

The New Zealand
Internet
Orchid Review

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This issue's cover

A species that is not so often seen these days is *Masdevallia davisii*, with its vivid yellow flower of good size. This species, originally in the Editors' collection of an earlier day, was photographed outside in bright sunshine, sometime in the late 1970s. The plant probably originally came from The Beall Company, a much respected orchid nursery in Vashon Island, Washington State, USA. Now, like so many orchid (and other) nurseries, the firm is no longer with us. Nor is this plant! However, the Kodachrome image still lives on.

Editorial

As forewarned a couple of issues back, your founding editors are calling it a day, after six years of producing and sending out the NZIOR. It has been an interesting and enjoyable experience for us, reminiscent of our days editing 'Orchids in New Zealand', a couple of decades back. We must thank those many people who have produced relevant, interesting and readable copy for us, our advertisers, and the many orchid societies that have supported the magazine and advertised their shows, meeting schedules etc.

The magazine has a new Editor, Nick Lloyd, currently living in Auckland and, like us, a plant enthusiast. We hope you will give him full support as he gets to grips with producing the magazine. An introduction from Nick appears below (yes, we know it's confusing having two Nicks in a row, but we're sure that you will all cope. After all, you cope with plant names in Botanical Latin!) ☺

We would like to wish all of our readers many more years of happy orchid growing, and don't forget those fascinating companion plants that grow so well with orchids. At a time when excessive regulation, together with economic and societal change, is threatening the gardening hobby that has gripped the Western World for almost two centuries now we can only say: "Keep growing, keep trying something new, and enjoy your love of plants."

Introducing your new Editor

My name is Nicholas Lloyd and it was suggested that I put my name forward to take over editing the NZ Internet Orchid Review.

I am originally from Tauranga and have spent the last 10 years in Hamilton where I obtained my bachelor's degree in Chemistry at Waikato University. I then went on to complete an MSc degree in Tin Coordination Chemistry and a PhD in organo-arsenic Chemistry. I have since moved to Auckland where I am working at Auckland University as a Mass Spectrometry Technician.

I have been growing orchids since I was about 12. My mother used to have a collection of Cymbidiums, which I would look after. I then realised that there were many different genera of Orchids and I was hooked. I am also interested in carnivorous plants, Gesneriads, Hoya, Pachycaul succulents, *Haworthia* and various other tropical plants. I am currently living in a central Auckland apartment, which limits what I can grow, but I have a select collection of Orchids and other plants under lights and on the windowsill. I also have an over-crowded glasshouse at my parents' house in Tauranga. I am also interested in Taxonomy and try to keep up with recent publications about orchids in the literature.

I have been enjoying reading the Orchid Review for several years now since Nick and Elizabeth started it up and I think that publications like this are important in New Zealand to help forge links between growers around the country. The Orchid Review is very much a publication by growers for growers and I hope that this can continue, but I rely on submissions from the readers. If you have a favourite plant or have been trying something different culturally then please take some time to write about it and send it in as this publication will only continue if there are people willing to write for it.

Many thanks to Nick and Elizabeth Miller for getting the Internet Orchid Review off the ground and taking it to where it is at now. Hopefully it can continue for many years to come.

If you have any comments/ideas/suggestions please drop me a email at nickc.lloyd@gmail.com.

Correction to Lorna Sinton's article in Issue 23

I've been away a few days and just picked up the latest Review. Thank you for printing my pieces on *Angraecum* and for putting the *Angcm. magdalena* on the front page. Unfortunately there are 2 pics of the same *Angcm. sesquipedale* (pages 6 and 7) and none of *Angcm. Veitchii* – (which should look like the attachment) – I suppose there is a similarity between the two pics. You may get a few queries about it (or I might too).
Lorna Sinton.

Very sorry about that, Lorna. Here is the true A. Veitchii (left). (retiring) Ed.



Angraecum Veitchii (*A. sesquipedale*
x *A. eburneum*)
Photo. Lorna Sinton.

Questions and answers from growers

1. Here is a question for the next newsletter.

What is a seedling and when does a seedling become not a seedling? For example, when a plant flowers does it then not be a seedling? Is it say up to 12 months in age?

OR

After it flowers for the first time, therefore the plant could be say any age.

An interesting subject.

David Hutchins (dphutchins@xtra.co.nz)

2. I have moved house and don't have an "ideal" place and light for my orchids, as in the other home, and this year I have healthy plants but no spikes or flowers. I have quite a light home with filtered light but no window that does not have direct sun as in the other house.

They are well fed and potted but no blooms - would be glad of some advice please

Thanks

Eileen Bridgens (a rank amateur) (ebridgens@slingshot.co.nz)

3. About that *Stanhopea*....

Hello Nick, just a note to let you know the news on my nameless *Stanhopea*. I got two replies, the first was David Williams from Brisbane who said it was *S.tigrina*, and the other from Alan Locke said either *S.hernandezii* or *S.tigrina var hernandezii*, I have tagged it the latter. Thanks for your help.

Kind regards, Murray Lister

4. Fungus gnats

Hi Nick.

You will remember the article that I wrote regarding the "critters" that caused my orchids so much root damage. I have been reliably advised that these "critters" are fungus gnats. Interestingly, while at the Bay of Plenty Orchid Society Annual Show in April, I saw four of these insects in flight in the hall. These fungus gnats, I am advised, are common, so I am guessing that most growers will have a degree of infestation without realizing it.

Wikipedia has some useful information about fungus gnats.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fungus_gnat

Kind regards, Selwyn Hatrick (selwyn_h@slingshot.co.nz)

Bulbophyllum

Lorna Sinton (lorna.sinton@gmail.com) All photographs by author

Bulbophyllum has the largest number of species in one genus. Depending on the source, anywhere between 2000 and 2700 species have been placed within it. They are pan-tropical - that is, they are spread around the tropics and sub-tropics of Africa, the Americas and Asia. They grow as epiphytes, lithophytes and terrestrials. Their growth habit is sympodial.

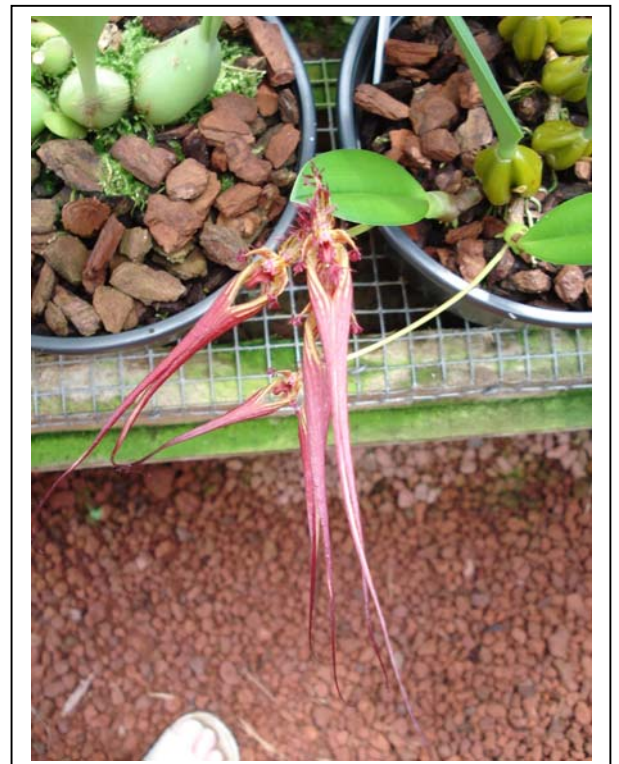
The leaves vary between 1 millimetre (*B. moniliforme*) up to 2 metres (*B. fletcherianum*) with one species having almost saucer-shaped leaves (*B. beccarii*). What makes *Bulbophyllum* flowers so unique is their highly mobile lip and it is from the lip's secretions that the fragrance (good or bad) originates. Flowers may be covered in spots or tiny hairs. The sepals can be held differently depending on species. The inflorescence may carry flowers in a "fox brush" (*B. lilacinum*), in an umbel (*B. annandalei*), singly (*B. lobbii*) or many together (*B. bracteatum*).

Two rather lovely species suitable for a small shade house are *B. wendlandianum* (syn. *B. collettii*) and *B. lobbii*.

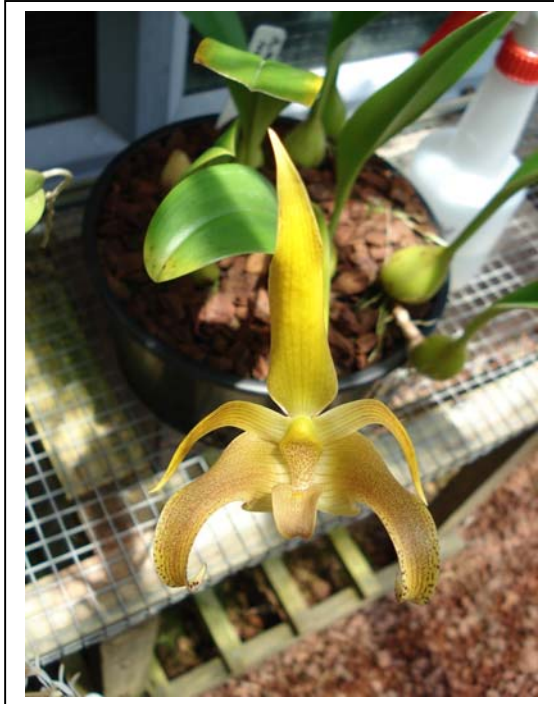


Bulbophyllum wendlandianum
Above and right

Bulbophyllum wendlandianum – this dainty orchid comes from Burma and Thailand. It is small, hot growing as an epiphyte or lithophyte in forests. If it has a fragrance, I haven't noticed it and mine flowers in spring. This orchid is considered easy to grow.



Bulbophyllum lobbii – this one comes from Borneo, Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines. It is a medium size plant, hot to warm growing. The large, faintly fragrant (pleasant) flowers occur in summer. It is an epiphyte. (Photo next page)



Bulbophyllum lobbii

If you have a *Bulbophyllum* which hasn't flowered, this way works for me. Place it in a shallow pot (3 ½" deep) put scoria in the bottom half then a layer of medium size bark. Place the plant on top and cover the roots with the remaining bark. Don't press down on the roots.

Keep the plant on the damp side (but not wet) and don't dry out over winter. The scoria remains damp as tiny amounts of water will get into the equally tiny holes and roots will take hold. If you live in an area which gets frosts and you can't provide a little heat, it may be better to bring your *Bulbophyllum* into your house. They will tolerate the odd cold snap but I doubt they will survive frosts.

Grow them warm, in good filtered light and ventilation. It is best to repot when the warmer weather starts around November.

Don't be put off *Bulbophyllum* because of their reputation for being a bit on the smelly side; not all of them are and some are quite pleasantly fragrant. Besides it is always nice to have something a little different in a collection.

***Dendrobium polysema* ' Yvonee AM X *eximium* - H139**



Dendrobium polysema ' Yvonee AM X *eximium* - H139 is a PNG hybrid I acquired from Phil Spence 3 years ago . I live in the western area of Sydney. I sprayed the plant with Envy and flowered the orchid in March 2013 for the first time. (Photo to left)

Karl Puhmann
(puhmannkarl@gmail.com)



Catasetum pileatum

Beryl Calder (francee.1@xtra.co.nz)

I only have about four catasetums, this being one of them, *Catasetum pileatum*, of which I was very proud. I just grow them with everything else in my orchid house. The collection consists mostly of cattleyas, with quite a few other bits and pieces, including Vandas (not many), odonts (not many) and soft cane dendrobiums. I have another *Catasetum*, *C. tenebrosum*, which flowers nearly every year for me, and is quite spectacular.

I have an orchid house that is long and narrow, with a roof that is probably 8ft. at the highest point, sloping down to less than that at the back. The roof is fibreglass, cloudy, the sides 30% shade cloth, but the sides are covered with bubble plastic in the winter. The south wall is permanently covered in corrugated iron. In the winter the temps (night time) inside vary between 10°C down to about 2°C day time temperature

about 12-15°C. In the summer time night temps about 12-14°C and can go up to 38-39°C in the day time. I do run a humidifier in the summer from about 11am till 5 pm, and at about 2 pm on the hottest days, I also sprinkle by hand with a hose, all plants, benches etc. I also run three smallish fans continually in the summer.

Because the temperatures in the house are on the lower side in the winter, I do not water excessively, usually about once in seven days, but if the weather is cloudy for a few days, it will be longer than that, and for the larger plants (cattleyas) it may even be 14 days. I feed at each watering, and try to vary the products I use, sometimes liquid, sometimes solid fertilisers. I have a proportioner. The few *Catasetum* I have are dormant in the winter, consequently not watered.

Photos from the Bay of Plenty Orchid Society autumn show, Te Puke, April 2013.
From Sandra Simpson (sakez@xtra.co.nz). Sandra comments: "I hope I've got the names right, had to do a bit of squinting at times! I am the garden writer for the Bay of Plenty Times in Tauranga and also have my own website at <http://sandrasgardenblog.wordpress.com/>"



Cattleya quinquecolour 'Parent Trap'



Epic. Volcano Trick 'Orange Fire'



Dendrobium One Thousand Stripes

***Laelia anceps* and hybrids** - a photo gallery

Chris Hubbert (chubbert@jacksonrussell.co.nz)

I had the pleasure of attending the Santa Barbara International Orchid Show in California in March 2013. One of the exhibits that really took my eye was a display by the Santa Barbara Orchid Estate, of *Laelia anceps* and hybrids. Here are some of the flowers in this display. (Some of the photos are not the best - my apologies - but may be of interest regardless.)



L. anceps 'Constellation'



L. anceps 'Sanbar Snow Queen'



L. anceps var Pink Perfection strain



L. Canariensis 'Golden Glow'
(*L. harpophylla* x *anceps*)



L. Gene Baum
(*L. anceps* x *icarus*)



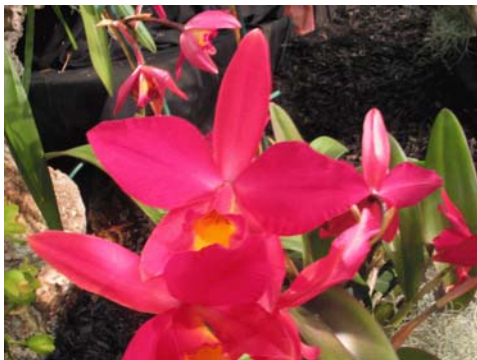
L. Rock Ruby
(*L. mantiqueira* x *anceps*)



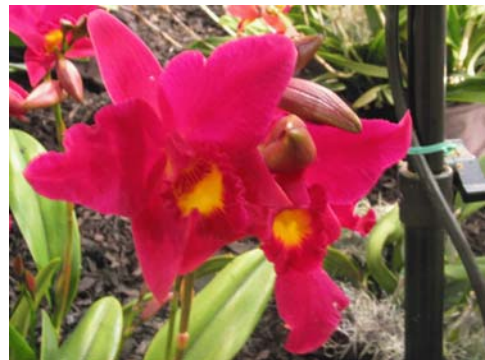
L. Santa Barbara Sunset 'Showtime'
(*L. Ancibarina* x *anceps*)



L. Splendid King 'Princess Pink'
(*L. Splendid Spire* x *anceps*)



Lc. Dorothy Elliott
(*L. Psyche* x *anceps*)



Lc. Hsin Buu Lady 'Y-T'
(*L. anceps* x *Wendy's Valentine*)



Lc. Miss Wonderful
(*L. anceps* x *Mari's Song*)



Lc. Tropic Sun
(*L. flavo-intermedia* x *Ancibarina*)

Uncommon Orchids

Glenn Poffley (gpoffley@clear.net.nz)

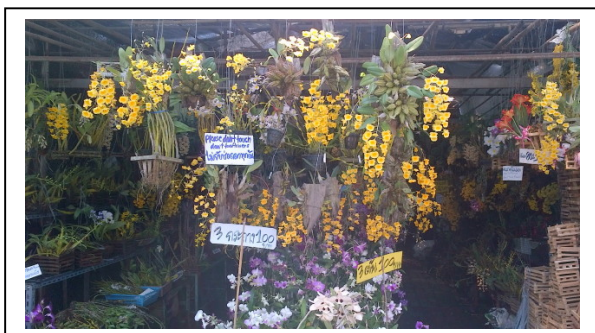
Pictured in the April newsletter of Howick Orchid Society was my *Dendrobium dichaeoides* flowering very well and certainly not one commonly seen at shows or being grown. I was given a small piece of this during a visit to see the late Ewen Perrott at Te Awamutu some years ago. Ewen passed away while we were overseas last year and the orchid fraternity lost yet another stalwart. Ewen was a knowledgeable and fantastic grower who was a renowned rhododendron breeder and grower initially. I always covet rare or unusual plants given to me by people such as Ewen and still have a most delightful *Phalaenopsis* hybrid bred many years ago by him. This grew into a huge plant with no less than 14 leaves (growing like a *Vanda*) but went into decline after a well-known grower who shall remain nameless, suggested I chop the top off and make 2 plants! It has taken many years to nurse the remaining piece back to health and it is finally in spike again. I have seldom seen anything around locally that has the nice colour blends that this has.



I found *Den. dichaeoides* (photo to left) not an easy plant to grow as it requires some heat. But even that was not enough. I tried it in many different positions but it was looking decidedly unwell and drastic action was required. A shift into my newly constructed heated house still did not improve it. It wasn't until we cast our minds back to how Ewen was growing it (hanging on a slab) that the penny dropped. His slab although hanging was so saturated that thick moss was growing from it. Mine was also slab mounted and this was in a wooden slatted basket so it was horizontal. To keep it wetter my answer was to sit the whole thing in a shallow tray of water and

let the ponga slab stay wet by capillary action. Not the usual method of growing orchids I must admit but it worked! Within a short time new growth was seen and the plant did flower but not well. Yes the dreaded garlic snail was hiding in the ponga and was finally disposed of. A year later and with more growth there is much improved flowering and branches now putting out new roots.

Of course everyone who sees it wants a piece but I am reluctant to split it just yet. My remaining plants have a bad habit of dying suddenly when you sell or give away part of them. I won't go into details but every time a good friend displays her gigantic specimen of a piece of my *Oncidium* I gave her, which I had casually ripped off and stuck on a slab, I cringe. My mother plant immediately caught some horrible disease and died. (I did finally acquire another, luckily)



Market Stall Mostly selling species many of which looked suspiciously like they had been recently hacked off trees! The owner was extremely anti photography and not welcoming of tourists)

So this brings me to the point of growing, buying, selling or giving away uncommon orchids. With our import restrictions for plants and even flasks, so severe, we are seeing less and less unusual, rare or endangered species coming into the country. CITES regulations also limit many more and discussing this with growers in Thailand recently it was noted that their own officials are examining plants and flasks for export more rigorously to try and reduce the illegal

export of these. The markets there sell a lot of rare species and I have been told illegal collecting from the jungle is still rife.

Whenever I read some old advertising material in a NZ orchid publication I'm surprised at just what was available for sale here over the years. Much of this has disappeared never to be seen again. Some will ask the question why do we want or need these. Well apart from having some species in a collection another reason is for breeding. The gene pool needs to be 'refreshed' from time to time. So what is my answer to this problem? Well, I generally will try and swap or buy plants from growers who have these species or even primary hybrids. Many older growers who have these sometimes don't realize how difficult it is to obtain them. Whenever I see these for sale at shows I buy them. I feel they will possibly have a better chance with an orchid grower rather than some member of the public who may not know much about them. Not that I am condemning these people as there are some non-orchid club members who are very knowledgeable and have some very interesting and desirable plants in their collections. Even if it is something I may not want or can grow I will endeavour to give it to someone who can appreciate its intrinsic value rather than something bought for just another show of flowers.

One pleasing feature of shows in recent times is a resurgence of species, with this class now occupying much larger spaces and a lot more varieties being exhibited. There is something about the uniqueness of a species, the variations within one and the challenge of meeting its cultural requirements. It is always an interesting talking point to be able to point out the species that many hybrids are bred from and in some cases I think the species are far better than the offspring. Orchid growing is all about challenges - growing a plant well, getting it to flower and maybe breeding from it for the more experienced.

Although I am lauding the benefits of species I am in no way encouraging or promoting the illegal collection or export of these. In fact on our recent tour in the NE of Thailand our host cancelled a block booking with an establishment for a number of days accommodation in protest to the owner's continued practice of illegal collection of plants in the wild for selling at the market. Pictured are some of my more unusual ones that I've managed to flower.



Bifrenaria harrisoniae var. *alba* (The common form is widely grown but the *alba* form not so easy to find)



Aspasia lunata (I struggled with this until heat was provided, but it suddenly died this year for no apparent reason)



Coelia bella (Used to be *Botriochilus*. This grows very easily with the Cattleyas but can be reluctant to flower, but a delightful flower not always easy to see down amongst the foliage.)



Blettila striata var. *alba*? variegated leaf form (This grows well with an 'almost' white flower but has a touch of pink in it.)



Maxillaria nigrescens (One of the first species I bought at Howick Orchid Society and flourishes outside. Unfortunately it flowers around Christmas so is seldom seen on display.)

Dockrillia vs Dendrobium – the ongoing story

or Change your labels, again.

The following information was sent out to the Committee on Awards and passed on by Chris Hubbert (chubbert@jacksonrussell.co.nz)

ANOS Inc COUNCIL MEMORANDUM

ADVICE REGARDING *DENDROBIUM* (SECTION *RHIZOBIUM*) FOR ALL ANOS GROUPS AND JUDGING REGISTRARS

At the December meeting of ANOS Council (4/12/2012) it was resolved that the fleshy leaved/terete group of Australasian orchids be identified as *Dendrobium* section *Rhizobium* in line with international consensus. The minute from the December meeting appears below on this page, with a specific reference to the correct identification of the PNG species *Dendrobium fuliginosum*. Some growers may continue to prefer the use of *Dockrillia* for their fleshy leaved/terete plants, but for shows and

benching lists plants should be listed as *Dendrobium* Section *Rhizobium* (species and hybrids). An explanation for this decision is provided on the second page of this note.

Minute from December 2012 ANOS Council meeting:

ANOS Council requests that all groups and affiliates cease using the misleading and incorrect term '*Dendrobium teretifolium* var. Black Pam' in all show schedules. Council further requests that the correct *Dendrobium fuliginosum*, in this case, is used.

Council also requests all groups and affiliates to have two separate classes for *Dendrobium* Section *Rhizobium*, i.e. Australian and Australasian in all show schedules.

It is recognised that show marshals and/or judges may make wrong decisions in some very isolated cases but it is important that a serious attempt is made to make this distinction.

INFORMATION REGARDING *DENDROBIUM* (SECTION *RHIZOBIUM*) FOR ALL ANOS GROUPS AND JUDGING REGISTRARS

To bring Section *Rhizobium* (fleshy-leafed / terete-leafed orchid group) taxonomy into line with international consensus, as will be outlined in *Genera Orchidacearum*(GO) Vol. 6 (to be published shortly) and to clarify incorrect plant identification, ANOS Inc requests the actions below, and explanations are given for the decisions.

Based on reviews of all available research including plant structure and molecular (DNA) evidence, *Dendrobium*, the original generic name for these plants, is the preferred and accepted terminology for all Section *Rhizobium*. This replaces the name *Dockrillia*, which was established by Brieger in 1981 with a poor evidence base in an *ad hoc* attempt to reclassify *Dendrobium*. Although *Dockrillia* has been used in some orchid circles in Australia, Brieger's classification including *Dockrillia* has been almost universally rejected internationally. It is not used in the RHS registration of hybrids, and is not well supported by available DNA results. GO Vol. 6 will outline the reasons for the preferred ongoing use of *Dendrobium* (Section *Rhizobium*), in a classification that is consistent with the interpretation of genera across the whole orchid family. Since commencement in 2000, the GO classification has been stable, and it is likely that major generic revisions in *Dendrobium* will not occur for a considerable time.

We ask that you use *Dendrobium* rather than *Dockrillia* at your meetings and in Show Schedules for consistency across groups, but appreciate that some individual members may not be prepared to make the change at this time, even though it is based on solid evidence.

As you are probably aware, some Section *Rhizobium* hybrids have a confused background with respect to parentage. *Dendrobium fuliginosum* was earlier classified as a variety of an Australian species, identified as *Dendrobium teretifolium* 'Black Pam' and used as a parent in hybrids. *Dendrobium fuliginosum* is now well accepted as a New Guinea species and therefore any hybrids containing this parent must be judged in an Australasian section. Many, but not all *D.fuliginosum* hybrids have purplish spotting on the tepals. Please encourage your members to label their plants with the correct name. We appreciate that in some cases it may be difficult to determine parentage, so judges will use their knowledge and judgement to make decisions about classes for individual plants where this is unclear.

Paphiopedilum - What's so great about them?

Bill Pepperell goose@xtra.co.nz

Recently courtesy of Rae James and Russell Hutton I have been reading a lot of material from the American Orchid Society Bulletins of the 1960s, '70s and '80s. Within the pages of these magazines are a lot of great stories about the lives of growers who, sadly, died over these decades; I love reading these quite lengthy stories of people's lives in orchids. They often cover the post-war years and wild orchid collecting expeditions; they are a fantastic read of an era now past.

During part of this era, the 1960s, there are often stories of the recent development of mericlone and as the years pass in the advertising section of the Bulletin there are more and more advertisements for mericlones. However seedlings of cattleya, paphs, cymbidiums and over time, phalaenopsis still seem to remain in the majority. I have to admit however, that I never actually made a count to confirm this.

Mericlone has allowed the masses access to fabulous prize-winning plants except Paphs. Paphs remain, in my limited knowledge of the orchid world, the only one of the "mass-appeal orchids" that we have yet to clone; we still do paphs by seed or division. If you want that exact plant you still require a division and you still have to pay the price to get it; it is exclusive.

That's reason one. The champion (in your eyes or that of the judges) you desire is expensive, exclusive and takes years of work to track down, and you probably won't get it.

Reason two: I find Paphs a challenge to grow. They are not so robust - once they start to go backwards they take a time factor of ten to reverse if you can halt the decline. Whilst there are large robust plants like *P. kolopakingii*, which I got from Keith Goodwin, they still lack pseudobulbs and thickened tough leaves. To me the plants are delicate and demand good cultural care. My *P. kolopakingii*, which can have a leaf length of 60 cm and width of 8 cm or more, is small and "growing" slowly; I had it in an unheated greenhouse with good light for the summer and it's now in a heated greenhouse for winter, but guess what? It's refusing to go forward or backward (so it's really going backward), it looks the same as it did six or twelve months ago! Yes I have repotted it, yes I have rain water, yes I tried low potassium, yes lower and higher light etc., etc., etc. That's really cool; they make you a better grower and there are as many solutions as there are problems. I'm even managing to keep *P. bellatulum* alive longer than ever before, but sadly I have killed a few of them.

Reason three: they are slow (well at least for me). You have to have patience. Compared to a lot of orchids these guys are slow to get big. I do, however, grow cycads (*Encephalartos*) and compared to them any orchid is fast, but this experience showed me how much I enjoy the time taken to flower (or cone in a cycad) something. The longer it takes the more I enjoy the achievement, but I do try and grow as fast as possible, don't get me wrong. I want to see a strong, healthy plant flowering to its potential as soon as possible, I just can't always make them do it!

Reason four: I love orchid books, and there are a large number of books written on Paphs. Most orchid publications cover Paphs extensively on reasonably frequent occasions. Good books are those by Lance A Birk and Harold Koopowitz in my experience. Check out the June - July 2013 Australian Orchid Review cover plant - its a new development "Ghost" slipper orchid. How can I get one?

Reason five: they are an acquired taste. To look at a plant, they can all seem sort of the same. The more you obsess about Paphs though, the more you notice the vegetative differences. I love plant form, and Paphs seemed to lack variety. I was wrong. The closer you get the more you see the translucence,

the sparkling foliage, unique leaf edge design and detail, leaf shape and colour. There aren't just "plain and mottled" there is every variation in between as well.

Reason six: the growers are a special breed. I have heard it said there are "Paph People" and there are "Orchid People". Certainly someone like Selwyn Hatrick is a "Paph Person". He has helped me a lot since I was infected by a Paph mycorrhizal fungus that I somehow inhaled, it gets you. Keith has also been very helpful and hospitable and willing to sell plants at reasonable prices given the years he has spent years growing them. However I don't agree, that "Paph People" are not also "Orchid People" – in my experience they are, but I will say "Orchid People" are not always "Paph People".

Reason seven: the flower is unlike those of other orchids and are very ugly, until you discover they are very beautiful!

Reason eight: history. Like that of many popular orchids, Paph history is interesting and surrounded by intrigue. Two particular plants, *P. rothschildianum* and *P. sanderianum* have a discovery and collecting history worth reading about. It was *P. rothschildianum* that started me reading about Paphs. I got the plant from Russell Hutton for \$75, a bargain if you could see the prices charged in decades past, like \$1,000USD for a small plant. However this plant has resulted in me spending a few dollars more on Paphs, I have to confess.

My favorite Paphs are not hybrids, but since Chris Whitby started showing me his collection I have branched out into hybrids as well! This might get more expensive, and the problem is Paphs don't take up too much room, so you can always fit one more in. My personal favorite that I have seen in flower so far is *P. armeniacum* and I like *P. insigne* "Harefield Hall" as well (but I don't have it yet).

My own growing program is to grow Chinese Parvisepalum Paphs under Lycastes, Idas, Anguloas for shade in summer and brighter light in winter. I have to admit to having a bit of a thing for the Lycaste types as well. So far the Lycastes are going great guns and as you would expect the Paphs seem to be doing nothing.

Thanks to all the growers, many of which I haven't mentioned, that have advised me and told me a secret or two. I didn't even mention, until now, that there is a Paph Group with its own magazine produced right here in NZ. In addition Paphs are great for the windowsill in the house, but be careful as you might not be left with much sill space.

I would like to encourage a few more orchid growers to try a Paph or two, Tuckers also have a good supply and range for the northerners. You won't regret giving it a go and you can always give them to me if you don't like them. Oh, and if you have a Lycaste or two as well...

TAPS Celebrates 25 Years

Ian & Helen Kidd <oldkidds@ecn.net.au>

The Australian Paphiopedilum Society (TAPS) celebrated its 25th Anniversary on Saturday, 4 May 2013, at the Redlands Sporting Club, Wellington Point (an eastern suburb of Brisbane). The MC, TAPS Vice-President Bernie Laing, welcomed sixty-two members together with spouses and friends. Among those present were members from Queensland's Sunshine Coast, the Gold Coast, Toowoomba and interstate. President Tony Beck acknowledged the enthusiasm and vision of the founders who in 1988 formed the Society with the stated objectives (amongst others) of:

"the promotion of good fellowship amongst people interested in the culture of orchids of the tribe Cypripedioideae",

and

in general, anything to do with the cultivation and conservation of those species and hybrids known as "Slippers".



President Tony Beck also outlined his hopes for the future of the Society, with the expectation that the challenges inherent in the conservation and cultivation of the genus and its hybrids would continue to stimulate and satisfy enthusiasts for the foreseeable future.

The participants enjoyed a sumptuous three-course lunch, and shared in raffles with thousands of dollars worth of prizes including flowering-size plants of *Paph. rothschildianum*, a hand-painted ladies handkerchief, a handmade cedar jewellery box, clocks, and others. Founding members of the Society who were present on the day, amongst whom was long-time grower Gary Yong Gee [PHOTO 1], were recognised with commemorative plates [PHOTO 2]. Founding member and current Treasurer Maureen Laing cut the anniversary cake [PHOTO 3].

Gary Yong Gee receives his commemorative plate from President Tony Beck

A highlight of the occasion was the presentation of awards for Orchid of the Year 2012, sponsored by Ivan Vescovi (Ivan's Orchids). Sectional and overall results were:

Best Species	<i>Paph. henryanum</i> 'No. 2'	J & M McCubbin
Best Primary Hybrid	<i>Paph. Transvaal</i> 'Panorama' HCC/AOC	T Beck
Best Novelty Hybrid	<i>Paph. Krull's</i> Lace 'Celenthe'	L Vickers
Best Maudiae Hybrid	<i>Paph. Macabre</i> 'Tierdon IV'	M Tierney
Best Complex Hybrid	<i>Paph. Aragon</i> 'Katherine' HCC/QOS-AOC	J & M McCubbin

Best Phragmipedium *Phrag. Perseus* 'Highclare' HCC/AOC T Beck

Orchid of the Year 2012 was awarded to J & M McCubbin's *Paph. henryanum* 'No. 2' [PHOTOS 4 AND 5]

The 25th Anniversary Lunch indeed provided a grand opportunity to celebrate the founders' objective, "the promotion of good fellowship amongst people interested in ... the tribe *Cypripedioideae*".



Foundation members present (left/right)
 Gentlemen: Murray Ferguson, Noel Donelly, Gary Yong Gee,
 John Roberts, Bernie Laing, Eric Locke, Ken Smart
 Ladies: Maureen Laing, Lyn Grubb, Margaret Tierney



Maureen Laing cuts the anniversary cake.



Jim McCubbin receives his certificate from Ivan Vescovi (left) and Bernie Laing (right).



Orchid of the year *Paph. henryanum* 'No. 2'
(Photograph by G Corbin)

Orchids Month-by-month

– a Month-by-Month check-list to help you get the best from your orchids.

Russell Hutton (lrorchids@xtra.co.nz)

Here is a ‘what to do’ calendar which a number of readers and others I have spoken with at various places over the past few years have asked for – I surely hope it works for you.

However, please remember that this is a guide only as season change and temperatures vary considerably down the length and across the breadth of the country. Any suggestions and /or contributions will be most gratefully received.

Plant Names – I have used the ‘old’ names for all genera listed but have made notes as to recent changes. I have done this as I am sure your labels will have these old names written on them either in full or as an abbreviation. If you are unsure/don’t know what the parentage of your plant is then send the name to the **Question Box** and **Dr Orchid** will let you know. BUT please remember to tell him the genus name or abbreviation (Cattleya = C; Cymbidium = Cym; Laeliocattleya = Lc; Dendrobium = Den; etc, etc) as without this the required information can not be found. Just write what is on the label.

Why? Why do I need to know this, do I hear you ask? Well here is a brief answer: because different orchid species can be crossed together with the resulting progeny fertile and then these plants hybridised with other species or hybrids, often from quite different climates. The result is often plants that are adaptable to a wider range of temperatures with regard to maximum day and minimum night; and to light and water frequency. So it stands to reason that knowing what kind of plant you have will make culture decisions far easier.

If you have a plant or plants which do not have a label then maybe you could email a photo showing leaves and pseudobulbs or canes and/or a photo of the flowers. Just maybe we can give you a name or at least the type of orchid. This of course will make culture decisions much easier for you.

Fertiliser – a balanced fertilizer is one where the N:P:K proportions are roughly equal, e.g. Miracle Grow, which has an N:P:K rating of 15:13:12 – roughly balanced.

N = Nitrogen for general growth of leaves and stems

P = Phosphorus which promotes root development

K = Potassium (the ‘K’ comes from the Latin name Kalium for the element) which promotes flower and fruit production

Shade – to give you a rough idea of shade percentage, and you must try this on a bright sunny day.

30% shade – if you hold your hand about 25cm above the plant and spread your fingers you should get a rather distinct shadow slightly fuzzy around the edge.

50% shade – doing the same thing will give you a very indistinct shadow.

Just a tip – windbreak cloth (usually cheaper than shade cloth) gives around 40% to 50% shade.

The following table is compiled by RFH with the assistance of several others who wish to remain nameless.

Cymbidium – This advice is for the usual cold hobby house without heating			
	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
WATER	Thorough water on the morning of a day that you would expect washing to dry. Small pots require water more often. Every 10 to 14 days	Thorough water on the morning of a day that you would expect washing to dry. Small pots require water more often. Every 7 to 10 days	Thorough water on the morning of a day that you would expect washing to dry. Small pots require water more often. Every 7 or so days
FERTILIZER	½ strength balanced fertilizer after every 2 nd watering	½ strength balanced fertilizer after every 2 nd watering	½ strength balanced fertilizer after every 2 nd watering
LIGHT	Good light although whites and especially greens may be better with more shade as this will give cleaner coloured flowers.	Good light although whites and especially greens may be better with more shade as this will give cleaner coloured flowers.	Good light although whites and especially greens may be better with more shade as this will give cleaner coloured flowers.
TEMPERATURE - Day - Night	<u>Day</u> As warm as practical but ventilate at 20deg.C <u>Night</u> Avoid frost & chill factor Close house at say 3pm to improve minimum night temperature	<u>Day</u> As warm as practical but ventilate at 20deg.C <u>Night</u> Avoid frost & chill factor Close house at say 3pm to improve minimum night temperature	<u>Day</u> As warm as practical but ventilate at 20deg.C <u>Night</u> Avoid frost & chill factor Close house at say 3pm to improve minimum night temperature
FLOWERING	Keep flower spikes staked and trained to give a pleasing natural arrangement – DON'T leave it until the flowers have opened and then stake/train as the result does not look natural and pleasing to the eye. Despite the proclivity of florists, <i>Cymbidium</i> flowers are not naturally presented upside-down, that is lip to the top. However please don't try to stake and train strongly arching or pendulous stems to an upright position, let them arch or fall gracefully and naturally. Train upright spikes to below bottom flower when temperatures are warm. Don't shift plants orientation when in spike		
OTHER	Scatter bait for slugs, snails & mice. Check for bugs (aphids, scale, mites and mealy bug) and treat when necessary. Watch for snails and slugs and keep baits out for them –hey, they can eat in one night what you have been waiting to see for the past year!!		

Paphiopedilum – Slipper Orchids	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
WATER A good rule of thumb for watering: during the COLD months IF IN DOUBT DON'T and for the WARMER months IF IN DOUBT DO	Very light and infrequent – enough to keep mix just moist (no more than that). When in doubt, don't water	Gradually increase as warming temperatures allow. Proceed when mix is just moist at the base of the pot. When in doubt, don't water	Gradually increase as warming temperatures allow. Proceed when mix is just moist at the base of the pot. When in doubt, don't water
FERTILIZER	½ strength balanced NPK	½ strength balanced NPK	½ strength balanced NPK
LIGHT	30% shade	Increase shade up to about 60%	Increase shade up to about 60%
TEMPERATURE - Day - Night	Ambient 10 degrees C	Ambient 10 degrees C	Ambient 10-12 degrees C
FLOWERING	When a bud is showing in the center of the plant try not to have water sitting there as this can cause the bud to rot off. When staking the flowers let the flower open and 'set' before bringing the stem to a fully erect position – this way the flowers will look up at you and stay that way.		
OTHER	Watch for snails and slugs and in warmer areas possibly aphids on the flower buds. Watch for mealy bug also.		

Cattleya – species and hybrids with the <u>exception</u> of <i>C. dowiana</i> which is happier with a minimum of 10 to 12 degrees C			
	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
WATER A good rule of thumb for watering: during the COLD months IF IN DOUBT DON'T and for the WARMER months IF IN DOUBT DO	Water sparingly and allow the mix to become rather dryish before watering again. When in doubt don't water	Water sparingly and allow the mix to become rather dryish before watering again. When in doubt don't water	Temperatures will be rising now so increase water but still let the mix become dryish between waterings.
FERTILIZER	¼ to ½ strength fertilizer every 2 nd or 3 rd watering	¼ to ½ strength fertilizer every 2 nd or 3 rd watering	½ strength fertilizer every 2 nd watering
LIGHT	30% shade or less	30% shade or less	30% shade
TEMPERATURE - Day - Night	Ambient Around 5 degrees C	Ambient Around 5 degrees C	Ambient 5 to 10 degrees C
FLOWERING	Depending on the variety these plants can bloom at various times of the year but the flowers in all cases develop in the same way – the spike/buds form within a 'sheath' on top of the most recent growth. It can be a good idea to split this sheath at the top to allow the flower stem to emerge easily		
OTHER	Watch for snails and slugs and in warmer areas possibly aphids on the flower buds. Watch for scale and treat as necessary.		

LC (Laeliocattleya) – this name means hybrids which have *Cattleya* and *Laelia* in their parentage, especially *Laelia purpurata*. However recent re-classification has put *Laelia purpurata* into the genus *Cattleya* so now these hybrids are *Cattleya* (C). For an update on your plant name see above.

	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
WATER A good rule of thumb for watering: during the COLD months IF IN DOUBT DON'T and for the WARMER months IF IN DOUBT DO	Very light watering, i.e. rather dryish. When in doubt don't water	Very light watering, i.e. rather dryish. When in doubt don't water	Temperatures will be rising now so increase water but still let the mix become dryish between waterings.
FERTILIZER	¼ to ½ strength fertilizer every 2 nd or 3 rd watering	¼ to ½ strength fertilizer every 2 nd or 3 rd watering	½ strength fertilizer every 2 nd or 3 rd watering
LIGHT	30% shade or less	30% shade or less	30% shade
TEMPERATURE - Day - Night	Ambient Around 5 degrees C	Ambient Around 5 degrees C	Ambient 5 to 10 degrees C
FLOWERING	Depending on the variety these plants can bloom at various times of the year but the flowers in all cases develop in the same way – the spike/buds form within a 'sheath' on top of the most recent growth. It can be a good idea to split this sheath at the top to allow the flower stem to emerge easily		
OTHER	Watch for snails and slugs and in warmer areas possibly aphids on the flower buds. Watch for scale and treat as necessary.		

SLC (Sophrolaeliocattleya) 1 – these are hybrids which have been bred using the genera *Sophranitis*, *Laelia* and *Cattleya*. However recent re-classification has placed *Sophranitis coccinea* – the most often used *Soph.* species – into the genus *Cattleya*. See above if you want an update on your plant name. This is for plants with larger growth habit having only a small amount of *Sophranitis (Cattleya) coccinea* in their background.

	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
WATER A good rule of thumb for watering: during the COLD months IF IN DOUBT DON'T and for the WARMER months IF IN DOUBT DO	Water sparingly and allow the mix to become rather dryish before watering again. When in doubt don't water	Water sparingly and allow the mix to become rather dryish before watering again. When in doubt don't water	Temperatures will be rising now so increase water but still let the mix become dryish between waterings.
FERTILIZER	¼ to ½ strength fertilizer every 2 nd or 3 rd watering	¼ to ½ strength fertilizer every 2 nd or 3 rd watering	½ strength fertilizer every 2 nd or 3 rd watering
LIGHT	30% shade or less	30% shade or less	30% shade
TEMPERATURE - Day - Night	Ambient Around 5 degrees C	Ambient Around 5 degrees C	Ambient 5 to 10 degrees C
FLOWERING	Depending on the breeding these plants can bloom at various times of the year but the flowers in all cases develop in the same way – the spike/buds form within a 'sheath' on top of the most recent growth. It can be a good idea to split this sheath at the top to allow the flower stem to emerge easily		
OTHER	Watch for snails and slugs and in warmer areas possibly aphids on the flower buds. Watch for scale and treat as necessary.		

SLC (Sophrolaeliocattleya) 2 – This is for plants with a high proportion of *Sophrontitis (Cattleya) coccinea* in their background. These plants are very much smaller in stature being from 12cm to 20cm tall. See above if you want an update on your plant name.

WATER	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
A good rule of thumb for watering: during the COLD months IF IN DOUBT DON'T and for the WARMER months IF IN DOUBT DO	Water sparingly and allow the mix to become dryish before watering again. When in doubt don't water	Water sparingly and allow the mix to become dryish before watering again. When in doubt don't water	Temperatures will be rising now so increase water but still let the mix become dryish between waterings.
FERTILIZER	¼ to ½ strength fertilizer every 2 nd or 3 rd watering	¼ to ½ strength fertilizer every 2 nd or 3 rd watering	½ strength fertilizer every 2 nd or 3 rd watering
LIGHT	30% shade	30% shade	30% shade
TEMPERATURE - Day - Night	Ambient Around 5 degrees C	Ambient Around 5 degrees C	Ambient 5 to 10 degrees C
FLOWERING	Depending on the breeding these plants can bloom at various times of the year and some times more than once but the flowers in all cases develop in the same way – the spike/buds form within a 'sheath' on top of the most recent growth. It can be a good idea to split this sheath at the top to allow the flower stem to emerge easily.		
OTHER	Watch for snails and slugs and in warmer areas possibly aphids on the flower buds. Watch for scale and treat as necessary.		

BLC (Brassolaeliocattleya) hybrids using the genera, *Brassavola (Rhyncolaelia)*, *Laelia* and *Cattleya*. See above if you want an update on your plant name.

WATER	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
A good rule of thumb for watering: during the COLD months IF IN DOUBT DON'T and for the WARMER months IF IN DOUBT DO	Water sparingly and allow the mix to become rather dryish before watering again. When in doubt don't water	Water sparingly and allow the mix to become rather dryish before watering again. When in doubt don't water	Temperatures will be rising now so increase water but still let the mix become dryish between waterings.
FERTILIZER	¼ to ½ strength fertilizer every 2 nd or 3 rd watering	¼ to ½ strength fertilizer every 2 nd or 3 rd watering	½ strength fertilizer every 2 nd or 3 rd watering
LIGHT	30% shade or less	30% shade or less	30% shade
TEMPERATURE - Day - Night	Ambient Around 5 degrees C	Ambient Around 5 degrees C	Ambient 5 to 10 degrees C
FLOWERING	Depending on the breeding these plants can bloom at various times of the year and some times more than once but the flowers in all cases develop in the same way – the spike/buds form within a 'sheath' on top of the most recent growth. It can be a good idea to split this sheath at the top to allow the flower stem to emerge easily.		
OTHER	Watch for snails and slugs and in warmer areas possibly aphids on the flower buds. Watch for scale and treat as necessary.		

Laelia – ‘Mexican’ types – e.g. *L. anceps*, *albida*, *autumnalis*, *furfurea*, *gouldiana*, *grandis*, *lundii*, *purpurata*, *sincorana*, *speciosa* and rupicolous types such as *L. briegeri*, *cinnabarina*, *flava*, *kettiana*, *lucasiana*. Again there are many name changes so for an update see above.

	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
WATER A good rule of thumb for watering: during the COLD months IF IN DOUBT DON'T	Water very sparingly and do this on a sunny day. Allow to dry off before watering again.	Water very sparingly and do this on a sunny day. Allow to dry off before watering again.	New growths and roots developing. Increase the water but still allow to become dryish before next water.
FERTILIZER	¼ to ½ strength fertilizer every 2 nd or 3 rd watering	¼ to ½ strength fertilizer every 2 nd or 3 rd watering	Increase to ½ strength every 2 nd watering
LIGHT	30% shade or less	30% shade or less	30% shade
TEMPERATURE - Day - Night	Ambient 2 to 5 degrees C	Ambient 5 degrees C	Ambient 5+ degrees C
FLOWERING	The ‘Mexican’ types (<i>L. albida</i> , <i>anceps</i> , <i>autumnalis</i> , <i>gouldiana</i>) develop flower stems with the new growth and typically bloom from mid-winter to early spring. <i>L. speciosa</i> and <i>L. lundii</i> produce their flowers from within the new growth but be careful with watering – just a splash or you may lose those flower buds. <i>L. purpurata</i> types produce their flowers from within a sheath and bloom sometime after the new growth has reached maturity usually in the summer months. <i>L. sincorana</i> flowers in the summer months and the flowers emerge from the expanding new growths.		
OTHER	Watch for snails and slugs and in warmer areas possibly aphids on the flower buds. Watch for scale and treat as necessary.		

Laelia – Others e.g. *L. dayana*, *harpophylla*, *jongheana*, *kautskyi*, *pumila* - once again there are changes, these are no longer all considered to be *Laelia*.

	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
WATER A good rule of thumb for watering: during the COLD months IF IN DOUBT DON'T	Water sparingly and allow the mix to become rather dryish before watering again. When in doubt don't water	Water sparingly and allow the mix to become rather dryish before watering again. When in doubt don't water	Temperatures will be rising now so increase water but still let the mix become dryish between waterings.
FERTILIZER	¼ to ½ strength fertilizer every 2 nd or 3 rd watering	¼ to ½ strength fertilizer every 2 nd or 3 rd watering	Increase to ½ strength every 2 nd watering
LIGHT	30% shade or less	30% shade or less	30% shade
TEMPERATURE - Day - Night	Ambient Around 5 degrees C	Ambient Around 5 degrees C	Ambient Around 5 degrees C
FLOWERING	<i>L. dayana</i> and <i>L. pumila</i> typically flower when the growth has almost reached maturity from late autumn to mid-winter. <i>L. jongheana</i> produces blooms from the almost matured growth but in late spring to mid-summer. <i>L. harpophylla</i> and <i>L. kautskyi</i> produce a cluster of blooms from a small sheath at the top of the newest growth and bloom spring to mid-summer.		
OTHER	Watch for snails and slugs and in warmer areas possibly aphids on the flower buds. Watch for scale and treat as necessary.		

Phalaenopsis 'Moth Orchid'	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
WATER	Water frequently, often enough to keep the potting mix moist but allow the top layer to become dry-looking before watering again. It is a good idea to use tepid water, especially during the colder months.		
FERTILIZER	Feed regularly, maybe every second watering, with ½ to ¾ strength liquid fertilizer. I have used Nitrosol with very good results.	Feed regularly, maybe every second watering, with ½ to ¾ strength liquid fertilizer. I have used Nitrosol with very good results.	Feed regularly, maybe every second watering, with half to ¾ strength liquid fertilizer. I have used Nitrosol with very good results.
LIGHT	30% to 50% shade	30% to 50% shade	50% shade
TEMPERATURE - Day - Night	20 to 25 degrees Around 15 degrees C	20 to 25 degrees Around 15 degrees C	20 to 25 degrees 15 degrees C
FLOWERING	Keep developing spikes staked and trained.		
OTHER	Check your plants regularly for mealy bug on the underside of the leaves and the base of the buds/flowers. These pesky little critters seem to appear from nowhere. Also watch for snails and slugs, they just love those developing flower spikes.		

Dendrobium - 'Aussie' types - *Den. kingianum, falcorostrum, gracilicaule, jonesii, speciosum, tetragonum* etc. and hybrids from these

	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
WATER	Water well, really soak the pot, and allow to dry before watering again. Do this on a dull day as usually a dull day is not followed by a frost. As a guide every 10 to 14 days.	Water well, really soak the pot, and allow to dry before watering again. Do this on a dull day as usually a dull day is not followed by a frost. As a guide every 10 to 14 days.	Water well, really soak the pot, and allow to dry before watering again. As temperatures as now rising you will need to increase water frequency.
FERTILIZER	½ strength balanced fertilizer every or every 2 nd watering.	½ strength balanced fertilizer every or every 2 nd watering.	½ strength balanced fertilizer every 3 rd or 4 th watering.
LIGHT	No shade	No shade	30% shade
TEMPERATURE - Day - Night	Ambient Ambient or down to 1degree C	Ambient Ambient or down to 1degree C	Ambient Ambient
FLOWERING	Flower spikes will be showing from the upper nodes of new and older canes.	Flower spikes much longer. If stems from lower down are from below a leaf which is stopping erect to arching growth then remove this leaf.	Some will be in bloom now while others are still in bud.
OTHER	Watch for snails and slugs and in warmer areas possibly aphids on the flower buds. Also keep an eye out for caterpillars on the flower spikes/buds – a cheap and efficient remedy is the thumb and forefinger. If practical it is a good idea to have a small fan blowing air over the plants 24/7.		

Dendrobium – Soft Cane and <i>nobile</i> types – <i>Den. nobile</i> hybrids, <i>primulinum</i>, <i>pierardii</i> (aka <i>Den. aphyllum</i>), <i>signatum crystallinum</i>, <i>heterocarpum</i>, <i>findlayanum</i>, <i>devonianum</i>, <i>crepidatum</i>, etc.			
WATER	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
During the COLD months IF IN DOUBT DON'T; during the WARM months IF IN DOUBT DO	Just a little, keep rather dry.	A little more water as temperatures rise and flower buds develop.	Increase water frequency with the development of new growth and roots
FERTILIZER	No fertilizer needed	As temps rise and new growth/roots are developing begin feeding again with ½ strength balanced NPK	As temps rise and new growth/roots are developing well begin feeding again with ½ strength balanced NPK
LIGHT	30% shade or less	30% shade or less	30% shade
FLOWERING	Flower stems will emerge from opposite each leaf on the newest or 2-year-old canes/stems and should be showing now.	Flower buds will be developing now and if some of those leaves are in the way then carefully remove them, it won't bother the plant.	Enjoy those blooms!! AND the fragrance!
TEMPERATURE - Day - Night	Ambient Around 5 degrees C	Ambient Around 5 degrees C	Ambient 5 to 10 degrees C
OTHER	Watch for snails and slugs and in warmer areas possibly aphids on the flower buds.		

Dendrobium – Cool to intermediate types which are not fully deciduous and need a dryish winter rest, e.g. <i>Den. chrysotoxum</i>, <i>densiflorum</i>, <i>farmeri</i>, <i>fimbriatum</i>, <i>moschatum</i>, <i>sulcatum</i>, <i>thyrsoflorum</i>			
WATER	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
During the COLD months IF IN DOUBT DON'T; during the WARM months IF IN DOUBT DO	Allow to become somewhat dry between waterings. Increase the water frequency when new growths (and therefore roots) are showing, this could be as early as late August in warmer areas.		
FERTILIZER	As the plants are not actively growing, little is needed but increase to ½ strength rate when new growth and roots are evident.		
LIGHT	Good bright light (30% shade) over this period gives a stronger more hardy plant and should increase flower production.		
TEMPERATURE - Day - Night	Unless you are in a very cold area ambient daytime temperatures should be fine – 15 degrees C and above. Night – down to 3 to 5 degrees C is OK.		
FLOWERING	Depending on the variety flower spikes may become evident from the upper nodes of newest and older canes. With this group older canes/stems can continue to produce flowers for several years.		
OTHER	Watch for snails and slugs and in warmer areas possibly aphids on the flower buds.		

Dendrobium – Other cool to intermediate types which do not require a decidedly dryish winter rest e.g. <i>Den. lawesii, glomeratum, subclausum, latourea</i> (some), <i>cuthbertsonii</i> .			
	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
WATER During the COLD months IF IN DOUBT DON'T; during the WARM months IF IN DOUBT DO	Keep the plants moist but not wet, don't let the plants become dry at the roots. These types typically originate from places where water is available at the roots all year and are in many cases growing all year. However too wet AND cold is dangerous.		Now the days and nights are warming up you can increase the water especially on plants with developing growths and roots.
FERTILIZER	Although these types can be growing all year, at this time around ¼ to ½ strength balanced NPK every 2 nd or 3 rd watering should be fine. Increase to usual rate when the nights have become warmer and growth is more active.		
LIGHT	Good light, not too shady. (30% to 50% shade) On a sunny day your hand should cast a fuzzy-edged but definite shadow.		
TEMPERATURE - Day - Night	Daytime – ambient temperature is OK. Night – ambient but not below 4 to 5 degrees C. <i>Den cuthbertsonii</i> is OK down to zero in an enclosed situation.		
FLOWERING	Flowering for this group is not strictly seasonal and blooms can be produced throughout the year from older matured canes/stems.		
OTHER	Watch for snails and slugs and in warmer areas possibly aphids on the flower buds. With many in this group older canes/stems can continue to produce flowers for several years and flowering is not strictly seasonal.		

<i>Dendrobium 'Dockrillia'</i> types – eg. <i>linguiformis, striolata, teretifolium, fuliginosa, wassellii, rigida, pugioniformis</i> and hybrids thereof. Some authorities have removed this group from the genus <i>Dendrobium</i> and placed them in a separate genus <i>Dockrillia</i> (but see ANOS recommendation, p.13 of this newsletter).			
	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
WATER	Water sparingly - say every week to 10 days.	In warmer areas you may need to increase water frequency.	
FERTILIZER	Every 2 nd watering with ½ strength balanced fertilizer		
LIGHT	Bright light with little or no shading. Bright light short of burning the plant enhances flowering. *		
TEMPERATURE - Day - Night	Ambient 2 to 3 deg C min	Ambient 2 to 3 deg C min	Ambient 2 to 3 deg C min
FLOWERING	These orchids are typically Spring to Summer flowering – flower stems arise from a little below the base of the leaf.		
OTHER	*A note regarding light and the development of purplish red colour on the leaves under high light, this is OK and normal. More or less indication that the light is good.		

Sarcochilus	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
WATER During the COLD months IF IN DOUBT DON'T; during the WARM months IF IN DOUBT DO	Reduce watering to suit conditions but do not let the plants dry out completely.	Reduce watering to suit conditions but do not let the plants dry out completely.	Increase water as day/night temperatures rise.
FERTILIZER	½ strength balanced fertilizer every 2 nd watering	½ strength balanced fertilizer every 2 nd watering	½ strength balanced fertilizer every 2 nd watering
LIGHT	All roof shade cloth should now be removed. Try to give the plants as much light as the plants were getting over the spring/summer period. This will improve flowering.		
TEMPERATURE - Day - Night	Day – for these colder months the ambient temperature should be fine. Night – down to 2 – 5 degrees C.		
FLOWERING	Flower stems will be showing and in warmer areas developing well	Flower stems getting long enough to stake and train as you wish.	
OTHER	Watch for snails and slugs and in warmer areas possibly aphids on the flower buds. Lay 'Slug Out' or similar (this does not deteriorate as quickly as normal slug bait) Always watch for scale. Do not squash up your plants, leave plenty of room between them.		

Masdevallia	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
WATER	Over the colder months I have found that allowing the plants to become rather drier between waterings has produced more profuse flowering of the spring/summer blooming types, e.g. <i>Masd. coccinea</i> , <i>veitchiana</i> , <i>rolfeana</i> and many hybrids.		
FERTILIZER	½ strength balanced fertilizer every 2 nd or 3 rd watering	½ strength balanced fertilizer every 2 nd or 3 rd watering	½ strength balanced fertilizer every 2 nd watering
LIGHT	30% to 50% shade. Try to give the plants as much light as the plants were getting over the spring/summer period. This again will improve flowering.		
TEMPERATURE - Day - Night	For these colder months the ambient temperature should be fine. Night – down to 2 – 5 degrees C.		
FLOWERING	Flower stems arise from the base of the leaf and with good culture quite a number of flowers can be produced either together or over a period of time.		
OTHER	Watch for snails and slugs and in warmer areas possibly aphids on the flower buds.		

Oncidium – ‘Dancing Lady’ types – e.g. <i>Onc. varicosum, flexuosum, leucochilum, eurycline, longipes, forbesii, crispum</i> , and hybrids from these.			
WATER	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
A good rule of thumb for watering: during the COLD months IF IN DOUBT DON'T and for the WARMER months IF IN DOUBT DO	Water sparingly and allow the mix to become rather dryish before watering again. When in doubt don't water	Water sparingly and allow the mix to become rather dryish before watering again. When in doubt don't water	Temperatures will be rising now so increase water but still let the mix become dryish between waterings.
FERTILIZER	½ strength balanced NPK every 2 nd or 3 rd watering	½ strength balanced NPK every 2 nd or 3 rd watering	½ strength balanced NPK every 2 nd or 3 rd watering
LIGHT	30% shade or less	30% shade or less	30% shade
TEMPERATURE - Day - Night	Ambient Around 5 degrees C	Ambient Around 5 degrees C	Ambient 5 to 10 degrees C
FLOWERING	These plants typically produce a flower stem(s) from the base of the newest mature growth. However there is an exception (isn't there always??) – <i>Onc. eurycline, croesus</i> and <i>longipes</i> produce their flower stems from within the developing new growth.		
OTHER	Watch for snails and slugs, they just love those developing flower spikes.		

Odontoglossum – <i>crispum</i> types etc			
WATER	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
A good rule of thumb for watering: during the COLD months IF IN DOUBT DON'T and for the WARMER months IF IN DOUBT DO	Water sparingly but ensure that the mix stays damp but not wet. If in doubt, don't water	Water sparingly but ensure that the mix stays damp but not wet. If in doubt, don't water	Temperatures will be rising now so increase water but don't allow the mix to become overly wet
FERTILIZER	½ strength balanced NPK every 2 nd or 3 rd watering	½ strength balanced NPK every 2 nd or 3 rd watering	½ strength balanced NPK every 2 nd or 3 rd watering
LIGHT	50% shade	50% shade	50% shade
TEMPERATURE - Day - Night	Ambient Around 5 degrees C	Ambient Around 5 degrees C	Ambient 5 to 10 degrees C
FLOWERING	These plants do not have a strictly seasonal blooming time as where they originate (near the equator) they have no summer, autumn, winter or spring. Flower stems arise from the base of the newly matured pseudobulbs.		
OTHER	Watch for snails/slugs and keep baits out for them –hey, they can eat in one night what you have been waiting to see for the past year!!. Slugs seem to be harder to control with bait, so a night patrol will often reveal where they are hiding. Repotting can start as the weather gets warmer in September. Repot from when the new growth is 5 cm tall but before the new bulb forms.		

Odontioda – these are hybrids from <i>Odontoglossum</i> and <i>Cochlioda</i>			
WATER	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
A good rule of thumb for watering: during the COLD months IF IN DOUBT DON'T and for the WARMER months IF IN DOUBT DO	Water sparingly but ensure that the mix stays damp but not wet. If in doubt, don't water	Water sparingly but ensure that the mix stays damp but not wet. If in doubt, don't water	Temperatures will be rising now so increase water but don't allow the mix to become overly wet
FERTILIZER	½ strength balanced NPK every 2 nd or 3 rd watering	½ strength balanced NPK every 2 nd or 3 rd watering	½ strength balanced NPK every 2 nd or 3 rd watering
LIGHT	50% shade	50% shade	50% shade
TEMPERATURE - Day - Night	Ambient Around 5 degrees C	Ambient Around 5 degrees C	Ambient 5 to 10 degrees C
FLOWERING	These plants do not have a strictly seasonal blooming time as where they originate (near the equator but at high altitudes) they have no summer, autumn, winter or spring. Flower stems arise from the base of the newly matured pseudobulbs.		
OTHER	Watch for snails and slugs and keep baits out for them –hey, they can eat in one night what you have been waiting to see for the past year!! Slugs seem to be harder to control with bait, so a night patrol will often reveal where they are hiding. Repotting can start as the weather gets warmer in September. Repot from when the new growth is 5 cm tall but before the new bulb forms		

Miltonia (Brazilian types) – species and hybrids including <i>Miltassia</i> , <i>Miltonidium</i> , <i>Odontocidium</i> , <i>Wilsonara</i> , <i>Maclellanara</i> and <i>Alexanderara</i> .			
WATER	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
A good rule of thumb for watering: during the COLD months IF IN DOUBT DON'T and for the WARMER months IF IN DOUBT DO	Water sparingly but ensure that the mix stays damp but not wet. If in doubt, don't water.	Water sparingly but ensure that the mix stays damp but not wet. If in doubt, don't water.	Temperatures will be rising now so increase water but don't allow the mix to become overly wet.
FERTILIZER	½ strength balanced NPK every 2 nd or 3 rd watering	½ strength balanced NPK every 2 nd or 3 rd watering	½ strength balanced NPK every 2 nd or 3 rd watering
LIGHT	30% shade or less	30% shade or less	30% shade or less
TEMPERATURE - Day - Night	Ambient Around 5 degrees C	Ambient Around 5 degrees C	Ambient 5 to 10 degrees C
FLOWERING	This group is rather variable in its blooming but flower stems are produced either from the base of matured growths or from partially developed new growths. Stake and tie the stems as necessary.		
OTHER	Watch for snails and slugs, they just love those developing flower spikes. <i>Miltonia</i> and its hybrids will benefit from a higher night temperature.		

Publication Details and Charges

The *New Zealand Internet Orchid Review* is published on a quarterly basis, with publication in March, June, September and December.

Please note that with an impending change in editor, some of these details are liable to change.

The email subscription rate is **zero**.

Deadlines for copy

All written copy for articles must be emailed to the Editor no later than one week before publication date. A reminder will be emailed to all regular contributors two weeks before each deadline. Society notices and classified advertising must be emailed to the Editors no later than one week before publication date. If you are running late, please email the editor

(**NEW ADDRESS:** nickc.lloyd@gmail.com).

We expect the next issue to go out on **Friday 13 September 2013**.

A reminder notice will go to all subscribers and Society contacts shortly before each publication deadline.

Advertising

If you are interested in advertising in this publication, please contact the editor. Our advertising rates are extremely reasonable (currently we do not charge for advertising...). Graphics and photos incur no extra charge, provided that you supply them.

Classified advertisements, Society notices

These are published free of charge, maximum of 30 words for a classified ad please.

Letters

Feel free to write letters to the editor. As long as they are not anonymous, obscene, time-wasting or libellous we will publish them!

Question and answer section

If you have any questions relating to any aspect of the growing of orchids or companion plants, we will solicit replies from our panel of experts. Any responses received will be emailed to the questioner, and the question and answers will be published in the next issue. This way you can receive a prompt response to your question but other readers can subsequently benefit as well.

Spread the word

If you have any friends who grow orchids or 'companion plants', let them know of this publication. All they have to do to subscribe is to send an email. If they haven't joined the computer age and/or would be interested in subscribing to a print version, ask them to contact the editor by mail or telephone or else send an email on their behalf. So far only a handful of requests for a printed version have been received.

Please write for us

All submissions are welcome – long or short. If you're not too fluent with the written word, we are happy to edit your copy. Without writers there will be no magazine.

File formats

We prefer to receive copy as a Word document. If you have a very recent version of Word, please ensure that you save your document and send it to us as a .doc file (preferred), or a .docx file. We also prefer not to receive Acrobat (.pdf) files – we actually assemble the magazine in Word and don't convert it to Acrobat until we're ready to send it out. So .pdf files have to be converted to Word – a tiresome business. We are also happy to receive shorter documents as a simple email message.

If you are sending us a Word document with photos in it, please shrink the photo file size (to, say, 100 to 300 KB) **before** you insert the photo in the document. We can't shrink the photos from inside your document, without going through a complex procedure. If we fill the magazine with 2 or 3 MB photos then, even after we have converted it all to an Acrobat file, those readers still with dial-up access will get very grumpy!

That (new) address again:
nickc.lloyd@gmail.com

Please note: If you change your email address and you don't advise us, you won't receive your magazine! Typically, every time we send out an issue, 8 to 12 bounce due to invalid email addresses.

Society and Show Notices

Note that some show notices are in the larger full-page advertisements section later in this magazine.

The Orchid Council of NZ has a web site that lists all the shows around the country.

The URL is: http://www.orchidcouncil.co.nz/show_dates.html

New Zealand Orchid Society

Winter Show

13th - 14th July 2013

Mt Albert War Memorial Hall

751-773 New North Road,

Mt Albert

Contact Joe Vance 09 236 0225

Spring Show

13th - 15th September 2013

Mt Albert War Memorial Hall

751 -773 New North Road

Mt Albert.

Contact Joe Vance 09 236 0225

Cymbidium Society of America (NZ Branch)

Spring Show

17th August 2013

Western Springs Garden Community Hall (Octagonal Building)

956-990 Great North Rd Pt. Chevalier.

Contact Terry Austin 09 278 0545

csa@xtra.co.nz

Waitakere Orchid Club's Spring Show

Friday 23rd August & Saturday 24th August, 10am - 4pm

Kelston Community Centre (cnr. Great North Rd & Awaroa Rd)

FREE ENTRY

Exotic Orchids - Buy direct from Traders

Floral Art

Further information contact Glenys MacRae ph: (09) 835 1216

Website: <http://springshow.aoc.inetgardens.com>

Howick Orchid Society Inc. (Howick is an eastern suburb of Auckland, N.I.)

Meets 2nd Sunday each month except January (no meeting) and October which is 2 weeks after show date.

Venue: Fencible Lounge, Uxbridge Rd, Howick, adjacent to library.

We have approx 100 members (usually 50+ at each meeting) and a large variety of orchids displayed each month.

Check out our Website where you can see some photos of plants displayed and read our newsletters: <http://hos.inetgardens.com>

For further information phone Glenn 09 534 8689 or Len 09 576 6303.

North Shore Orchid Society (Auckland, north of harbour)

The Society meets on the LAST Sunday of each month (except January, October & December) in the Milford Senior Citizens Hall, 141A Kitchener Road, Milford (behind New World, adjacent to Milford Shopping Centre carpark) at 12.30 pm. We would love to see you at our meetings, which are relaxed and informative. Any queries regarding meetings to Rodney Draper at draperfam@xtra.co.nz

The Bay of Islands Orchid Society meets on the 3rd Sunday of the month at St James Church Hall, Stone Store Hill, Kerikeri (Northland) at 1.30pm. Visitors Welcome.

Further information please phone : Lorna 09) 407-3424.

Hibiscus Coast Orchid Society (East Coast just north of Auckland)

We meet the 2nd Sunday every month (except January and our show month, which is September) Masonic Lodge, 103 Centreway Road, Orewa.

Meeting starts at **1.15** pm (note new time) - orchid sales from 1.00 pm. We have speakers at most meetings.

Love to see new members. Contact: Judy Murray (after hours) 09-424 1968 (decorhomes@xtra.co.nz)

Tauranga Orchid Society - (3 hours south of Auckland in the Bay of Plenty)

Meetings held 3rd Tuesday each month, Feb to Nov inclusive, 7.30pm at The Wesley Church Hall, 13th Avenue, Tauranga. Visitors welcome.

Enquires: Phone Natalie 07 5430847 or email bc.na.simmonds@kinect.co.nz

Classified advertisements

Cymbidium Orchids for Sale

Approximately 1000 Cymbidiums
From compots to large flowering plants.
This is a very good collection of plants
Bred from Andy Easton and Norm Porters
line, plus some Aussi varieties. Most are my own crosses.

Would like to sell as one lot, but any inquires are welcome.
Over half of this collection should flower this season.

Contact John Cairns evenings.
07 896 8429 or johncairns@ihug.co.nz

For sale:

We are at present developing our listings of Orchid growers, which we can circulate to our members. Would GROWERS please contact me with their Email address, and attach an up to date list of available plants so I can co-ordinate the replies.

Regards,

Beatrice Miller (miller.hampden@xtra.co.nz), North Otago Orchid Society

Wanted To Buy:

I have recently set up a new growing system, that is in need of a little planting. If anyone has any of the following or anything close, please contact me.

Lepanthes species,

Stelis species,

Dryadella species

Restrepia species

or any other miniature Pleurothallis alliance species

If you can help, please contact me at jordan@healey.org.nz .

Wanted: A division of Paph. Winston Churchill 'Indomitable' FCC/AOS (other clones considered) to assist my complex paphiopedilum breeding program

Email: selwyn_h@slingshot.co.nz

Phone: 07 3485353

Wanted: Cattleya intermedia 'Amethystina' (white with lilac lip) Also, any

Cattleya species, esp unifoliate. Ph Amanda 03 543 2775 or txt 0274418

919. ajheine@xtra.co.nz **NEW**

Wanted: Lycaste, Ida and Anguloa orchids. I have a few Lycastes, the usual suspects, but please call if you have some for sale. I like talking orchids. Phone or email Bill - 07 8293047 email goose@xtra.co.nz

Advertising Section:



Winter Orchid Show

13th. July

Clive Hall

10 am. – 4 pm.

**Displays. Plant Sales.
Raffles.**

Clive is on SH 2 halfway between Napier & Hastings

**For further Information
Contact Barbara on 06 845 1333**

New Zealand Paphiopedilum Alliance



Who are we? A group of friends, from different parts of New Zealand, who share a common interest in the “slipper” orchids.

Our aim: “To grow, to study, to share, and to enjoy, the Paph Alliance”.

We meet irregularly. We usually have a specialist group meeting at New Plymouth in January, as part of the Taranaki Orchid Society’s summer event. Our annual general meeting (always very informal) is usually in March, alternating between Rotorua and Otaki. We also try to gather together as a group during National Orchid Expos.

In 2013:

Saturday 12 January, at 2 pm during Taranaki OS summer event: venue Highlands Intermediate School hall, 260A Coronation Avenue, New Plymouth

Saturday 23 March, from 2 pm: AGM and BBQ, at residence of Selwyn Hatrick, 50 Sloane Avenue, Rotorua. (Note: change of date from that listed in the OCNZ Yearbook.)

In the period **30 October to 2 November**, at the 7th National Orchid Expo, New Plymouth.

Annual subscription:

In NZ: \$20.00

Overseas: NZD \$28.00

(Visa card or Mastercard accepted)

Subscription enquiries to Treasurer and Editor:

Chris Hubbert

P O Box 3451

Auckland 1140

ph: (ddi) 09- 300-6933

fax 09- 309-0902

Only six months away!



**Register to come to the
7th Australasian Native Orchid Society
Conference & Show.**

Held at Strathpine (Queensland, Australia).

Hosted by Kabi Group(Inc).

Full Conference - 22-25th August 2013

Public show days - 23-25th August

NOTE: Programme update

ANOS Gen. Meeting for affiliated members 23rd Aug

For fuller details see www.ourshopfront.com/kabi

and follow the Conference link.



Spring Orchid Show

14 & 15th. September

Taradale Town Hall

10 am. – 4 pm.

Displays. Plant Sales.

Raffles.

**The Hall is situated on the corner of Lee & Meeanee
Roads**

**For further Information
Contact Barbara on 06 845 1333**



Sunvale Orchids
31 Sunvale Crescent
Gisborne
New Zealand



D S & P R Hutchins

Phone 06 867 2567

027 640 4109

Email dphutchins@xtra.co.nz

Welcome to 2013, here's hoping that all you growers will have a very pleasant growing, flowering and show season.

We shall be at the Tauranga orchid show, The 7th NZ Expo orchid show and the Sarc show held in Taradale.

Growers of Sarcophilus, Aussie Dens, and other genera.

Send for your own plants list, plants sent out by courier on Mondays.

Keep an eye out for those spikes and make sure that your plants do not get dehydrated.

Now Available From
Napier Orchid Supplies Ltd.



These fantastic twin nozzle, double action sprayers are just what you need for all your spraying tasks around the garden. They fit any 1.5 - 2 litre soft drink bottle (not supplied) and are of robust brass construction. The ***Flit Sprayer*** is particularly useful when spraying your Orchids, making the application of routine pesticide treatments easy. Simply mix your chosen product in the soft drink bottle, attach the ***Flit Sprayer***, and spray! The jet from the ***Flit Sprayer*** is powerful enough to spray all around the inside of a 6' x 8' greenhouse without having to enter.

You can use a different bottle for each chemical that you use, thus reducing the danger of contamination. However, you should still ensure that you rinse the ***Flit Sprayer*** between products, and it is advisable to use a separate sprayer for the application of herbicides. Other uses include chemical spot treatments, as you need only mix up a small quantity, and misting with water to raise the humidity.

Price only \$18 – 00 each plus packaging and postage.

For our latest price list, we have an extensive range of over 150 items to help you grow your plants better.

Contact Bill on wflid@xtra.co.nz

Bill Liddy.
8 Thurley Place.
Bay View.
Napier. 4104
Phone. 06 8366735
Mobile: 027 307 4846
Email. wflid@xtra.co.nz

POTTERING ABOUT GARDEN CENTRE

254 Military Road, R D 2, Whakatane 3192

Ph: (07) 3228201

WINTER HOURS:

Open Thursday to Sunday 9am to 4pm

Or by appointment



Pottering About is the gardener's garden centre where you will find a great range of plants. We have bromeliads, orchids, palms, hoyas, ceropegias, vireyas, potting mix, compost, orchid bark, coloured pumice, orchid pots etc.

Our speciality is growing plants epiphytically – ones that you can grow on trees or pongas.

Orchid pictured: Epicat Dora Tinschert – available in 4" pot \$20 or 6 inch pot \$40 each.

7TH AUSTRALASIAN NATIVE ORCHID SOCIETY SHOW & CONFERENCE



THEME - NATURE'S DIVERSITY

This show is held only once every three years, so mark it on your calendar now!



When?: 21st – 25th August 2013

Where?: Strathpine Community Centre
Corner Gympie Rd & Mecklem St
STRATHPINE

WHERE?? Queensland, Australia – about 20 km (40min by car) north of Brisbane – on the way to the Sunshine Coast.

Why?: The ANOS ideal – to promote the cultivation and preservation of the Native Orchids of the Australasian Region.

What: is Australasia? It the area in the "south-east" of the world.

We consist of Australia, New Zealand, Papua-New Guinea and most of the Island Nations of Oceania as far as the date line.

Who?: The event, hosted by the Kabi Group of ANOS, is an open show for all societies or individuals

How: do you find details?

On the website www.ourshopfront.com/kabi

The Orchid Tray Company is an internet based company primarily set up to offer orchid accessories to orchid enthusiasts. We have several exclusive products designed especially for orchid lovers and will be expanding our range regularly.

Products

- Trays
- General Pots
- Squat Pots
- Clear Pots
- Port Pots
- Basket Pots
- Specialty Pots
- Fertilizers/Sprays
- Accessories
- Wire Hanging Baskets
- Wooden Hanging Baskets
- Meters
- Media

250mm Port Pot-\$4.00 incl. GST



50mm tray-\$5.50 incl. GST



pH meter-\$35.00 incl. GST



Products



Wooden hanging baskets for hanging vandaceous orchids, beautifying or for anything that likes lots of drainage.



Nutriflow slow release fertilizing system.



Auxinone root hormone stimulants for use on orchids and other plants, great for transplant shock when re-potting.

Please visit www.orchidtrays.com.au

Contact Robert Bisetto 0431037372 or George Birss 0413581777 for further product information.



Wellington Orchid Society

*Come and see our displays buy orchids learn all about
orchids and buy Orchid supplies*

**“Spring Show”
12 and 13 October 2013
At The Horticultural Hall Laings Road Lower Hutt
For more information Phone Paul Herd on 04-5861032**



Guest Speakers



Commercial Sales

Competitive Orchid Displays



Wide range of orchid products

Prizes

Photography



New Plymouth

31 Oct - 3 Nov 2013

7th NZNOE
PO Box 635
New Plymouth

