to the knowledge of the grower, present a few problems. And because they are monopodials, as compared with the sympodial growth of *Cattleyas*. (Monopodial orchids have a central stem, which grows continuously, the leaves emerging from the tip alternatively in two rows. Sympodial orchids have a rhizome which sends out a shoot that develops into a stem and leaves in a cycle which ends with the flowering of the shoot, after which in due time another shoot emerges from the rhizome on the base of the previous stem. In this way, the plant creeps on the surface of the medium;) the procedure for potting is likely to baffle a grower.

First, the container to use. *Phalaenopsis* may be grown in pots, wooden baskets, or on rafts or blocks of tree fern. In high humidity environments, and areas where watering can be carried out successfully, baskets or tree fern blocks are preferred. Please allow for plenty of water to be given, with rapid dispensing of same. But if humidity is low, pots are preferable, and the most practical where fir bark or a similar mix is used. And for the obvious reason — maintaining the moisture — humidity in the environment is the key to your necessary requirements. As is the

consequence of watering. It is very difficult to water plants in baskets or on rafts when growing in the home. This means taking them to an area — such as a bathtub — and give them water. Rather a chore if you have a number of plants. In the home, humidity high enough to produce good specimens is very hard to maintain. Temperature is not difficult, but air movement cannot always be achieved. All this would suggest “pots” as the best container for your *Phalaenopsis* if growing them in the home. Circumstances alter cases, and so it would be left up to you to judge which is the best — keeping in mind the moisture and humidity required by these plants; their intolerance of soggy, sour soils, and their love of moist, sweet, rapidly evaporating conditions — and then pot in the container or medium best suited to maintain good health. Drainage is important always, and if pots are used, extra holes should be added.

Various potting mediums are in order — coarse osmunda and shredded tree fern being the most common used in the East and Florida. It stands to reason that this should be so in these areas because of the natural high humidity in the atmosphere, and the availability of these

products. However, on the Pacific Coast and inland USA, fir bark, straight or in a mix form, in pot culture, is the preferred medium. You, however, must judge your own needs — keeping in mind also that feeding when in the bark must be kept up. A high nitrogen fertiliser is recommended for these in bark, and a balanced fertiliser is best for osmunda. A dilute fertiliser, either a balanced inorganic one or an organic one, such as fish emulsion, is good. Fertilise once a month as a safe minimum, or twice a month for greater growth, during the growing season. Also, it has recently been reported that many growers, especially commercial, are getting good results by diluting the fertiliser and feeding with every watering. In between flushing of the accumulated salts is a safeguard.

If you have your pots, or whatever you wish to use, and the medium you are going to put in them, this is the procedure to repot:

1. Remove the plant from the old medium and clean off all the old, decayed, broken down bark (or whatever).
2. Break off the old stub below the ring of living roots.
3. Remove the old dead roots. Trim back the lower ones to a length

to fit the new pot. These stubs will branch out again, and the new roots will grow into the new potting medium, to provide a good strong support for the plant.

4. Allow the upper roots to remain in their natural position — in or out of the pot.
5. Centre the plant in the pot, and no matter what medium is used, — osmunda, bark, etc — place the basal part an inch or so down into it.
6. Water sparingly until new roots start to show. Humidity at about 60% is best, with misting to provide moisture, once or twice a day. Reduce the light if leaves become limp in spite of misting, to about 500 foot candles until the plant revives.

#### Watering

As to the best technique in watering — keep the potting medium moist at all times, but not soggy wet. A constant source of moisture for the roots, but not a condition where oxygen is shut off because the medium is too wet, is the thing to strive for in good *Phalaenopsis* culture. Rot soon sets in if the grower is not alert, and the plant will succumb quickly. Misting the leaves in hot

weather is also beneficial, but must be done so that by the cooler night time no moisture remains in the leaf axils. Again, crown rot is ever ready to pounce. Tilting the plant on the growing area aids in the run-off of the excess water.

#### Propagation

Vegetative propagation is not so easily taken care of as with other orchids.

1. Side shoots can be removed and potted up when they develop roots.
2. Or the same can be done with young plantlets which form from nodes on the flower spike.
3. A tall plant with a good root system can be beheaded, leaving the basal part with a few living roots. A young plant will develop quite often at the top of the old stump. When growing quickly it can be removed. Pot the above young plantlet in sphagnum moss or osmunda fibre and enclose in a polyethylene bag to give the needed humidity. Care for such plants as for seedlings of a similar size. It is very unusual for a plantlet to grow up from the roots.
4. From seed. Pollination is done by hand, and

Phragmipediums. It was on this display that the Grand Champion, *Paph. rothschildianum* 'Mont Millais' with 5 flowers of exceptional colour in both pouch and dorsal striations with non-dipping petals, and Reserve Champion, *Odm. Augres* 'Mont Millais' AM/RHS, crispin-type, white, with yellow on lip and beautifully frilled margins, could be seen.

Obviously, everybody views a show differently but one or two items earn a special mention: in particular the display of Pleiones by Butterfields Nursery must rate highly judging by the interest engendered. A veritable kaleidoscope of colour displayed at table height for maximum impact and viewing — something that a few other displays might note, for instance short-stemmed *Paph* hybrids down on the floor — difficult to view and even harder to photograph!

Fantastic displays of *Lycastes*, both actual flowers and exciting photographs, just could not be overlooked — unfortunately I missed the talk by Dr H. Oakeley on this subject due to hotel booking problems but that's another story. The Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew had a circular display (again at table height) packed full of gems such as *Phrag. pubescens* with its

clear yellow lip and green dorsal, *Disa tripetaloides* a small, delicate white with some pale-pink flushing to name a couple. Of course the mass displays such as Hans Christiansen's twenty *Paph.* Frau Ida Brandt 'Fredersborg' (P.10 x Youngianum) would take any Slipper Sleuth's eye, likewise nearly fifty *Paph. lawrencianum* on, I believe, the VDOBs stand or fifty *Paph.* Emerald 'Gloire van Maste' (*Paph. curtisii* x *Maudiae*) on that of KNOPs.

A mention however, must be made to those stalwarts Joe and Betty Vance nobly endeavouring to maintain the condition of the cut flowers for New Zealand Orchid Society's display under very adverse conditions — no-one (other than those attending) can imagine how wonderfully warm the hall was which predicatbly gave all exhibitors massive headaches!

The wide range of subjects for the lectures was excellent although the inevitable pressures were on in deciding which to attend and which to miss — Phillip Cribb the Conference Chairman is to be congratulated on the programme. I particularly appreciated the clear diction and presentation both by Sid Cywes on **The Latest in Disa Breeding** and D. E. Wimber on **The**

#### Chromosome Revolution for Slipper Orchids.

I thoroughly enjoyed and appreciated the 14th WOC. Perhaps my holiday mood had something to do with that, but it was the people of Glasgow themselves who stamped a measure of pride on it as they turned up in their hundreds, patiently waiting in long, long queues, to gain entrance. ◀

Lyn Sherlock

#### CLASSIFIED

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## 14th World Orchid Conference Glasgow



Yamamoto Dendrobiums — 14th World Orchid Conference

Photo: P. Cable

I arrived at the Scottish Exhibition and Conference Centre alongside the famous River Clyde, early on the morning of Wednesday, 28th April, the day after the judging.

Having registered and collected my green bag full of the necessary papers, I made my way directly to the hall entrance. The dominating central display incorporated large trees which gave impressive perspective to the orchids

displayed by VDOB Verband Deutscher Orchideen-Betriebe EV, KNOP Dutch Orchid Growers Association, Disa Orchid Society of SA, Floricultura BV and in particular The Eric Young Orchid Foundation.

A bridge separated the waterfall and gorge which was bordered by The Orchid Society of GB, The Japan Calanthe Garden, Deutsche Orchideen-Gesellschaft EV, Hans Christiansen, European

Orchid Committee, SW of England Group of Orchid Societies and Thames Valley Orchid Society, and without heavy demarcation barriers between each display, the whole effect was very pleasing. The opportunity to see the results of many of the European breeders was marvellous, however, the very size of the Eric Young Orchid Foundation display was something most people found amazing — the cascading Odonts, the regal Paphs and the sea of

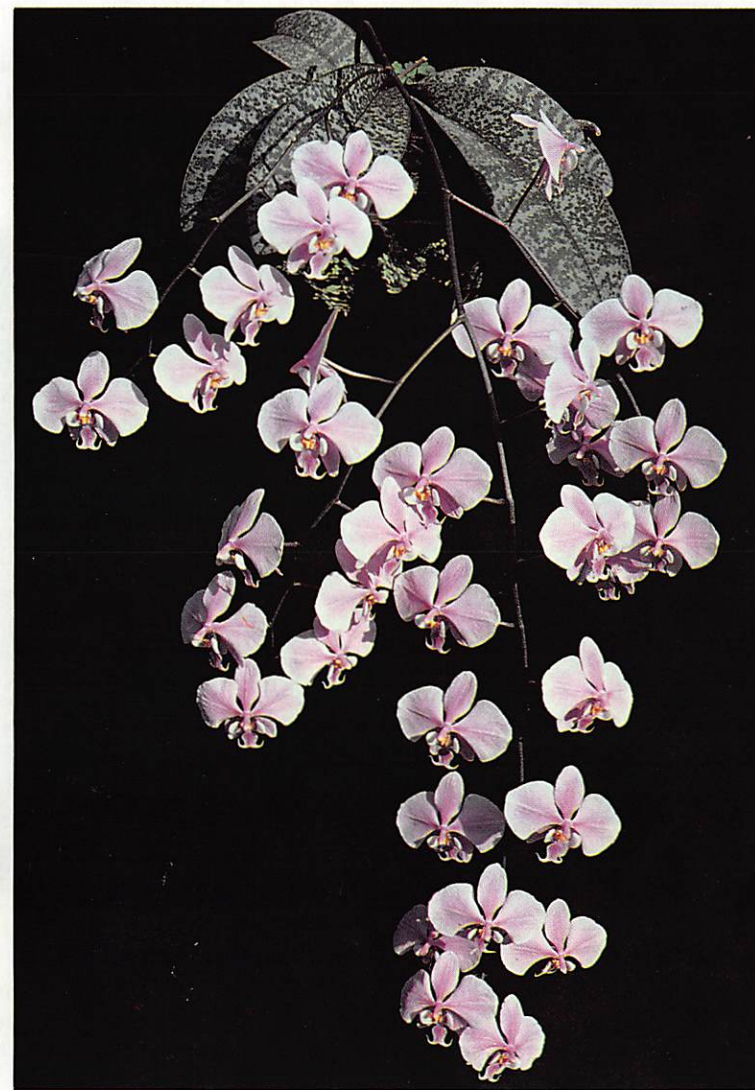
the seed pods mature quickly — 5 - 6 months. Viability is lost soon after ripening, and though it can be stored in the refrigerator, it is best to use soon after ripening. Seedlings

grow rapidly, as compared to other orchids, reaching maturity in 3 years or less.

It is possible to get a second spray of flowers by cutting the stem just below

the node that produced the first flower. *Phalaenopsis* produce long lasting sprays much in demand. ◀

C. Caswell  
Mississauga, Ontario, Canada  
Reprinted from  
Southern Ontario  
Orchid Society Newsletter



*Phalaenopsis schillerana*

Grower: K. & G. Bruce

Photo: G. Fuller

## LOOKING AT PHALAEOPSIS THROUGH THE RIGHT END OF THE TELESCOPE

by Fanie Johnson

Extracts from a paper presented to a Judges Seminar at Te Puke in November 1992

Like many others, my interest in phallies began with the classic whites and pinks and led, predictably enough, to candy stripes and the elusive red lips. This interest turned to enthusiasm (my wife calls it a passion) for the full range of the phalaenopsis genus with its amazing variety of shapes and colours.



*Phalaenopsis Everglades Sunset*  
"My kind of phally"

In my glasshouse I do still have several carefully selected whites and pinks that I know are not good enough to beat Mr Xs big white that he trots out at showtime every year. But most of my phally houses are occupied by yellows and spots and stripes on coloured backgrounds and some sort of reds. I don't regard them as 'novelties' and I am sure that other phally enthusiasts don't either. In fact I made a valiant attempt to beat Mr X and his big white two

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somewhat as it often seems to be applied indiscriminately to quite complex hybrids which combine both *Euphalaenopsis* and *Stauroglottis* species and they are really not so 'novel' any more.

My analysis of the most recent AOS Awards Quarterlies confirmed what I had been suspecting for quite a while; that the division between minis and standards would have to be intermediate phals. Flowers between 65-85mm in natural spread should be regarded as intermediates and the chart showing the number of AOS awards

given to this size shows that a substantial number fall into this group. It is in this category that the *amboinensis* shape is most evident.

My opinion is, that when a strong spike is presented, with flowers within this 65-85mm range in colours other than white, they should not be peremptorily dismissed as failed, stunted or malnourished standards for they will probably prove to be intermediate phals in their own right on account of their breeding.

Well, there you have it, I didn't really mean to come right out and propose a

complete re-organisation of phal classes but when I had examined the minis and compared them with the standards, then it seemed logical to try to accommodate the medium sized phals, for all that they may be most often yellow and well marked and with an *amboinensis* shape, nevertheless, they appear to fall neatly into an intermediate category.

I therefore propose that, for all future orchid shows, we use our best efforts to ensure that *phals* are grouped into mini, intermediate and standards to replace the old confusing, obsolete colour classes.

Photos: Fannie Johnson



*Phalaenopsis* Orchid World, showing influence of *violaceae*

years ago. After the last show for the year, about two weeks after the show, I paid a visit to a commercial cut-flower grower of my acquaintance and asked if I could select a plant with exhibition quality flowers. His reply was, "Arrhg! help yourself, you can have all of the b-s if you want them!" I gathered that he had just received his latest cheque from the exporter and it was about half of what he'd expected and about a quarter of what it had cost him to produce them. I discreetly made my selection and bore my future champion off in triumph.

Well, as I said, this took place about two week after the last show for the year and I now have to report

that in spite of my best efforts to influence its flowering time by regulating the temperature, my champion, alas, persists in flowering about two weeks after the last show for the year.

There's more than one moral in this story but the one that I choose to take out of it is that trying to acquire a standard white phal, perfect in size and form, is akin to pursuing the Holy Grail — a fairly quixotic business.

Standard white and pink phals will be over 85mm in natural spread and originally had the classic rounded shape derived from line-breeding *Phal. amabilis*. Nowadays we are

also seeing these larger flowers displaying what I call an *amboinensis* type shape. It is in fact basically a *Stauroglottis* shape but with a well filled in flower of superior substance and texture and the sepals have become an important feature of the whole flower. Clearly we must come to grips with this shape.

In the 1980-85 edition of Sander's, there was a full page of *amboinensis* crosses, over one hundred and fifty of them, and we are seeing these crosses flowering now in New Zealand. We understand what is meant by a *venosa* type or *violacea* type phal. I feel that it is high time we became familiar with the *amboinensis* type as well.



*Phalaenopsis* Antigua White showing *amboinensis* shape (86 mm)

## MINI PHALS

Mini phals are becoming very popular with hobby growers these days and whether or not they are accorded the dignity of a judging class of their own, you are going to see them in increasing numbers at shows from now on. What is a mini-phal?

Well first of all I'm going to come right out and say that any phal under 65mm in natural spread has to be regarded as a mini-phal and this figure of 65mm, which I have derived from measuring a great many phals and comparing my measurements with AOS Awards Quarterlies and

other overseas literature, can be used right off to define a mini-phal show class. Actually I think that we would have to differentiate (in our minds at least) between three types of mini-phal but these differences are basic and easily appreciated.

The first type of mini-phal, is a combination of a standard phal with the species *equestris* or *lindenii*. This combination produces small flowers, pink or pink and white, white (often with a red lip and pink centre flushing) and often well defined stripes.

The species *parishii* (or *lobbii*) is also now being

used to produce a sort of micro-mini, very tiny, about 20-30mm spread. The aim of these crosses is to produce a small flower, nearly conforming to the standard phally shape i.e. with the petals larger than the sepals and as rounded as possible although a weakness transmitted by *equestris* is the tendency to produce flowers bunching on the stem and for this reason some hybridisers prefer a cross between *schillerana* and *lindenii*. The designer pot plant *Phal. Toyland* is of this type.

The second type of mini-phal is the primary or near primary hybrid using, at least one miniaturising

species and, in these, the flowers do not usually have the classic rounded shape but they often tend to branch more freely. Some call this kind of mini a multi-floral type and they are also predominantly pink and white. *Phal. Cassandra* (*stuartiana* x *equestris*) is one of these.

Before I proceed to the 3rd type of mini-phal I should like to mention the recent use of the species *lindenii*. Many people have an understanding of the importance of the species *equestris* in mini-breeding but *lindenii* is now proving its usefulness. Up to 1960, Sander's lists only four hybrids using *lindenii* but between 1961 and 1970 there are seventeen crosses registered and of these the cross *lindenii* x Pink Profusion produced the

excellent striped mini Peppermint.

Peppermint has received five AOS awards and the only *equestris* derived mini as important as this is *Cassandra*. Put Peppermint and *Cassandra* together and you have *Phal. Little Hal* which was still receiving AOS awards in 1992 fourteen years after it was first made.

Crosses made with *lindenii* are predominantly striped with a white and pink background. You may hear about *Phal. Vilind*, a 1979 remake of *lindenii* x *violacea*, which has received seven recent AOS awards. It is a full shaped flower with the *lindenii* tending to dominate the *violacea* (and I didn't think anything could).

Look for *Phal. Wanda Williams* (*amboinensis* x

*lindenii*) remade in 1980, where the *lindenii* has dominated the progeny with its shape, small size and multiflora characters, although you might be justified in expecting the *amboinensis* to dominate. *Lindenii* is adding a new dimension to mini-phal breeding.

The third type of minis are formed from species where *stauroglottis* form and colour predominates and these are mostly yellow with red or purple spots or barring and occasionally they are nearly all red. These should have to be considered minis on account of their size. They are what you might call mini-novelty types and they will not usually have as many flowers as the pink and white minis. Actually the term 'novelty' is beginning to bother me



*Phalaenopsis* Little Mary 'Kahukura' HCC/NZOS  
First type of mini-standard, pink with *equestris* (49 mm)



*Phalaenopsis* Bubblegum  
Another mini made from a standard white with *equestris* (60 mm)