

# ORCHIDS IN NEW ZEALAND



JANUARY/FEBRUARY 1984

# Beck's...

## ORCHID MIXES

- |                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
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| ★ Ready to use | ★ Screened      |
| ★ Free flowing | ★ Fertilised    |

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# ORCHIDS IN NEW ZEALAND

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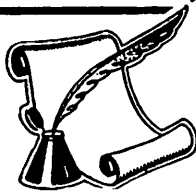
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*Cover Photo:* Cattleya loddigesii Ldl. This very beautiful specie Cattleya is in the private collection of Mrs Caryl Sellers of Waiuku. Photo by courtesy of the grower.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR



Dear Sir

My wife and I are organising a trip through Malaysia and Java in May this year mainly but not solely with the accent on orchids.

We require a party numbering about 23 people to make the cost as low as possible. Initially we had a full booking from members of the North Shore Orchid Society, but for various reasons some have cancelled and we can now accommodate another 7-9 persons.

The details are:

Departure from Auckland 8th May 1984  
Itinerary — Ak — Singapore — Penang — Langkawi Islands (Paph. niveum should be in flower) — Jakarta then on by coach to Boga Botanical Gardens — Bandung — Jogjakarta — Tretes — Lawang — Bali then back to Auckland.

Duration — 3 weeks, arriving back in Auckland on 29th May. We will be visiting nurseries and endeavour to do some collecting in the wild.

Estimated cost - N.Z. \$2700 - \$2800 p.p. which includes all air and coach travel, some breakfast and lunch and some evening meals as well as accommodation.

My wife and I have experience of travel in these parts and are reasonably conversant with the language.

Yours faithfully

**Jack Hart**  
Hon. Treasurer N.S.O.S.  
Trustee Orchid Foundation Trust Board (N.Z.)  
632 A Glenfield Road  
Auckland 10

Dear Sir,

At the last meeting of the executive of the Orchid Council the following issue was resolved:

It was decided that in order to continue to cover costs for our magazine "Orchids in New Zealand", prices would have to be increased as from the first issue (July/August 1984) of Volume 10.

Charges for bulk purchase rates will be \$6.50 per year, individual subscriptions will be \$8.00 per year.

Advertising rates will increase to:

full page \$57.50

half page \$31.50

half column \$18.50

For contract advertising rates for 6 consecutive issues a 10% discount will apply, charges to be paid in advance.

These rates are to be reviewed for each future volume.

**D. Cooper [Mrs]**  
Secretary, Orchid Council of N.Z.

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## SHOW WEEK — 1983

*by Beverley O'Dowda,  
North Shore Orchid Society*

Last year it was my shower. This year it started with the silverbeet. Had decided on this for tea, (among other things), as was tired after taking two lots of plants down to Mr. Albert the night before. Must keep up my strength. On the way down the garden from picking this I notice that the slugs have had a good time on my baby lettuces. All this rain has rendered the last lot of Blitzen inoperable. The container of pellets kept by the back door for this part of the garden is empty — naturally. Now I have to go downstairs to the garage for a refill. Can't open garage door. It has a queer bulge towards the bottom. This is unusual.

I consider the matter for a few moments. Recall that I'd had uneasy twinges about the handbrake during the two orchid ferrying trips the night before. Go round the corner and peer through window. Just as I thought. Hand brake no good and car has run back against door. More thought.

Come upstairs and change into rough gear. Go down, remove three trays of orchids, remove three louvres. Have one leg over sill and almost on to potting table inside when the phone goes. Ooze back out and tear upstairs. Wrong number. You won't believe this but I am just back in position when the phone rings again. Would not have bothered but am dying to hear who won what at the Show and it might be one of my spies. Its not. Someone is conducting one of those surveys! Short shift from me.

I make it through the opening on the third attempt, move car forward, thus removing bulge in door. But when I went down for the Blitzem pellets, which was after the silverbeet, where all this started, I was so surprised by the bulge that I did nothing about unlocking the padlock on the door. Thus I now have to get out the way I got in. I am once more astride the sill, but going in the other direction when the neighbours come down their drive.

They look surprised.

I feel I should say something, so call out gaily: "I had to move the car ....." They look somewhat startled and move on quickly, but say nothing ....., Oh well. It never was a specially close relationship.....

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## SOCIETY NEWS

**SEMINAR:** Taranaki Orchid Society is planning to hold a seminar in New Plymouth during Queen's Birthday weekend 1984. Be sure to keep this weekend free so you may attend. Full details later.

## Growing Stanhopea

by Eddy Paaymans  
Wellington Orchid Society

*Stanhopea* is a member of a very spectacular family of orchids that is found in Mexico, Panama and the Northern part of South America. It is normal for *Stanhopea* to be grown in baskets, because the flowering habit of the plant is to send the flower spike downwards through the potting media.

I grow my plant (*Stanhopea tigrinum* x *ecornutum*) in a wire basket lined with sphagnum moss in a mix of bark, charcoal and some polystyrene granules. The glasshouse has a concrete floor which is always wet in summer and only slightly less wet in winter. The plant hangs below a bench, and is about one foot above the floor. The humidity around the plant is therefore always very high, about 70-90% relative humidity in summer and winter. The plant is well shaded, and receives only about 200-500 foot-candles of light.

My glasshouse is an Eden unit, 12 x 20 feet, 10 feet high. The glass is lined with bubble plastic on the inside for insulation. The temperature is kept at 15 to 20°C. Humidity is kept up with a pump and sprays which come on every half hour for 20 seconds in the summer.

My *Stanhopea* has flowered for me every six months so far. It flowered last April with two spikes and is now in spike again, only four months later, with five spikes, due to flower in August. This is well out of the normal season for flowering, which is December, but who cares? The plant must be happy and so am I. I hope these notes will be useful to other members with *Stanhopea*.



# CATTLEYS:

*W. James Harper,  
North Shore O.S. Seminar  
4-6th June 1983*

Cattleya was named by John Lindley in 1824 after William Cattley, who was one of the first horticulturalist to successfully grow epiphytic orchids in England.

Today, when we speak of Cattleyas, we generally include the allied genera and intergeneric hybrids. In fact in many collections the intergeneric hybrids far outnumber the single genera, such as Cattleya, Laelia, Brassavola, Rhyncolaelia, Encyclia and Sophronitis.

Cattleyas and their allied genera mainly grow from Mexico through South America.

Cattleyas can be grouped as those that have single leaves (labiate type) or those that have two leaves (bifoliate). Recently, intergeneric hybrids that are small in size have become popular in the U.S.A. Frank Fordyce groups these as:

— Micro-minis — 3-4" size plants with Sophronitis or rupicolous Laelia and bloom at maturing in 2-3 inch pots.

— True Miniatures — range in size from 5-10 inches and have in their background species such as *C. luteola*, *L. pumila*, *L. lundii*, *L. sincorna*, *L. milleri* and include S1 Psyche, S1c Yellow Doll, Sc Doris and Cattleytonia Why Not. They tend to grow well under cool conditions.

— Compacts — will bloom at small size in 3-4" pots, but grow to 10-14 inches. They include many of the popular red shades of S1c.

A collection of Cattleya, allied genera and intergenerics can provide year round bloom. They generally initiate growth about 2 months before blooming. Those growing under cool conditions can still get enjoyment out of the Cattleyas that like 60°F, by selecting plants that bloom in late summer and early fall. Keeping these plants outside during the summer so that they set bloom before it gets cold can be

rewarding. At the same time those blooming late winter or early spring and requiring 60°F night temperature often will not bloom.

## CULTURE

Proper observation and experience are the two most important aspects of successful orchid growing, and astute observation may be the more important of the two. There is no substitute for observation in the successful growing of any orchid.

Orchid culture relates to providing the plants with proper conditions of temperature, light, humidity and ventilation. All of these factors are important and inter-related and should "exist in harmony". For convenience and continuity, we shall discuss the cultural factors one by one.

**Temperature:** Cattleyas are generally considered to require intermediate temperatures, with night temperatures ranging from about 55° to 60° and day temperatures up to 80°F. Generally Cattleyas grow at altitudes between 1500 and 5000 ft. They like a temperature drop at night of about 15° F and will not bloom if kept constantly at temperature of 65°-70° F.

The bifoliate Cattleys grow cooler than the labiate types and we have had good blooming when keeping them at a 50° F night temperature. Sophronitis, Laelia and Encyclia are cool growing and their intergeneric hybrids with Cattleya do grow cooler. Cattleyas with *C. dowiana* require a night temperature of about 60°F, as do intergenerics of Broughtonia, Diacrium and Ryncholalia.

## LIGHT:

Light is critical to the blooming of Cattleyas, and lack of proper light is one of the most common causes of failure to bloom. Cattleyas do best with light shade and a light intensity of between 1500 and 3000 foot candles. Those plants with Laelia and bifoliate Cattleya background generally like higher light intensities than the rest.

If a plant has very dark green leaves and the pseudobulbs need staking to stand up, then the plant is getting insufficient light.

## WATERING:

Cattleyas need an open compost and heavy watering during the growing season. The roots should dry out between waterings. Watering-frequency should be cut back in winter when growth slows down and a brief rest is useful. In the areas where these plants grow the dry season coincides with winter and this means that it doesn't rain everyday. The plants still get drenched with dew and humidity stays between 40% and 80%. Watch the root tips for loosing their green tips and closing over is a sign to reduce watering. Some of the intergeneric hybrids produce growing roots all year and these do not need a rest.

## AIR MOVEMENT:

In my opinion air movement is critical to the good culture of all orchids. I keep fans blowing 24 hours a day.

## FERTILIZING:

Cattleya like frequent, weak fertilizer. Recent studies have shown that they like less nitrogen than other orchids and their fertilizer use has been cited as being 50, 30, 60, 25 ppm for N, P, K, Mg respectively.

# *Growing Epiphytic Orchids in South Australia*

*By R. T. R. of Native Orchid Society of  
South Australia.*

## **Dendrobium aemulum** (Iron Bark Orchid)

There are several growth forms of this orchid due probably to the wide variety of habitats, the flowers of all forms being similar. It has a range from the Clyde River in south eastern New South Wales to the Atherton Tablelands in Queensland.

Those growing in the rainforests of New South Wales and Queensland have straight stems up to 20 cm long with 2-4 shining dark green leaves. On the edge of the rainforests in northern New South Wales and southern Queensland in the dense brush forest, the principal hosts are the trunks of "Brush Box" trees where it has stems up to 30 cm long which tend to radiate from a central point. It also has 2-4 dark green leaves. In the open forest areas its hosts are the "Iron Bark" eucalyptus trees, it has shorter (up to 7 cm), stouter (up to 1 cm), and more crowded stems, sometimes growing into large mats and having 2-4 yellowish green leaves. On the Atherton Tablelands at an altitude of around 750 metres and with callitris trees as its favoured host, it has very slender stems of about 0.3 cm with usually only two dark green leaves.

The flowering period is August/September. One to three slender racemes (5-10 cm long) occur terminally from between the leaves or at nodes along the stem, each raceme bearing 3-20 cm diameter. The flowers are usually pure white (sometimes pale cream) with purple markings on the labellum, the whole raceme turning deep pink before withering.



This is another of our natives which to date does not appear to have attracted much attention from the hybridisers. "Emmy" *aemulum* x *kingianum* seems to be the only registered cross.

I find *D. aemulum* is an easily cultivated and highly rewarding plant that flowers freely with masses of feathery flowers. It grows well mounted on hardwood slabs, cork or on a paperbark branch under 50% shade-cloth. Mine get about 65% shade in mid-summer and receive an occasional spray of weak foliar fertiliser during the growing period.

**Reference:** Dockerill "Australian Indigenous Orchids".

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## **2nd N.Z. International Orchid Conference Preview**

### **9th — 13th October 1985**

The 2nd N.Z. International Orchid Conference is being held under the aegis of the Orchid Council of New Zealand and responsibility for hosting and running the Conference has been delegated to the Golden Coast and Wellington Orchid Societies, who in turn have set up a joint organising committee chaired by Mr W. Ross-Taylor, President of O.C.N.Z.

The sole purpose of the organising committee is to promote, organise, administer and host the 2nd International Conference. The 1st Conference was held in Auckland in 1980 and was organised by the North Shore Orchid Society.

The 1st Conference attracted 800 registrants who came from New Zealand and abroad including large contingents from Australia.

The 1985 Conference will be held in the Winter Show Building complex which provided spacious facilities close to the centre of Wellington with a large car parking area. Public attendance in excess of 10,000 is expected.

The North area of the main show building will feature orchid displays from societies and other interests augmented by general displays.

This will be a competitive show for displays as well as for all plants staged. There will also be sections for floral art and ikebana. A schedule will be printed and circulated in 1984.

Commercial organisations selling orchids or allied products will occupy commercial space in the South area. A brochure containing information regarding display and sales space and general show rules and requirements will be mailed to societies and commercial interests later.

Although the orchid show will provide the centrepiece, the Conference will play an equally important part in the proceedings. A carefully chosen selection of speakers, mainly from overseas, will cover a wide range of topics interesting to orchid growers. Also there will be opportunities for registrants from New Zealand and overseas to gather and exchange information on all facets of orchid growing.

The Conference itself will be held in the Lecture Theatre in the South East corner of the show building with adequate seating for registrants and all necessary audio-visual aids.

Out-of-town visitors other than official guests will have to book their own accommodation but the organising committee will ensure that registrants have adequate prior information about available accommodation, locations and price levels.



A number of social events will be arranged by the committee for the entertainment of registrants.

The Conference will publish addresses and lectures in the form of proceedings and aims to have these printed and available for distribution before the end of the Conference.

Brochures, invitations to register and newsletters will be circulated from time to time to keep you informed and, we hope, to persuade you to attend and make the Conference a success. Further information is available from the Conference Secretary at P.O. Box 5133, Wellington, New Zealand.

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## *January-February*

### *Cymbidium Cultural*

### *Notes*

*by Gordon Maney  
of Palmerston North*

Well here we are again, another flowering season coming up, and if we've done all the things we should have, we'll have a really good flowering season.

However, there's still a few very important months to go before those hopes and dreams are realised.

A number of growers do quite a bit of potting in February, and with some plants in particular, they do seem to get away much better, particularly some greens.

I always look at every plant, knock them out of the pot, look at the root system; if the mix is broken down and roots are dead you must of course thoroughly wash all the old mix off with a hose, clean off the dead roots and

repot, if necessary in a smaller pot. The roots will generally give you an indication. Showing green tips is a sign of activity and this is the time to cut up etc., even as late as February.

December, January and February is when the buds are set and so now you should be putting the two parts Dried Blood, six parts Super, two parts Potash, at the rate of approximately one tablespoon or 15 ml to a 25 cm pot each month. I also use Mag Amp as a slow release fertilizer. It's low in Nitrogen and high in Potash, a very important fertilizer for flower production.

I also use phostrogen as a liquid fertilizer but with all this feeding we must water heavily, three days after at least or a build up of salts will occur. If you're using overhead watering two hours is absolutely necessary.

If using a hose, water thoroughly till the water runs out of the bottom of the pot.

There was one important thing I missed out in my last report, for those of you who are still potting, remember to wash your hands thoroughly in disinfectant between breaking up or potting each plant.

Fresh newspapers on the bench is also important and of course a knife if used to cut up, must be flamed each time. I use a gas torch which is ideal for the job.

Because the weather can be very hot at this time of the year; damping down of benches and walks is vital, and plants that have recently been cut up need shade and a spray of water over the top is beneficial. Those young plants two or three years from flowering need 50% shade.

I try to get as many of my flowering plants into the shade house as possible, 32% shade cloth is ideal. However, if you're like me with too many plants to fit in the shade house providing the plants left in your glasshouse are well spaced with plenty of light and fresh air, they will still flower.

# A NEW SPECIES OF PTEROSTYLIS

## *PTEROSTYLIS CARDIOSTIGMA*

*D. Cooper sp. nov.*

*Dorothy Cooper, 14 Avalon Crescent,  
Lower Hutt*

The following is a summary of a paper published in the *New Zealand Journal of Botany*, 1983, Vol. 21: 97-100.

*Pterostylis cardiostigma* is distinguished from other species of the genus by its characteristic heart-shaped stigma, red markings, and upright habit of both the leaves and flower. Flowering period is from early October to early December.

Plants are 6-35 (40) cm tall, and have a heart-shaped tuber with four or five lateral roots (Fig. 1). Internodes are very short, the stem is thickish, and the lower portion is covered by pink overlapping leaf sheaths with darker red stripes. Leaves number 5-7, are sessile, and are often very upright especially in young plants (Fig. 2M, N). They are 8-23 cm by 1-2 cm, with a red midrib, are slightly grooved above and have a prominent keel below. Lateral yellow veins are often prominent.

The flower is tall and narrow, the dorsal sepal to 7 cm long, has a red tip, is vertical in its lower half, and its upper half is steeply inclined or very occasionally more horizontal. Lateral sepals diverge at a very narrow angle and the long red caudae overtop the hood by 2 cm. Petals are slightly shorter than the dorsal sepal, and the tips are red. The labellum (Fig. 2K, L) is long and triangular, arched in the upper third, the distal part is red and there is a darker red median dorsal ridge. It is grooved beneath. There are retrorse pale hairs on the upper surface. The tip of the labellum is very occasionally twisted to one side but often straightens when touched. The column is shorter than the labellum (Fig. 2A) and is typical of the genus but the upper spurs are very small (Fig. 2C), the long lower lobes of the column wings have finely ciliated

inturned edges (Fig. 2E). The stigma is heart-shaped and very prominent, each side flanges out at the top laterally, overhanging the column at the sides (Fig. 2A, B).

The labellum protrudes early in development and the flower is presumably capable of being pollinated while the lateral sepals are still closely folded to the dorsal. However, self-pollination also takes place. Almost all the flowers examined had complete pollinia on top of the stigma. The stigma projects out so much that pollinia falling from their normal position land and readily adhere to the mucous-covered upper lobes, whereas in most other species of *Pterostylis* the stigma is too narrow and flat for this to happen.

Some individuals flower when only 10 cm tall, many others grow to 20-35 cm. The flower appears very early, tucked down in amongst the leaf bases, with the red tips of the sepals conspicuous even though they are still closely folded (Fig. 2M). The long filiform caudae are often slow to reach a vertical position when they are closely upright beside the galea. The petals lie closely beside the dorsal sepal. The flower as a whole is very narrow and upright and often looks as though it is not fully developed. One specimen had a single median lateral sepal.



Figure 1 — A side view of type specimen  
B front view of type specimen

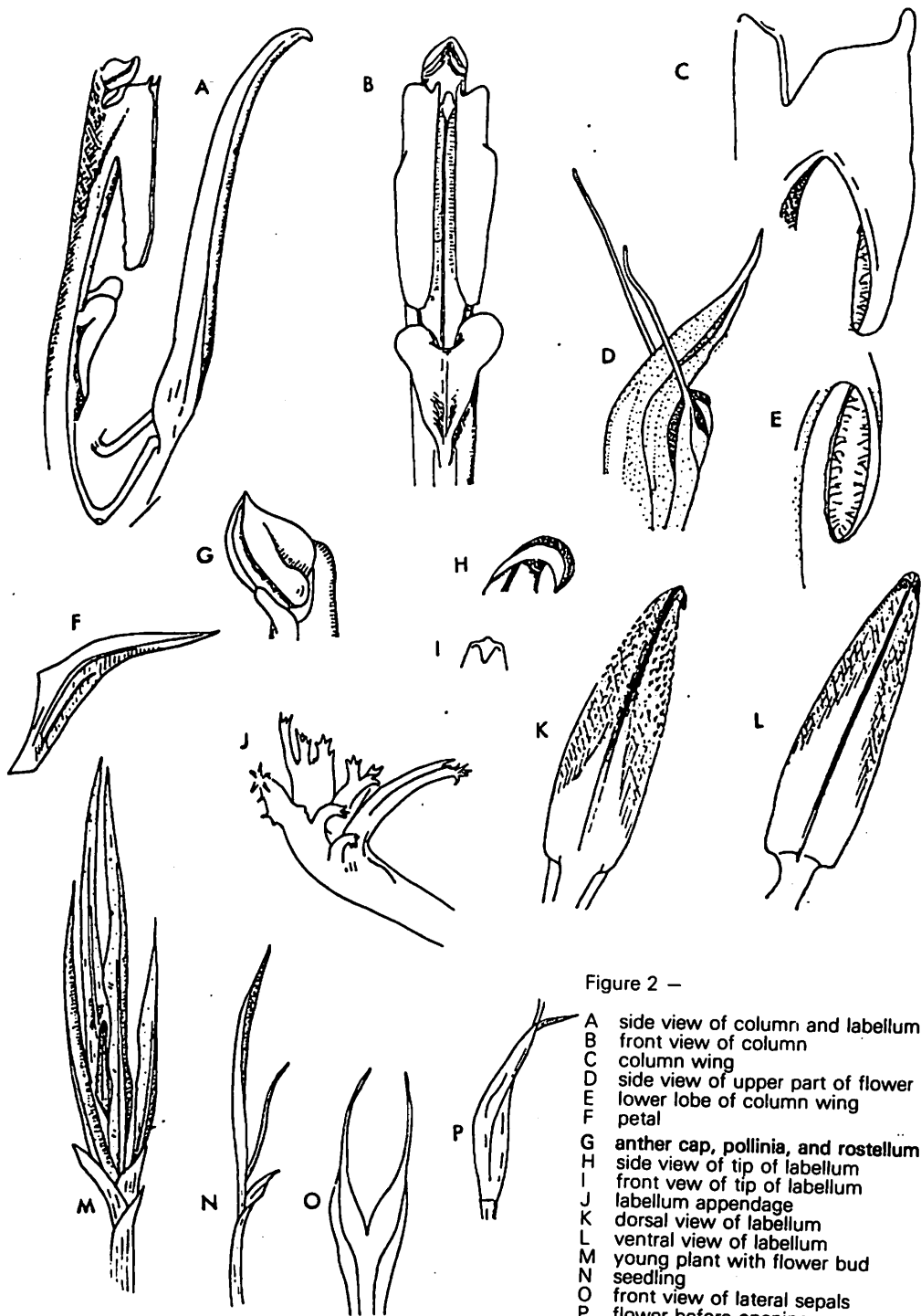


Figure 2 —

- A side view of column and labellum
- B front view of column
- C column wing
- D side view of upper part of flower
- E lower lobe of column wing
- F petal
- G anther cap, pollinia, and rostellum
- H side view of tip of labellum
- I front view of tip of labellum
- J labellum appendage
- K dorsal view of labellum
- L ventral view of labellum
- M young plant with flower bud
- N seedling
- O front view of lateral sepals
- P flower before opening

The species has been found in the eastern hills of Wellington, in the southern Tararuas, in the Waitotara Valley north of Wanganui, and there is an unconfirmed report of it from Mt. Holdsworth in the eastern Tararuas. It grows in shade beneath beech, mixed bush, or pines, usually in slightly damper pockets of leaf mould and stones. The species occurs about 30m higher than the *P. banksii* zone in the type area, and main populations range from 60m above sea level to the ridge crest at 300m; plants occur singly or in groups of 4-6.

Anyone who thinks they can extend the range of this new species, please contact me.

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## THE JOHN EASTON AWARD 1983

The award this year has been made to Mr I. D. (Jim) James of Hamilton.

For nearly 40 years Jim has had an interest in Orchids with of course some favourites at the top of the list. We are told he studied Orchid plants (and others) for 15 years before he ever grew one.

His activities include hybridizing, Judging, Show competition and total involvement in Society affairs.

He has mastered the skill of meristeming, and the flasking of his own seed pods and many of his own seedling crosses have produced flowers of award standard, and the genera include, *Cymbidium*, *Cattleya*, *Miltonia*, *Dendrobium* and *Odontoglossum*.

Jim travels to many Orchid Societies, and his talks cover every aspect of Orchid culture.

He has been a Guest Speaker at the *Cymbidium* Society Congress in Santa Barbara, California, at the first International Show in Auckland (1980) and at many Orchid Seminars held in New Zealand. Jim is Regional Registrar of the No. 2 Judging Panel (Conzed) and a Reserve Judge (N.Z.O.S. Inc). His experience on Judging Panels, both overseas and here in New Zealand, mark his decisions in a very positive manner.

Jim is a foundation Member of the Waikato Orchid Society (1959) and served as both President and Secretary and was elected a Life Member in 1978.

Jim is quiet and perhaps retiring by nature — he shows little of this in his enthusiastic response to the many demands on his time and talents.

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## THUNIA

About eight species of *Thunia* are recognised, all of them majestic terrestrial or semi-epiphytic orchids native to the mountainous areas of India and Burma. It has tall, canelike stems furnished with quickly deciduous foliage, and apical clusters of large showy flowers shaped much like cattleyas, they are splendid plants of easy cultural requirements. These orchids should be grown in pots in perfectly drained compost such as recommended for *Phaius*. While actively growing keep in a sunny spot and give quantities of moisture, high humidity and fertilizer. When flowers have faded and foliage starts to turn yellow and fall, lower temperatures should be provided, coupled with an almost complete stoppage of water. Annual repotting and division of cane clumps may be attended to shortly after. *Thunias* are susceptible to the attacks of thrips and red spider, and these pests should be guarded against at all times when foliage is present on the plants.

From South Taranaki Newsletter

# Revision of Conditions for the Importation of Orchids

From the Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries

The conditions for the importation of orchids have recently been reviewed, resulting in a revision of some aspects.

One of the anomalies in the conditions had been the differentiation between commercial cut-flower type orchids which are mainly hybrids, and "species" orchids which are plants that have either been collected from the wild or derived from such plants, and are not the result of hybridization by man. The revised conditions allow the importation of all genera of the "species" orchids under conditions (with some exceptions) similar to those for hybrid orchids. The revised conditions provide that:

1. Each consignment is limited to a maximum of 500 plants/ pseudo-bulbs. This limit may be increased to 1000 providing the orchid plants:
  - (a) are nursery-raised for cut-flower production; and
  - (b) originate from the same overseas supplier.
2. Importers will be permitted to have up to 2000 orchid plants in post-entry quarantine at any one time, providing that no more than 1000 plants are in any one quarantine greenhouse. Therefore if an importer wishes to have 2000 plants in quarantine at any one time, a minimum of two separate quarantine greenhouses must be available for approval by a Field Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.
3. Permits will be issued for a total of 500 plants at any one time from any one country for post-entry quarantine on the same property. Permits for additional plants from the same country will not be issued until plants covered by the first permit(s) arrive(s). However, if plants are required from more than one country, permits will be issued up to a maximum of 2000 plants.
4. The 2000 plant limit per property will apply irrespective of whether the plants are for one or more importers.
5. The current conditions prevailing for rust host genera from Central and South America will still take precedence.
6. The current size restrictions will still apply with the exception that permits will be issued to allow the importation of larger plants of "species" cymbidium orchids for breeding purposes, on the basis that one larger plant will be considered the equivalent of ten smaller plants (i.e. each consignment must not exceed 50 larger sized plants, up to a maximum of 200).
7. Previously, importations of "species" cymbidium orchids have been required to be virus-indexed in quarantine. This requirement will cease forthwith both for permits currently outstanding and for those issued in future.
8. A further dispensation to the above guidelines is provided for orchids imported for commercial cut-flower production, allowing for a maximum of 10,000 plants in quarantine, imported in stages as follows:
  - (a) The first consignment is limited to a maximum of 2,000-

young/small nursery-grown plants.

- (b) If the first consignment is found free from pests and/or diseases during the first month after arrival, a further 3,000 plants may be imported from the same supplier.
- (c) Providing the second consignment is found healthy on arrival, a further 5,000 plants may be imported from the same supplier to give a maximum of 10,000 plants imported.

The minimum quarantine period for plants imported in this manner will be five months.

Any questions on current import requirements should in the first instance be directed to the Field Officer at the nearest Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Office.

Plant Health and Diagnostic Station  
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries  
Levin

August 1983

exchange, swap, or sell orchid stamps among the members. The headquarters would probably be in Sydney, as the majority of enquiries have come from this City. It would be impossible for overseas and interstate members to attend the Meetings, but they could be kept well informed by circulars and bulletins. A small fee would be charged to cover postage.

Any interested persons who would like further details can write to:

Barry Collins,  
Acting Secretary "Orchids On  
Stamps" Club,  
P.O.Box 131,  
St. Pauls,  
N.S.W. 2031,  
AUSTRALIA.



## *Orchid Spray*

*by Hank Wortman  
Wellington Orchid Society*

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## *Proposed "Orchids On Stamps" Club*

Like Orchids, stamp collecting is a hobby shared by many people around the World. Many of my friends have both hobbies and nearly all collect "Orchids on Stamps" as a Thematic Collection.

After numerous enquiries from persons all around Australia, I have decided to try and start a Club with this theme. This Club could

In case any of you are interested in growing orchids, the following is a recipe to thwart red spider, which is a common orchid pest:

The Cold Water Surf Spray, 2 Tablespoons Surf, 1 Tablespoon Meths, 1 Tablespoons All Seasons, Spraying Oil.

Add this to one gallon of water and spray over and under all the leaves. Three sprayings should clear them up. As they breed profusely they must be sprayed 2-3 times at 10 day intervals.

# An Unsuspecting Husband's Guide to Orchid Growing

*by Charlie Waigh  
South Auckland Orchid Society*

I was once the apple of my wife's eye: now, I'm a little uncertain, since the advent of the orchid.

My wife has had a glasshouse for several years, used in a normal fashion until comparatively recently she became interested in orchids.

Not long after this interest manifested itself I built a shadehouse for her; a year or so later it was extended, then; later again, the next extension was put up: it was larger than House and extension No. 1!!!!

Cattleyas then took her fancy.

At a S.A.O.S. meeting the Brindles discoursed on their special mix, ever since that time "OSMUNDA" has been in focus: looked up, researched, discussed, queried and compared; Punga logs have been inspected, manhandled, sawn, chopped, purchased, rejected and acclaimed, still the search goes on — shall we ever attain the El Dorado of the perfect Cattleya mix? !!!

Another problem was HOOF & HORN — (nothing to do with foot and mouth) can't recall just what we settled for in this case after a long and fruitless search.

Soon there followed HEATING for the glasshouse, insulation, something over the wretched roof: my God where does it end?

A special SHED was the next project, while I admit nothing could be found, or was neatly arranged in my shed — it was still a very good shed. Then a path to the new shed.

We entered a short period of domestic tranquility while thoughts and flaws (obviously) were taking shape.

ANOTHER glasshouse!!? when?, where?, why? Close to the house (power access!) out came my beloved old Lassiandra — was that a tear or a bead of perspiration I wiped from my cheek while struggling with the roots?

Hang on! will we get enough sun here? Perhaps further down the section might be better?

Jeez Wayne!

The glasshouse is erected; is it an Eden, Arthur's, Leisuregrow, Christie? No, it's a wooden Waigh. Shelving is complete, peace descends upon the household. You will be glad to know I have been allowed to mow the lawn — fortunately before the Cymbidiums were placed in their strategic breeze blessed possies — 's a great life — fancy another?

---

## 1983/84 Executive Committee

### President:

Mr W. Ross-Taylor,  
Main Road North,  
Otaki.

Tel: 48-996.

### Vice-Presidents:

Mr D. Bell,  
100 Albert Street,  
Hamilton.

Tel: 65-410

Mr D. Leahy,  
5 Coronation Road,  
Mangere Bridge,  
Auckland.

Tel: 664-738.



**Secretary:**

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14 Avalon Crescent,  
Lower Hutt.  
Tel: 676-763.

**Treasurer:**

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60 The Esplanade,  
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Tel: Prm. 86-959.

**Registrar-General:**

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Tel: 456-387.

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Tel: 676-763.

Mr T. French,  
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Tel: 70-179.

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Box 2107,  
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Mr R. Roy,  
36 Seven Oaks Drive,  
Christchurch 5.  
Tel: 599-369.

Mr S. G. Wray,  
Box 489,  
Whangarei.  
Tel: 60-515.

**Magazine Distributor:**

Mrs B. Godwin,  
47 Alton Avenue,  
Northcote,  
Auckland 9.

**Editor:**

Mr G. Boon,  
30B Waiwaka Terrace,  
New Plymouth.

# Society News

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Further to the 'Society News' snippet on Page 91, we wish to report that the Taranaki Orchid Society have been busy over recent weeks planning their Queen's Birthday Weekend Seminar.

The venue is Dylans in the Plymouth International Hotel complex. Some accommodation is available at a reasonable rate. Write for bookings to: Plymouth International Hotel, Cnr. Courtenay Hobson and Leach Streets, New Plymouth. Dylans consists of a Conference room with very comfortable seating, bar and eating facilities, all air-conditioned.

Assemble Saturday 1.00 p.m. — Speakers — concluding 4.30 p.m. Social hour hosted by Taranaki Orchid Society 6.00 p.m. — 7.00 p.m. Dinner following. Sunday assemble 10.00 a.m., break for lunch 12 — 1.30 p.m. Afternoon workshop sessions with a chance to meet guest speakers and discuss orchid culture.

Mr Tom Henry of Avalon, Australia is the overseas speaker who with top New Zealand speakers, will cover a wide range of subjects. Monday, glass house visits, to be arranged. Registration will be \$25.00 per person with an additional charge of \$15.00 for those who wish to attend the Saturday night Dinner.

For enrolment forms and further information, contact the Society Secretary, Mr Alan Gray, 24b Alberta Road, New Plymouth.



# Society Information

## MEETINGS

### AUCKLAND ORCHID CLUB

Meet 1st Tuesday of month. Secretary: D.K. Lilly, P.O. Box 21141, Henderson. Phone: 836-8900.

### BAY OF PLENTY

Meet 2nd Sunday of month. Secretary: Mrs Dorothy Dennis, 1A Randall Place, Te Puke.

### CANTERBURY

Meet 1st Monday of month. Secretary: Mr J.G. Marshall, 6 Gamblins Rd, ChCh. 2. Phone 326-533 Ch Ch.

### CAPITAL CITY

Meet 3rd Monday of month. See Mrs P. Elms, 'Wynmead' Ohariu Valley Road, R.D., Wellington. Phone 788-918.

### DANNEVIRKE & DISTRICT

Meet 2nd Monday of month. Secretary: Mr L.N. Feck, 10 Trafalgar St, Dannevirke. Phone 7914.

### GOLDEN COAST

Meet 2nd Monday of month. Secretary: Mrs Betty Norman, 60 The Esplanade, Raunatiki South. Phone 86-959 Paraparaumu.

### HAWKES BAY

Meet 1st Monday of month. Secretary: Mrs N.F. Allen, R.D.3, Napier. Phone 83-050.

### HUTT VALLEY CIRCLE

Meet 4th Monday of month. Secretary: Mr Jack Francis, 17 Ranfurly St, Trentham. Phone 287-829 Wellington.

### HOWICK

Meets 2nd Saturday morning of month. Secretary: Mrs E. Frost, 73 Ridge Road, Howick. Phone 534-4823.

### MANAWATU

Meet 2nd Thursday of month. Secretary: Mr J.G. Jackson, 18 Hurley Place, Palmerston North. Phone 83-348.

### MARLBOROUGH

Meet 4th Sunday of month, June, July and August. 4th Thursday from September to May. Secretary: Mrs J. Bottom, 24 Snowden Cres, Blenheim. Phone 87-918.

### NELSON

Meet 3rd Tuesday of month. Secretary: Mr T.H. Wells, 5 Browning Cres, Stoke. Phone 79980.

### NEW ZEALAND

Meet 3rd Wednesday of month. Secretary: Mr C.H. Brindle, 24 McIntyre Rd, Mangere Bridge. Phone 689-001, Auckland.

### NORTH SHORE

Meet 1st Sunday of month. Secretary: Mrs Eden Campbell, 52 Lynbrooke Avenue, Auckland 7. Phone 679-804.

### SOCIETY OF SOUTHLAND

Meet 1st Tuesday of month. Secretary: Mr Ray Dodd, Talepa Rd, R.D.9, Otatara. Phone 80-067 Invercargill.

### STRATFORD ORCHID CLUB

Meet 1st Tuesday of month. Secretary: Mrs Sylvia Voss, 24 Pembroke Road, Stratford. Phone 7715.

### OTAGO

Meet 4th Wednesday of month. Secretary: Mr M.L. Young, 61 Argyle St, Mosgiel. Phone 6550.

### POVERTY BAY EAST COAST

Meet 2nd Monday of month. Secretary: Mrs L. Fitzgerald, Box 795, Gisborne. Phone 76872.

### ROTORUA

Meet 1st Sunday of month. Secretary: Naere Short, 41 Koutu Road, Rotorua. Phone 87-391.

### SOUTH AUCKLAND

Meet 1st Tuesday of month. Secretary: Valerie Burnside, 74 Red Hill Rd, Papakura. Phone 298-3205.

### SOUTH CANTERBURY

Meet 1st Tuesday of month. Secretary Mrs D. Brocket, 16 Baker St, Timaru. Phone 47-136.

### SOUTH TARANAKI

Meet 3rd Thursday of month. Secretary: Mrs Una McCormick, PO Box 275, Hawera. Phone 85-755.

### TARANAKI

Meet 2nd Tuesday of month. Secretary: Mr A.D. Gray, 24b Alberta Road, New Plymouth. Phone 88836.

### TAUPO

Meet 3rd Tuesday of month. Secretary: Mrs L. Galloway, 12 Rimu St, Taupo. Phone 86-481.

### TAURANGA

Meet 3rd Tuesday of month. Secretary: Mrs B. Burgess, Box 2107, Tauranga South. Phone 25-819.

### THAMES VALLEY

Meet last Sunday of month. Secretary: Mr Gordon McKenzie, PO Box 60, Thames. Phone 86-720.

### WAIRARAPA

Meet 1st Sunday of month. Secretary: Pam Shaw, 47 Iorns St, Masterton. Phone 84483.

### WAIKATO

Meet 4th Tuesday of month. Secretary: Mrs Rachel Haggie, PO Box 7101, Claudelands, Hamilton. Phone 494-612.

### WAIROA

Secretary: Mrs R. Gasson, PO Box 191, Wairoa.

### WANGANUI CLUB

Meet 1st Wednesday of month. Secretary: Mrs Frances Harvey, 46 College St, Wanganui. Phone 55-607.

### WELLINGTON

Meet 1st Monday of month. Secretary: Mrs L.G. Cosnett, 35 Clyma St, Upper Hutt. Phone 288-429, Wellington.

### WHANGAREI

Meet 1st Wednesday of month. Secretary: Janice Shaylor, P.O. Box 4115, Kamo. Phone 50219.

# SEED OF DISA UNIFLORA



- (a) Application to include a clearly self-addressed large (not stamped) envelope and an imbursement of \$2 to cover costs.
- (b) Applications fulfilled in order of receipt, distribution commencing with the harvest in March, April and May, 1984
- (c) Should the demand exceed the 1984 seed supply, orders will be held and supplied in March, April and May, 1985.
- (d) Any orders not supplied by **May 1985** will be cleared by return of imbursement less postage.
- (e) No correspondence will be entered into but instructions giving guidance to germination and cultivation will be supplied with the seed.

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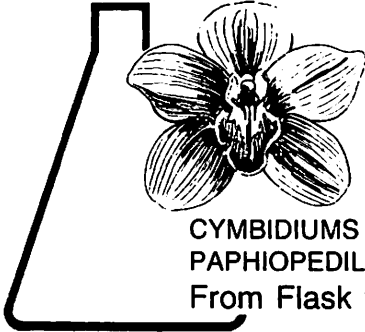
Application for seed together with self-addressed foolscap envelope and imbursement for \$2 should be sent to the:

**Secretary, Taranaki Orchid Society,  
Mr Alan Gray,  
24 b, Alberta Road  
NEW PLYMOUTH.**

---

Please note that no seed will be available until March 1984 because the seed must be freshly harvested.

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**The Secretary,  
NZ E.G.O.  
P.O. Box 2107, Tauranga**

## For Sale by Tender

Due to ill health a retired grower is selling his mericlone and flasking business and equipment. This would suit a grower who does not want an expensive laboratory set up and who wants a part-time interest and income. Items include Klinostat Flasking case, five gallon Prestige Pressure Cooker, two insulated growth cabinets with Gro-lux lamps, heating, thermostat and timeclock, dissecting apparatus, glassware, etc., plus a quantity of plantlets and tissue of various genera.

For a list of items or for inspection, please write to:

"Lab Equipment",  
27 Judea Road,  
Tauranga.

Phone: Tauranga 89-514 evenings.

Tenders close 31st March 1984.

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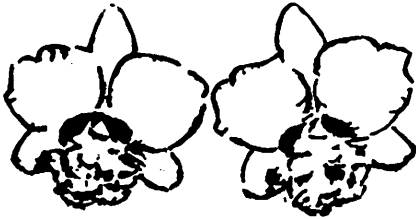
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San Francisco 'The Beat' AM/NSW - Polychrome late  
Tallyho 'Greenoaks' - Productive, late Sept., red  
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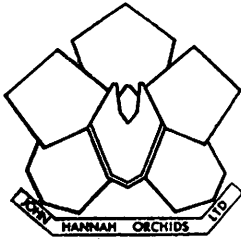
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