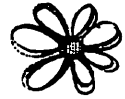


# ORCHIDS IN NEW ZEALAND



JULY/AUGUST 1981

# Beck's . . .



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**Gisborne:**

**Tom Grimson, 162 Stout St, Gisborne. Ph. 4450**

**Hamilton:**

**Youngs Orchids, Cambridge Rd, Tamahere. Ph. 65-411**

**Hastings:**

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**Masterton:**

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**Avalon Orchids, 23 Mabey St. Lower Hutt. Ph. 67-7729**

# ORCHIDS IN NEW ZEALAND

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## COUNCIL 1981-82

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### **Registrar General:**

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**Cover Photo:** Cymbidium Luminya 'Early Morn' 3N (Sirius 'Aminya' x Lunagracl 'Elenora' CT.)

This plant is in the collection of the Ross Gowling of Adelaide, South Australia.

Photo by courtesy of Mrs J. Mendoza.

# SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

On behalf of your Executive Committee I have pleasure in presenting the Seventh Annual Report on the Proceedings of the Orchid Council of New Zealand.

During the year the Council welcomed to membership the Nelson Orchid Society, the South Auckland Society, the Thames Valley Orchid Society and the South Canterbury Orchid Society, bringing the total membership to 24 Orchid Societies and Clubs throughout New Zealand.

Several new Societies have recently been formed or are in the process of formation, particularly in the South Island. Contact with these Societies is being maintained and assistance or advice being given when required.

Most Societies report a steady increase in membership, indicative of the increasing popularity of orchid growing as a satisfying recreation.

Donations to the Magazine Account have been received from the Whangarei Orchid Society, South Taranaki Orchid Society and Mr Andrew Easton. We thank these people for their generosity, as these monies do help in maintaining the quality of our magazine.

The magazine 'Orchids in New Zealand' continues to be of credit to the Council, thanks to the fine work of Editor Mr Graeme Boon, and of all those who contributed the many articles and cultural notes.

The Essay Competition resulted in a satisfactory number of entries, providing very interesting orchid information which appears in the magazine. We thank and congratulate all those who submitted material.

Mr Andrew Easton's kind donation of *Cymbidium insigne var album* for sale by Council to augment the magazine Colour Fund is much appreciated and we are grateful for his generosity.

Once again we must appeal for contributions of articles on orchid matters, cultural notes, etc, as the reserve of suitable material is being depleted. Just two articles from each affiliated Society per year would fill our magazine with useful information.

Mrs Kath Bruce has dealt efficiently with the distribution of the magazine over the past year, but due

to pressure of business wishes to be relieved of this duty. We hope to have a new Distribution Officer taking over this task in the near future.

Our very sincere thanks to Mrs Bruce for her great contribution to the welfare of the magazine and its subscribers.

The Registrar-General, Mr F.E.J. Mason and his deputy Mr L. Parry have recorded Awards granted to orchids and directed the training of Judges, and also organised the Judging at the 1st International Conference Show, a mammoth undertaking.

The 1st New Zealand International Orchid Conference 1980 attracted a very good attendance, both from within New Zealand and from overseas. The Conference speakers proved to have a great deal of orchid information to impart. The Conference progressed smoothly and a very friendly atmosphere was generated throughout.

The Conference Show attracted entries from a large number of Societies and commercial growers. Particularly pleasing was the number of overseas exhibitors. The variety and quality of the blooms drew many complimentary remarks from our overseas visitors. The Show was well patronised by the public.

The very hard work by the North Shore Orchid Society Inc. as hosts to the Conference led to this success. A difficult task, and one they did so well. The experience they gained must be of

immense value to any future Conferences in New Zealand. I quote one registrant from overseas: "This Conference is as good as any World Conference and better than many."

Thanks must also go to all Societies and individuals who offered preliminary finance, donated the beautiful trophies, and who did participate fully.

Planning is well forward for the South Island Orchid Seminar to be hosted by the Marlborough Orchid Society on the 17—18 October 1981. Although primarily designed to cater for southern cultural conditions, the speakers selected will provide topics of interest and value to all orchid growers. The host Society is making special provision for those from the North who wish to include this Seminar in a South Island holiday.

I express my thanks to all members of Executive for their attention to the well being of Council.

In the few years of its existence the Council has put into action all the practicable 'objects' as set out in the Constitution.

Seminars have been promoted to encourage the exchange of orchid information, Judging Standards for orchids have been instituted, Orchid Judges training classes and Regional Judging Panels formed.

Liaison with similar National Bodies overseas has been effected. Council views have been recognised by Government on matters of concern to orchid growers.

A National Magazine is published promoting the successful culture and study of orchids.

The formation of further orchid Societies in New Zealand has been promoted, and finally a very successful International Orchid Conference and Show.

All this has been achieved by the mutual co-operation of all Member Societies, and we can all feel proud that this affiliation of Orchid Societies has accomplished so much in so little time. The years ahead will surely bring

more and greater achievements as we ensure our place in the World of Orchids.

Our Secretary/Treasurer, Mrs Ruth Wray has contributed greatly to the success of Council. Her cheerful efficiency has surely earned her a special place in the New Zealand orchid scene.

I must also pay tribute to my wife Patricia, who, without complaint has aided and abetted and worked for the comfort of the Executive during their deliberations for so many years.

I thank all member Societies for the essential support and co-operation which has made possible for all orchid growers, the inspiring progress in Orchids and their cultivation in this country.

**Tom French**  
**PRESIDENT**



## **SITUATION WANTED**

Position working with orchids sought by young woman with Trade Certificates in Horticulture and Holder of the Eric Young Orchid Scholarship 1977-1980.

Three years experience overseas working with orchids. Will provide references if requested.

**Contact:**

**Judy Brophy,**

**Bayly Road, R.D.37, Okato,  
Taranaki**

# Stanhopea Inodora 'Evets'

by Irene Collyns

Owing to my lack of expert knowledge I had inadvertently subjected my Stanhopea (from the time I first acquired it as a tiny plant) to trials and tribulations that would have disheartened a lesser plant. But despite it all, the tiny plant persisted in surviving, growing and developing into a glorious example of pristine Stanhopean beauty.

Here's my story. It began when I had a desire to enlarge my collection and needed other interesting genera to add to the few already in my shadehouse. Stanhopea came to mind. I had heard about this orchid, and seen photographs of it, and was not to be satisfied until I possessed one — even though I knew Stanhopea blooms had a short life of about 4—5 days. However, to track down a plant was not easy. After enquiries from most of my friends proved fruitless, I enlisted the help of another friend who always seems to be able to produce the impossible at some stage. After what seemed months she procured a small specimen for me; so with full confidence and a great deal of ignorance I attempted to grow this plant.

Reading all I could find on the subject I became confused with one writer telling me to do 'this' and the next writer advising me to tackle the plant in a different way. So 'knowing better than the books' I threw all their advice out the window, and lined a hanging pot with black plastic, cut a few holes in the bottom, deposited a deep layer of sphagnum moss, added a little charcoal and Magamp to the Becks Mix and then proceeded to pot up my two bulbs and one small growth.

The basket was then hung under a guava tree where it suffered the

winds and rains of the Winter. In fact I must confess it was treated to a certain amount of neglect as it was fed sparingly when remembered, with whatever was going for the Cymbidiums, such as Alaska, Phostrogen, Nitrosol, a little of Pussy's fish water and now and again, an odd dose of chopped up banana skins plus an occasional spraying of Complezal.

Once, when the gales were at their worst in mid-winter the whole basket blew off the tree and crashed to the ground, breaking one leaf off my precious plant during the fall.

Around November, thinking it was about time to force this long suffering plant to flower, it was brought into the Sarlon shadehouse where I noticed a few white shoots appearing. Highly excited I gave the plant extra care and attention. However, much to my surprise the little shoots I thought were flower spikes, went up instead of down, and turned into leaves. Stanhopea was disgraced and returned once again to the branch in the tree where it remained for the rest of the summer and the next winter.

Towards the end of winter, noticing the plant out-growing the basket, I researched quite a lot and asked many questions of various growers and discovered it should have been potted in a shallow basket in open mesh. Determined to try this new potting technique, a piece of Sarlon cloth was produced

forthwith and this formed the lining of another larger basket which was prepared with the same mixture as formally. To give my plant plenty of room to expand I cut almost the whole of the bottom cloth away leaving a wide expanse so the inflorescence could emerge without interference, and so allow any flowers to be displayed to their best advantage. Every other slat around the basket was also cut, and now my Stanhopea was 'potted-on' ready for next season.

Happy with my efforts I returned the basket to its usual lower branch of the tree, where it continued to flourish. On good days the plant swung gently in the dappled sunshine, but mostly the rains pelted down on it, which was just as well, as the tree, being a short distance from the path to the

shadehouse meant, I must confess, that I quite often forgot about watering my Stanhopea.

Apart from the feeding previously mentioned, the plant was subjected to all sorts of injustices such as bird droppings, falling leaves, guavas and twigs. Whether this added to the nourishment, who can tell.

The following November I decided my Stanhopea needed a little closer watching so back it went to the shadehouse where it languished, suffering a certain amount of indifference, whilst my attention was devoted to the feeding and care of other plants.

One day in January a few little white swellings were observed trying to force their way through the Sarlon on the SIDES of the basket. Thinking these could not be flowers (as my information was — "Flowers always come out from the bottom") I decided to cut little holes around the swellings just in case they weren't shoots. This, of course, all but mutilated my neat and tidy basket as already the base was cut out and now with the Sarlon fraying at the sides the finished product looked anything but tidy. Little did I realise how ashamed I would be of this later.

From this time on I watched whilst these little white swellings on the sides of the basket developed into five thick fat spikes, and later two more spikes eventually pushed their way through the base. Daily these beautiful spikes developed until came the day before our Orchid Meeting in March, and there was I with a potful of five well developed pendulous spikes with separated but closed blooms, and two spikes emerging from the base but as yet not fully developed. Even my amateurish eye told me



*Stanhopea Inodora 'Evels'*

that here indeed was a plant of real beauty and if the blooms opened out it should be taken to the Meeting for all to see.

Obviously a little heat was needed to get the flowers moving, and as the shadehouse was being buffeted by a cold southerly, it was decided Stanhopea should be brought indoors. There it hung all day Saturday tantalising me with its grandeur — but still the five spikes refused to come into bloom. With only about 18 hours before our meeting was due to commence I became anxious.

Each hour I praised the orchid coaxing it along — alternating talk and music — begging it to break open before morning, but my entreaties seemed to have no effect. Came midnight with not the slightest change so I gave Stanhopea its last pep talk before going to bed.

The morning of the meeting dawned and I timidly came into the room hardly daring to hope but behold, one flower was OUT. My praise was unstinting. Highly excited, I rushed out to tell the family, returning a few minutes later with reinforcements to find four more flowers out. The fragrance was almost overpowering. Enchanted, I stood and gazed at these flowers all 32 of them — popped one after another before my eyes. In a matter of 15 minutes all the blooms were out in their full glory, and what a fantastic sight — heavy waxy textured cream flowers peppered with brown-red spots — the flowers being likened to “flying birds with wings raised.”

Happily I set about preparing “The Plant” for its journey to the meeting. Carefully arranging two stakes crossed through the basket’s

wire sides, long enough to extend over the top of a deep cardboard box, the plant was gently lowered into place, suddenly one stake slipped and the plant bumped against the side — Ouch! I felt as much pain for myself as for the plant as two broken petals fluttered to the bottom. But all was well, and at last in place, so now carefully suspended, Stanhopea was transported to the Orchid Meeting where it hung in all its glory exuding an overpowering and rather sickly fragrance, unconcernedly surrounded by the tattered Sarlon in the basket.

People at the meeting asked many questions regarding the Stanhopea and it was obvious they were fascinated not only by its beauty but also by its peculiar shape and construction.

To my great delight the plant was awarded the ‘Popular Vote for the Month’ and captured the elusive Grecian Plate which I proudly accepted and held for the month.

My family, of course shared my pleasure and my husband said “I’ve been reading that plants have intelligence and they like people who try to understand them.” He said “scientists in different parts of the world have been making experiments using electrodes, meters and electronic equipment to prove that plants and human beings can, and do communicate with each other.” Thinking back, it seemed to me there could be some truth in what he said. Could it be that there really was an affinity between my Stanhopea and myself and despite my inept treatment it had progressed to full beauty having realised that my earlier shortcomings were due entirely to my lack of knowledge.



Determined that I would make up for this I read every article I could find to improve my understanding of these unusual flowers. Of course I realise that all I have learned to date is only a small part of what there is to know. For my part I will adopt the basic rule of treating my Stanhopea similarly to most orchids but will make certain in the case of Stanhopea, provision is made for its need to be grown in a near approximation of its original habitat.

Stanhopeas are incredible flowers found growing in the wild on tree trunks and branches. They are an ephiphytic family of about 25 species — natives of Mexico, Central America and parts of South

America, and their rare beauty surely earns for them a place in any collection even though their period of flowering is of short duration.

My Stanhopea rewarded me further by ending its flowering period with 7 spikes containing 40 flowers in all. From its meagre beginning 2½ years ago it is now a well developed plant with two back bulbs, eight bulbs with huge broad upright leaves reminiscent of the *Aspidistra*, and seven new growths with more developing. The plant is now awaiting repotting into a more distinguished basket but this will now be neatly lined with bracken for easier emergence of the spikes and will hang where? — why, under the guava tree of course!

## SOCIETY INFORMATION

### South Auckland Orchid Society

Meeting: 1st Tuesday of month  
Time: 7.45 pm  
President: Mr H. Prince  
Secretary: Mrs V. Burnside.  
Phone: 298-3103.

### South Canterbury Orchid Society

Meeting: 1st Tuesday of month  
Time: 7.30 pm  
President: Mr R. Barrett  
Secretary: Mrs J.C. Sheard  
225 King St, Temuka.  
Phone: 1494 Temuka.

### South Taranaki Orchid Society

Meeting: 3rd Thursday of month  
Time: 7.30 pm  
President: Mr Eric Lander  
Secretary: Mrs Jacky Parkinson  
9 Cameron St, Hawera.  
Phone: 7404 Hawera

### Taranaki Orchid Society

Meeting: 2nd Tuesday of month  
Time: 7.45 pm  
President: Mr Gordon Bruce  
Secretary: Mrs D. Whittaker  
2 Nelson St, Waitara. Phone:  
8896 Waitara.

### Thames Orchid Society

Meeting: last Sunday of month  
Time: 2 pm  
President: Mr Allan Benson  
Secretary: Mr Gordon McKenzie  
300 Fenton St, Thames.  
Phone: 86-720 Thames.

### Waikato Orchid Society

Meeting: 4th Tuesday of month  
Time: 8.00 pm  
President: Mr D. Bell  
Secretary: Mr R. de Jonge  
85 Tawa St, Hamilton  
Phone: 435-837 Hamilton

### Wairarapa Orchid Circle

Meeting: 1st Sunday of month  
Time: 2.00 pm  
President: Mr L. Loyd  
Secretary: Mrs R. Booth  
112 Essex St, Masterton.  
Phone: 86-343 Masterton

### Wanganui Orchid Club

Meeting: 1st Wednesday of month  
Time: 7.45 pm  
President: Mrs McNab  
Secretary: Mrs F. Harvey  
46 College St, Wanganui.  
Phone: 55-607 Wanganui.

### Wellington Orchid Society

Meeting: 1st Monday of month  
Time: 8.00 pm  
President: Dr. R.A. Cooper  
Secretary: Mrs L.S. Cosnett  
35 Clyma St, Upper Hutt  
Phone: 288-429

# What Price Orchid Bargains?

by Syd. A. Monkhouse — O'Halloran Hill — South Australia

Continued

Seed sowing to the planting out stage takes 18 months or more and then ultimate growing on of seedlings takes a further three to five years before the first flowers are produced.

From first flowering a further one to three flowerings are required to establish the reliability and quality of an outstanding cultivar. Not every crossing produces outstanding cultivars and the number of notable clones would be very low per thousand seedlings raised. The cost of raising 1000 seedlings to flowering stage, including housing, pots, potting material and labour would be in the vicinity of \$6 per plant, which can be recouped somewhat of the reject seedlings are sold through various means but the market is limited.

I guess it would not be unreasonable to suggest a cost of \$5,000 to produce one really outstanding new cultivar. This is not taking account of the 8—10 years of the hybridist's lifetime. Of course, most hybridising firms are producing many seedlings per year and thus more than one top new hybrid at a time.

Once the outstanding new hybrid has been produced, the plant is mericloned. Under this process, there could be flasks of mericlones available for sale in 12—18 months. Another nursery could purchase flasks at this stage and start proliferation and then themselves have flasks for sale in 6—12 months without any of the enormous costs and time in producing the cultivar.

Of course, the originator could price flasks of his new variety low to cut out the advantages that the "proliferator" has. This is

uneconomical, considering the costs involved.

The second way in which he could protect himself would be to not sell his mericlones in flasks but to grow them on to a larger size (say 30cm leaf length) and then sell them only as plants. In this case the "proliferator" would have to buy one mericlone and re-mericlone it — giving the originator about a two year start on the market.

The fault here is that it eliminated the chance of the originator to sell in flasks — and this is where his really large sales are situated. It also makes him wait a further two years to start getting any returns for his efforts and it denies the new cultivar to the public for two years.

Sometimes the originator of a new clone does not mericlone it himself, but sells to a commercial firm. Normally his good new clone would be worth thousands of dollars, but with the described risks in marketing, the original value is now reduced to a mere fraction of what it should be.

I know that once a flask of mericlones has been sold any buyer has the right to do whatever he likes with it. I do not deny this right nor do I criticise it except if the variety has some "protection" (which I will explain later on). However, I do criticise the practice when the risks are passed on to the public. With indiscriminate multiplication of tissue, the chances of mutation or mistake are multiplied many-fold and, as many "proliferators," make no effort at quality sampling, I do think that their actions are reckless and impatient with very little consideration for either their customers or the orchid movement

as a whole. To enlarge on these very great risks, I will list the mistake possibilities in propagation by tissue culture.

Firstly, we have the original clone with its name tag etc. A growth from this clone is cut off for tissue propagation — this must be marked immediately to avoid mixing of shoots in the laboratory.

Six or eight little pieces of tissue of this clone are planted separately into test tubes. Although a mistake could be made up to this point, the operators are responsible people and mistakes would have to be very rare — however this risk is there.

In the next stage, the little bits of growing tissue (or protocorm) are taken back into sterile conditions and replanted into larger flasks. The procedure of replanting (or replating) occurs many times and at each stage the possibility of an accidental mistake occurs, however, we can assume that the people doing this work are extremely careful and mistakes are at an absolute minimum.

There is one mistake that no-one is responsible for and this is the chance of mutation occurring. If a large area of mericlones of the one variety is flowered together it is immediately obvious that some mericlones have changed their form somewhat. Some could be better, some have slightly different shape, others have slightly different lip markings, still others are deformed with fused columns or similar. In all, a definite percentage have gone through some form of mutation. Unfortunately, this is the response of nature to a too inquisitive interference with the cellular structure of her plants.

Of course mistakes can occur after plants leave the laboratory and at this stage the errors would become considerably more prevalent as they are then separated into single plants.

One thing is certain — all of the above mistakes are undetectable (with the exception of extreme mutation) until the plants flower — and this will not be for at least four to five years!! Here lies the important factor to the buying public.

With the above risks it is not hard for anyone to realise the recklessness of any operators who purchase a flask of mericlones and just go ahead proliferating them without any real knowledge that what they are handling or offering is indeed what it is supposed to be. Of course, the business of re-admitting the flask to the laboratory once again adds to the chances of mistakes and mutations. You must realise that the very tissue being worked on, in this case, could be a useless mutant to start with.

Let us take the other aspect of proliferation by means of re-mericlone a mericlone.

A mericlone of 30cm height would have to be destroyed to produce initial excisions for mericlone. This 30cm high mericlone is not only subject to the same risks of mutation or mix-up as the mericlone in the flask but you must add to this the real risk of mix-up in the three times the single plant has been potted on, the risk of label mixing during packing and shipping of the plant, the possibility of label mix-up at quarantine inspection and quarantine planting etc.

I cannot see anything wrong with the purchase of a mericlone for re-mericlone but, I would suggest that anyone who tissue cultures a small single growth mericlone that they have bought and sells the resultant mericlones to the public at any price is guilty of poor business behaviour. When this is done without the purchaser being aware of the means of production the

practise could be interpreted as dishonest and misleading.

It should be a legal rule that no nursery can mericlone a mericlone plantlet until that plantlet has grown to a one or two bulb plant and a shoot can be removed for mericloning. The residue of plant should flower satisfactorily before any of these mericlones are offered for sale.

Unfortunately there are no rules or regulations for orchid nurseries. The orchid public, especially the very vulnerable beginners are the element at most risk and these people are all too often influenced by price. Do you realise that the initial cost of a mericlone is generally the smallest factor in producing a flowering sized plant? The cost of growing a single plant from flask to flowering is \$6—\$10 and the period of time lost if the resultant plant is unsatisfactory is 5 to 6 years.

What a disaster this could be to a young orchid grower planning to produce blooms commercially!

I have explained that mistakes can occur in the best of nurseries on rare occasions. These mistakes are multiplied tenfold when a nursery sells mericlones proliferated from another nursery's flasks or plants and no effort is made to verify the authenticity of material being proliferated.

If it was possible to have rules for orchid nurseries, I would suggest the following for starters:

1. No Orchid Nursery should offer for sale flasks of mericlones that have been produced from flasks purchased from another nursery unless this fact is clearly advertised in their catalogues.
2. No Orchid Nursery should offer for sale flasks of mericlones derived from small growth mericlones unless there is sufficient of the original mericlone

left after excision for the plant to be flowered before said flasks are offered for sale. It is assumed, of course, that such mericlone flowers true to type. This rule would also ensure that they would have, at least, grown one orchid to flowering stage before they start advertising as an orchid nursery.

3. The rights of the breeder should be recognised. New varieties should be protected and all orchid nurseries should willingly acknowledge this fact.

### **PATENT PROTECTION**

Orchid patents are being used in some countries to protect breeders' rights. These patents are proving reasonably successful and we are applying for patents in Australia. No new cultivars are being released by our company until patent proceedings have been established.

If protection for breeders' rights was not possible then the whole hybridising movement would almost grind to a halt. This would be to the detriment of the entire Australian orchid scene because we are well recognised as one of the leaders in Cymbidium hybridisation and climatically we are ideally situated for seedling growing.

The entire Southern Hemisphere is currently passing through a Cymbidium orchid boom — caused by the excellent prospects, at this time of the cut flowers' export to the Northern Hemisphere.

Naturally, when such a "gold rush" occurs, everyone and their dog wants to make their fortune. When this happens we find a population explosion in the orchid nursery industry and, unfortunately, some operators have very little patience. This eagerness to virtually gallop before they can crawl leads to many corner cutting procedures which ultimately have quite disastrous

effects upon the whole industry.

Orchid nurseries operating under sound business principles do not need to worry about opposition from the cut price specialists but they all should be concerned when there is a possibility of the orchid public, especially the beginner, being misled and ultimately discouraged.

Orchid trading, like horse trading, is a field where the buyer should be wary.

You should also make it a definite rule not to accept any small plants that are not healthy.

Economically, orchids can't be mericloned and grown on to maturity without a considerable expense on labour and equipment. If you are intent on buying cheap priced plants then it is fairly certain that they will not have been raised under optimum conditions. By the time you add up a fairly large loss through dying, and a considerably extended time to flowering, you could easily find that your cheap orchids are much dearer in the overall view than the primarily more expensive product that has been well grown.

Of course I stress that not all stock sold by cut price nurseries would be faulty. I am merely pointing out that the chance of mistake or mutation in the case of plants produced by indiscriminate and irresponsible re-mericlone is very many times greater than the norm.

Many excellent new orchid nurseries, founded upon sound principles, exist throughout the world.

It is hoped that this article has done a little to help you to be able to tell the difference.

#### **Whangarei Orchid Society**

Meeting: 1st Wednesday of month  
Time: 7.45 pm  
President: Mr Bryan Major  
Secretary: Mrs Janice Shayler  
P.O. Box 4115, Kamo. Phone: 50-219 Whangarei

## **WINTER SHOWS**

### **N.Z. ORCHID SOCIETY**

9 July, 10.00 am to 9.00 pm  
10 July, 10.00 am to 9.00 pm  
11 July, 10.00 am to 6.00 pm  
Set up day and judging — 8 July.  
Mt Albert War Memorial Hall, Auckland.

### **WELLINGTON ORCHID SOCIETY**

10 July, 11.00 am to 8.00 pm  
11 July, 10.00 am to 8.00 pm  
12 July, 10.00 am to 4.00 pm  
Green Room, Wellington Town Hall.

### **WAIKATO ORCHID SOCIETY**

25 July, 8.00 am to 11.00 pm  
Ferry Bank Lounge, Grantham St, Hamilton.

### **GOLDEN COAST ORCHID SOCIETY**

25 July, 9.00 am to 5.00 pm  
26 July, 9.00 am to 5.00 pm  
Workshop held between 1.00 pm and 3.30 pm  
on Saturday 25 July.  
Southward Museum Trust Conference Centre.  
Paraparaumu

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## **SPRING SHOWS**

### **SOUTH AUCKLAND ORCHID SOCIETY**

12 September, 12.30 pm to 5.00 pm  
Community Centre, Gt. Sth Rd, Papakura.

### **HUTT VALLEY ORCHID CIRCLE**

12 September, 10.00 am to 8.00 pm  
13 September, 12 noon to 5.00 pm  
Hutt Horticultural Hall, Laings Rd, Lower Hutt  
Show also on 7 and 8 November, details can  
be obtained from Secretary.

### **WHANGAREI ORCHID SOCIETY**

18 September, 12 noon to 8.30 pm  
19 September, 10.00 am to 5.00 pm  
20 September, 10.00 am to 4.00 pm  
Whangarei Ladies Gardening Club Hall.

### **MARLBOROUGH ORCHID SOCIETY**

24 September, 10.00 am to 5.00 pm  
25 September, 9.00 am to 8.00 pm  
Farmers Haywright Centrepoint Mall.

### **N.Z. ORCHID SOCIETY**

24 September, 10.00 am to 9.00 pm  
25 September, 10.00 am to 9.00 pm  
26 September, 10.00 am to 6.00 pm  
Mt Albert War Memorial Hall.

### **BAY OF PLENTY ORCHID SOCIETY**

25 September, 12 noon to 9.00 pm  
26 September, 10.00 am to 5.00 pm  
Baptist Church Hall, Cameron Rd, Tauranga

### **POVERTY BAY EAST COAST ORCHID SOCIETY**

25 September, 12 noon to 9.00 pm  
26 September, 10.00 am to 6.00 pm  
27 September, 10.00 am to 4.00 pm  
Kaiti Memorial Hall, Wainui Rd, Gisborne.

## **WANGANUI ORCHID CLUB**

27 September, 9.00 am to 6.00 pm  
St Andrews Hall, Bell St, Wanganui.

## **GOLDEN COAST ORCHID SOCIETY**

1 October, 9.00 am to 8.30 pm  
2 October, 9.00 am to 5.30 pm  
3 October, 9.00 am to 6.00 pm  
Coastlands Mall, Paraparaumu.

## **MANAWATU ORCHID SOCIETY**

2 October, 11.00 am to 9.00 pm  
3 October, 10.00 am to 5.00 pm  
All Saints Memorial Hall, Palmerston North

## **HAWKES BAY ORCHID SOCIETY**

2 October, 1.30 pm to 8.00 pm  
3 October, 10.30 am to 8.30 pm  
4 October, 10.00 am to 4.30 pm  
Cultural Centre, Hastings.

## **NORTH SHORE ORCHID SOCIETY**

2 October, 1.00 pm to 9.00 pm  
3 October, 10.00 am to 5.00 pm  
4 October, 10.00 am to 4.00 pm  
Nth Shore Training College, Aorangi Drive,  
Northcote

## **TARANAKI ORCHID SOCIETY**

2 October, 1.00 pm to 9.00 pm  
3 October, 10.00 am to 8.30 pm  
4 October, 10.00 am to 4.00 pm  
Agriculture Hall, Gill St, New Plymouth

## **WAIKATO ORCHID SOCIETY**

2 October, 12 noon to 9.00 pm  
3 October, 10.00 am to 5.00 pm  
4 October, 10.00 am to 4.00 pm  
Ferry Bank Lounge, Grantham St, Hamilton

## **WAIRARAPA ORCHID CIRCLE**

9 October, 12 noon to 9.00 pm  
10 October, 9.00 am to 5.00 pm  
11 October, 10.00 am to 4.00 pm  
Masterton Town Hall.

## **ROTORUA ORCHID SOCIETY**

16 October, 12 noon to 8.00 pm  
17 October, 10.00 am to 5.00 pm  
Sports Centre Conference Room, Rotorua

## **SOUTH TARANAKI ORCHID SOCIETY**

17 October, 1.00 pm to 5.30 pm  
18 October, 10.00 am to 4.00 pm  
Community Centre, Albion St, Hawera

## **DANNEVIRKE & DISTRICT ORCHID SOCIETY**

23 October, 8.00 am to 4.30 pm  
Regent Theatre, High St, Dannevirke

## **WELLINGTON ORCHID SOCIETY**

24 October, 1.00 pm to 6.00 pm  
25 October, 11.00 am to 5.00 pm  
26 October, 11.00 am to 4.00 pm  
St Oran's College Hall, High St, Lower Hutt

## **SOUTHLAND & THAMES VALLEY ORCHID SOCIETIES**

Show details in Sept/Oct magazine.

# **More About insigne 'album'**

*by Des Leahy (John Hannah Orchids Ltd)*

I was dismayed to read in Ros Bickerstaff's most interesting article in the March/April issue of "Orchids in New Zealand," page 114, that he described the seedlings as now being 'husky plants'.

Those enthusiasts who were interested enough to order a plant will now be aware that in no way can the plants be described as 'husky' but at least be consoled that it is not the habit of the insigne species to be anything else but a very slender, grass-like chap especially in his tender years.

The operative word here is 'tender' but you enthusiasts can again be consoled that the survivors of the deflasking must possess a wonderful will to live because their more unfortunate brothers and sisters "died like flies." We tried them warm, we tried them cool, we tried them moist, dry, in fine mix, in open mix, in shade, in good light, with high humidity and with plenty of air but every time we looked at them a few more had keeled over.

And oh!, the "red-spider!" It seems that those tender little narrow leaves were, (and still are) a homing-in point for every two-spotted mite that came within radar-range of whatever it is that these persistent abominations are equipped with. To make matters more awkward, the mites that consistently plagued the poor struggling blighters seemed also to have developed a devilish resistance to whatever we tried to slaughter them with.

Don't be ashamed if you find your treasure a trifle hard to rear, you will be in good company because we have it on good authority that the insigne 'album' *Cymbidium* is not an easy plant to grow — how else is it that there is only one parent clone left on earth?

If you grow him successfully you can indeed be proud that you have done your bit towards preserving a more than severely endangered species, but

if you fail, your final consolation will be that your investment was put to good use in keeping this valuable publication in a healthy condition.

For what it is worth, the seedlings seemed to have done best in a fairly open mix of bark and pumice, kept not too wet, in good light but filtered through 30% Sarlon, under cover but warmer than most Cymbidiums. It is now over to you and thank you for your help in trying to keep this rare little gem for the enjoyment of a new generation of orchid enthusiasts.

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## SOCIETY INFORMATION

### Bay of Plenty Orchid Society

Meeting: 2nd Sunday of month  
Time: 1.30 pm  
President: Mr J. Forrest  
Secretary: Mrs A.J. Blackwood  
250 Pohutukawa Ave, Ohope.

### Dannevirke and District Orchid Society

Meeting: 2nd Monday of month  
Time: 7.30 pm  
President: Mr A. Johnston  
Secretary: Mr L.N. Feck  
10 Trafalgar St, Dannevirke.  
Phone: 7914.

### Golden Coast Orchid Society

Meeting: 2nd Monday of month (except Dec. and Jan.)  
Time: 7.30 pm  
President: Mr W. Ross-Taylor  
Secretary: Mrs Betty Norman  
60, The Esplanade, Raumati Sth. Phone: Paraparaumu 86-959.

### Hawkes Bay Orchid Society

Meeting: 1st Monday of month  
Time: 8.00 pm  
President: Mr M.R. Gard  
Secretary: Mrs N.F. Allen  
R.D.3, Napier. Phone: 83-050.

### Hutt Valley Orchid Circle

Meeting: 4th Monday of month  
Time: 8.00 pm  
President: Mr Frank Taylor  
Secretary: Mr Jack Francis  
17 Ranfurly St, Trentham.  
Phone: 287-829 Wellington.

### Manawatu Orchid Society

Meeting: 2nd Thursday in month  
Time: 7.45 pm  
President: Mr N.G. Wood  
Secretary: Mr J.G. Jackson  
18 Hurley Place, Palmerston North. Phone: 83-348. P.Nth.

### Marlborough Orchid Society

Meeting: 4th Thursday of month  
Time: 8.00 pm  
President: Dr. K. Patterson  
Secretary: Mrs Linda Scobie  
6 Lynley Cres, Blenheim.  
Phone: 88-994 Blenheim.

### Nelson Orchid Society

Meeting: 3rd Tuesday of month (except Dec. and Jan.)  
Time: 7.30 pm  
President: Dr K.M. Galloway  
Secretary: Mr T.H. Wells  
5 Browning Cres, Stoke, Nelson. Phone: 79-980 Nelson.

### N.Z. Orchid Society

Meeting: 3rd Wednesday of month (except Dec. and Jan.)  
Time: Beginners 7.00 pm  
Main Meeting 8.00 pm  
President: Mr T. Ballard  
Secretary: Mr C.H. Brindle  
24 McIntyre Rd, Mangere Bridge, Auckland. Phone: 66-9001

### North Shore Orchid Society

Meeting: 1st Sunday of month  
Time: 1.00 pm  
President: Mr L. Godwin  
Secretary: Mrs M. Tucker  
51 King Edward Ave, Bayswater, Auckland 9. Phone: 456-692 Auckland.

### Otago Orchid Society

Meeting: 4th Wednesday of month  
Time: 7.30 pm  
President: Mr G. Gee  
Secretary: Mr M.L. Young  
61 Argyle St, Mosgiel. Phone: 6550 Mosgiel.

### Poverty Bay and East Coast Orchid Society

Meeting: 2nd Monday of month  
Time: 7.30 pm  
President: Mrs Rose Bell  
Secretary: Mrs Lyne Fitzgerald  
P.O. Box 795, Gisborne.  
Phone: 6872 Gisborne.

### Rotorua Orchid Society

Meeting: 1st Sunday of month  
Time: 1.30 pm  
President: Dr M. Ashbridge  
Secretary: Mrs Glenn Anderson  
421 Pukehangi Rd, Rotorua.  
Phone: 86-488 Rotorua.

### Southland Orchid Society

Meeting: 1st Tuesday of month  
Time: 7.30 pm  
President: Mr John McDonald  
Secretary: Miss Melanie McDonald  
396 McQuarrie St, Invercargill. Phone: 66-075 Inv

# ORCHID SOCIETY OF SOUTHLAND

by the Murihiku Muse — Invercargill

'The Orchid Society of Southland held its final Annual General Meeting recently' said the report in the Southland paper. So after a blunt letter to the Editor ('the typographical error is regretted'), we can now announce to all that after our 'first' AGM the southernmost Orchid Society is, well, blooming — having doubled our membership to 34.

At our inaugural meeting in February 1980, the Executive was totally comprised of McDonalds — John being 'the man at the top', Leone the Vice-President and Melanie becoming secretary/treasurer. This year staid, conservative Southlanders elected . . . yes, the same three (although the committee is slightly altered).

Have you thought of the problems you would encounter in orchid growing below 45° south? Frost, heating bills, few relevant speakers, a small pool of saleable orchids, N.I. culture notes that are a waste of time, inability to get to conferences, seminars, shows . . . This does not mean that we are despondent, and all of these problems have been overcome to some degree.

The southern society is jovial, very much alive, and by the nature of our fight against adverse conditions; very keen. Most folk have a few Cymbids and other genera in their homes, in fact Coral and Allan Mathieson have an empty indoor swimming pool full of Cymbids and a covered outdoor area converted to orchid growing! Most members have bought a plant or two up north, wondered how to grow it and then 'caught the bug.' Ivy and Ray Dodd have a bedroom full of orchids, yet Ivy says she doesn't like them!

Guest speakers could have been a major problem — there seems to be a N.I. 'circuit' or camaraderieship that somehow doesn't reach us. However we accept our isolation and have now turned to the U.S.A. in a quest to get top information. We are hiring slide/script programmes from Rodco's, San Fran. and plan to show a programme every few months. A hassle,

you might think, but the remedy is to get YOU to speak to us. And we get to see world-class orchids with an up-to-date commentary, giving us an overall insight to many genera.

We tried getting other societies to tape their speakers for us last year but although many were receptive, it was not possible to send the usual accompanying slides down.

However we correspond by newsletter and are thankful for the fraternity and help we gain from hearing news from your region. I imagine some people are aware of the uncanny familiarity between the diagrams and 'info snippets' in your newsletter and ours; and the one-sided chat-shows I have on some copies, but they do bring happy results. For instance one man congratulated Melanie's 17th birthday, saying he has one soon too; with the digits reversed! Another time we replied to a Gisborne lady who collects orchid stamps, as the McDonalds do, and in return for some stamps she donated some very welcome plants to the society! This friendship epitomises the atmosphere of our small society.

Southland lacks the pool of easily-obtained orchids that exists in the north. We soak up all that a local nursery can buy, but again we have turned to the U.S.A. for quality plants. It is a hassle with import permits, quarantine restrictions, and today an AG. inspector who thought the spots on a paph. flower were some sort of virus, and so on; but it appears easier than getting bulk orders from our own NI! The local Council donated several very sick plants last year, they had been 'non-treated' for years, but many have



flowered and most are quite healthy now.

At present a mericlone mini-Cym competition is being held, with a great growth variation being predicted.

We read that northern Cymbids get sent outside in summer, and wonder why you never mention skua or pengiun repellent. Actually our problems are the marauding polar bears and winter snowdrifts. . . It's not quite that bad, and our Cymbids are at home in Sunny Southland, but we find your careful culture notes are irrelevant to our conditions. No use giving up though; being resourceful natives we make our own by adapting others and 'playing by ear' in a big way. It adds to the enjoyment of seeing an orchid actually blooming after all its trials.

Travel and communication is one area we can't improvise on, much to our chagrin. Much as we would love to visit the many shows and the Conference last year, this is impractical. Yet when John McDonald exhibited in Auckland in 1974—76, his flowers after travelling 1600 kilometres gained two Cattleya-class firsts and two thirds and two Phalaenopsis-class thirds!

We are not yet in a position to hold a Show in Invercargill but a public display of our many genera is planned for the Spring. Members will be press-ganged under fear of a horrific forfeit to participate and organise, and with such a small membership a keen spirit will ensure success.

What's your excuse for not visiting the world's southernmost orchids? First Tuesday of each month at Cargill High School, Invercargill, you'll find a sales table selling veges, toys, eggs, even loo-paper covers, a raffle that will be anything you bring along, Cattleyas, Phales, Paphs, Dendrobies and folk who despite many adversities still manage to love and flower their orchids.

Southland: where we nurture and cultivate our precious plants — we don't just lump them outside and hope they'll flower!!

## CYMBIDIUM COMPANIONS

by Ros Bickerstaff, 12 Enfield Road, Napier

### EPIDENDRUM, Lindley

Here we have another genus which lives upon trees, getting its food from the elements and the compost nestling on the bark; it is not a parasite, but an epiphyte (Greek — epi = upon, dendron = a tree).

This family is divided into two groups, each having quite different habits of growth; the reed-like group and the bulbous group.

Firstly, the reed group which have long reedlike pseudobulbs are very easy to grow. They are often called the "crucifix" orchids because they have a crosslike lip — the true "crucifix orchid" is the species called *E. radicans* (syn. *E. ibaguensis*). These reed-stem orchids like a warm sunny spot near a fence or wall and plenty of water during summer. Once they get to flowering size they are constantly in flower. I have had one plant bearing flowers for three years, a few months spell, and then for over four years it has not been without a spike. What other orchid can give similar results! Also, they are constantly making "keikis" which can be removed when roots are long enough and planted as new plants to increase your display. There is quite a range of species and hybrids giving a wide range of colours. I grow *E. radicans*, *E. evectum*, *E. Xanthinum*, *E. Boundii*, *E. O'Brienanum*, *E. Kokee*, and numerous hybrids and King varieties.

In the bulbous section (I am grouping the egglike bulbs and the elongated bulbs into one group as I

find they can grow under similar conditions) there is a need to give quite different treatment. (NB — most of this group are now called *Encyclia* —q.v.)

### **ERIA, Lindley.**

This genus is epiphytic coming from Asia — China, India, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, to the Pacific Islands. (Greek — erion = wool, a fleece). These plants need similar conditions to *Dendrobiums* and *Bulbophyllums*. I grow my plants in pots so that I can give them constant moisture when in active growth. Keep the compost very open with good drainage — I use mainly bark and pumice — or fern fibre, and a little peat moss.

After flowering rest for two or three weeks. Keep a close watch for snails, slugs, and caterpillars which love the leaves and new growths. Water lodging in the leaves can rot the new spikes, so give plenty of moving air. I grow *E.coronaria* (a gem), *E.carinata*, *E.stricta*, *E.vittata* — a peculiar species, for the flowers form in small cavities on the side of the pseudobulb — and *E.biflora*.

### **GONGORA, Hipolito Ruiz Lopez and Jose Antonio Pavon (R & P)**

This genus is dedicated to Don Antonio Caballero y Gongora, Bishop of Cordoba, Spain, at one time the Viceroy of New Granada. This epiphyte is related to the *Stanhopeas* and has pendent, peculiar-shaped flowers. These plants like to be kept lightly moist in humid conditions until they are ready to flower. It is common to have multiple spikes from each leading bulb. Moisture on the flowers causes spotting. I get over

this by using drip irrigation with the lead buried in the compost. After flowering, rest for about a fortnight. I grow *G.galeata*, which comes from Mexico. I find that it grows best in an open mix of bark, fibre, pumice and a little peat moss, placed in small plastic pots.

### **LYCASTE, Lindley. (Pron.-Lie-carst-ee).**

This is a really beautiful genus; with such magnificent flowers it is no wonder that it was given the name *Lycaste*. *Lycaste* was the sister of Paris, who stole Helen of Troy — another beauty — and caused the Trojan War. She was the daughter of King Priam of Troy, and Queen Hecuba. This genus is found in the West Indies, Mexico, Brazil and Peru. One of the most beautiful species — *Lycaste virginalis* (syn. *L. skinneri*) — is the national flower of Guatemala.

Most of the species grow fairly easily out-doors and prefer a range of temperature varying from warm days to cooler nights to encourage blooming. They like a spot in light shade, where they can get plenty of air movement and good humidity, especially when in full growth. I use bark, fibre and moss for compost and keep the mixture moist except when dormant. The lovely *L. virginalis*, however, needs to be grown in a more sheltered and warmer spot than the others I grow. Probably the easiest to grow is *L. deppei*. I grow *L. deppei*, *L. virginalis*, *L. aromatica*, *L. cruenta*, *L. locusta*, *L. macrophylla*, *L. leuxocantha*, and *L. strobilii*, as well as a few hybrids.

To be continued

# NEW THOUGHTS ON CYMBIDIUM CULTURE

*Alvin Bryant of Australia*

For many years I accepted the general cultural requirements for Cymbidiums as they stood. Eventually however, I felt that certain areas could be clarified to advantage. In the process of this study one new fact emerged. This is a brief outline of the observations. If it is more than brief it may destroy its purpose of clarification.

**POTTING MIXES.** Tests were carried out on a number of potting mixes covering bark, peat moss and their various combinations. The control mix was coarse unwashed river sand with its clay content still present. The mixes were fertilised with a common fertiliser, Aquasol. The control mix gave a result equal to the best of the others which was the peat moss mix. The nursery is now transferring to the use of sand with polystyrene being added where the weight is a factor to be considered.

**CULTURE:** By taking small seedlings and placing them on a bench with a continuous pool of water just under the pots it was possible to grow a percentage to good sized first bulbs. It is felt that those which did not reach good bulb size may have had genetic factors involved as a mericlone trial resulted in all reaching good first bulb size. One of the cultural requirements was that there was good air movement during the day, good spacing of the plants and adequate light.

**PLANT LOSS.** One of the puzzles which has existed over time is that when a grower embarked upon a programme of what was considered to be optimal culture there

eventually came a time when he lost his plants with rot. Over the years a number cultural factors which had puzzled me eventually fitted together to supply the reason.

If I am correct, the rot loss comes about because the surface of the plant above the compost has not had the opportunity to dry at frequent regular intervals.

There are phenolic compounds present in all plant tissue. These compounds give plants their ability to deal with various types of pathogens. The compounds vary from plant to plant so giving particular plants specific resistance to specific pathogens. In addition to this the phenolic compounds have the property of oxidising when they come in contact with air, so it is reasonable to suppose that if the plant surface is damaged, phenolic compounds from the sap come in contact with the air, oxidise and become toxic to whatever, it is possible that the protection is washed away or the oxidation may not properly occur. This gives the phenolic compounds a dual role in that some will be specific for particular pathogens but all may be capable of oxidising to provide broad spectrum protection. The reason is now apparent why plant

surfaces should be able to dry at regular intervals and if the day night cycle is observed in nature then it points to the drying occurring once each twenty four hours. It is interesting to note that the factors which give good drying also give good growth, namely, light and air movement and the spacing of the plants to make them effective.

**FERTILISING.** It may be harmful to fall into the type of thinking which is so prevalent at present, namely that if one wants their plants to grow then they must feed them and the concept of feeding is fertilising. True, fertiliser is an essential part but the bulk of plant food is carbohydrate and this is formed by the plant combining carbon dioxide with the hydrogen from its water uptake. In this context the plant requirement determines the glasshouse design and not the reverse, and provision for light, water, air movement and spacing of plants will be more carefully considered.

## CYMBIDIUM COMPANIONS

Continued

### **MILTONIA, Lindley.**

This genus owes its name to Viscount Milton, later Earl Fitzwilliam, an English orchid grower. It is distributed from Costa Rica and Panama to the cool-temperate areas of Brazil and the Andes. I find this genus difficult to grow successfully for it needs a shady, humid, sheltered spot that is not too cool and has a fairly even temperature throughout the year. To do this I have to move plants into my small, unheated glasshouse as

soon as the weather starts getting too cool. I pot in moss, fibre and peat to retain moisture. Those plants having *M. vexillaria* in their breeding can usually be grown cooler than those from the lower levels of Brazil. *M. vexillaria* is the only species I grow in the open. I grow mainly hybrids but these are not in the "Cymbidium Companions" category, so I won't list them.

### **ODONTOGLOSSUM, Humbolt, Bonpland and Kunth.**

When the type species (*O. epidendroides*) was described it was found to have two swellings (tubercles) extending like fangs from the base of the lip; hence its name, from the Greek "odontos" — a tooth, and "glossa" — a tongue.

The species prefer a cool, humid, shady position which is sheltered from the wind. Any sudden change of temperature is reflected by the growth of the plants; they do not like sudden changes which can upset the humidity. Grow in an open mix of fibre and sphagnum moss, with pumice and bark to give good drainage. *O. pendulum* (syn. *O. citrosmum*) is best grown in a basket. *O. grande* needs a long rest from mid-April till new growth appears in early spring. Most of the *Odontoglossum* species grown in cultivation are a delight to see in flower, many being sweetly scented. The flower size varies from small to about 15cm (*O. grande*), the colour range is exceedingly wide, and the substance varies from the thick waxy *O. pulchellum* (= latin, "beautiful and small") to the dainty, delicately coloured *O. crispum* (= latin, "Wrinkled, uneven; in tremulous motion").

# S E M I N A R

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## PROGRAMME

### SATURDAY

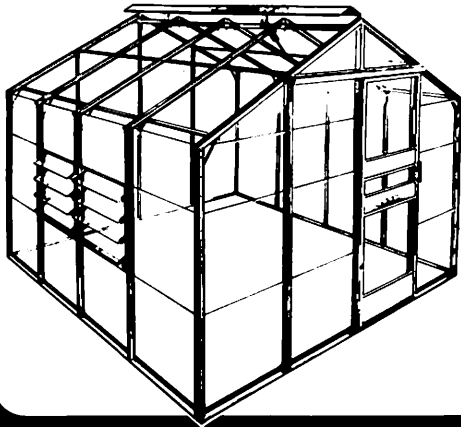
9.00	Registration
10.00	Morning tea
10.30	Report on orchid research trip to U.K. and U.S.A. DAVID BRUNDELL
11.30	Seed germination in orchids JOE ARDITTI
12.30	LUNCH
2.00	Paphlopedilums and their development DAN COLLIN
3.00	Sex and the single orchid JOE ARDITTI
4.00	Afternoon tea
4.30	Odontoglossums I.D. JAMES
7.30	DINNER

### SUNDAY

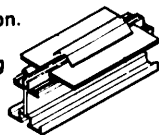
9.30	Post Pollination phenomena in orchid flowers JOE ARDITTI
10.30	Morning tea
11.00	Species RUSSELL HUTTON
12.00	LUNCH
1.30	Carbon fixation by orchids JOE ARDITTI
2.30	Miniature Cymbidium DAN COLLIN

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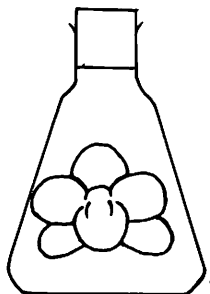
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Mr A. Campbell, 21 Blakes Rd, Prebbleton, Canterbury. Phone 49-6695.  
Mr H. Carter, Arawa Orchids, 31 Arawa Rd, Whakatane. Phone 6060.  
Mrs L. Ferretti, 23 Mabey Rd, Lower Hutt. Phone 67-7729.  
Mr K. Goodwin, 283 Spencer Rd, Tarawera, Rotorua, Box 2039, Rotorua. Phone 53-113  
Mrs M. Jacobs, 6 Buchanan St, Gisborne. Phone 89-531.  
Mr G. Maney, Mana Orchids, 7 Harrow Place, Palmerston North. Phone 79-439.  
Mr K. Nicholson, 32A Oakland Ave, Papatoetoe, Auckland. Phone 27-83872.  
Mrs E. Reardon, Omata Gardens, R.D.4, New Plymouth. Phone 512-227.  
Mr D. Reinhard, Attahua Orchids, R.D.1, Mangonui, Northland. Phone 149R.  
Mr E. Scarrow, Crystal Nurseries, R.D.1, Gordonton, Hamilton. Phone 691 Gordonton  
Mrs F. Spicer, 83 Upper Plain Rd, Masterton. Phone 80-698  
Mr K. Walls, 73 Anzac Rd, Whangarei. Phone Bus. 84-967. Home 84-252.  
Mr C. Williams, Main Rd South, Stoke, Nelson. Phone 76-018.  
Mr D. Kemp, Cymbidium Farm, 155 Young St, Parkside, South Australia 5063. Phone (08) 2726253.

*Interested in having your plant cloned; seeds planted and replated? We now provide this service. Apply to Mr Tony Minett, Nursery Manager for details.*

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**Harry & Bev Lambert**



Breeding Cymbidiums for the future with new parents we have an exciting range of seedling flasks available. Mericlones in flask are also offered, selected from our own stocks for both commercial and show bench growers.

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scented rose-pink flowers, natural hybrid of skinneri  
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long-lived green flowers with a white lip; unusual

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rare; intricate maroon flowers, scented

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*My 1981 mailing list is now ready and features a new range of imported propagations and divisions plus seedlings, mericlones and community pots.*

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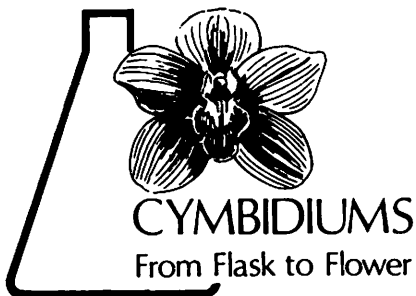
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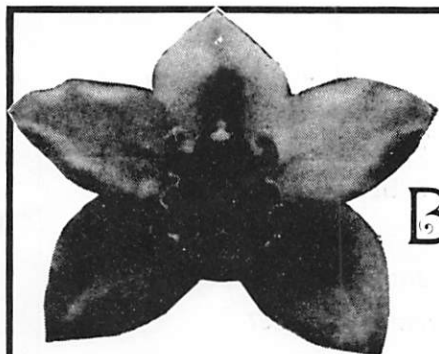
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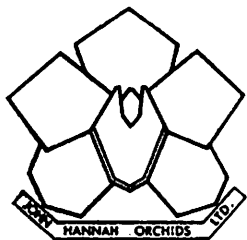
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