

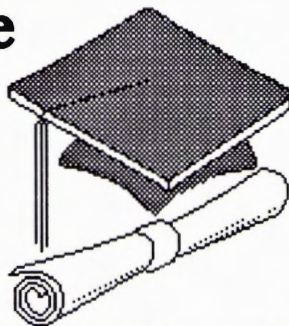
# Newsletter



1991  
No. 4  
December

Royal New Zealand Institute of Horticulture (Inc.)

## N.Z.Q.A. Announce Decisions re Qualifications System



New Zealand's qualifications system is in for a major shake-up as a result of decisions announced by the New Zealand Qualifications Authority. "The aim is to develop a system of qualifications which encourages New Zealanders to lift their level of education and training", said the Qualifications Authority's Chief Executive, David Hood.

There is to be a new Framework for nationally recognised qualifications, incorporating general and career qualifications from senior secondary through to degree level.

"Up until now we have had a tangled web of qualifications which in many cases have made it difficult for people to continue learning. The Framework will introduce a simple coherent system of qualifications in the post-compulsory sector which will encourage learners to gain new skills and knowledge", said Mr. Hood.

Decisions on the Framework follow a year's extensive research and consultation. "We asked all sectors of education, industry and the community to comment on several options. The consultation revealed strong support for the new direction," said Mr. Hood.

The new system is based on the unit of learning. Courses will be redeveloped into units and units will have different lengths which carry different credit. Units can be packaged into qualifications and cross-credited between places of learning, or between qualifications where that is appropriate.

For vocational qualifications the packages of units which make up qualifications will normally be determined by industry representative bodies or by single providers or enterprises. The unit approach will allow the system to be flexible and tailored to the needs of the learner.

The clear message for young people is that school qualifications are a pathway to further learning. They are not an end in themselves.

Students will not have to repeat what they already know but can build on their experience and knowledge, whether it is on the job learning or self-directed study. "This ability to go on learning is essential for the modern worker who may well have to change direction many times in a working life," said Mr. Hood.

Framework units of learning can be offered by a wide range of providers: secondary schools, polytechnics, colleges of education, private training establishments, wananga, universities and through workplace training. There will be opportunities for on the job learning and prior learning to be part of the Framework. A National Catalogue of Units is to be set up which will be available to any learner, provider or industry group. The units will specify what skills and knowledge are to be acquired. Performance will be assessed against clearly defined standards and not against the performance of other students. In partnership with the providers of education and

## Sir Victor Davies & DD Baker Awards

The Royal New Zealand Institute of Horticulture Inc. (RNZIH) have established two awards to encourage horticulture study or efforts.

- The Sir Victor Davies Award is awarded annually to a person under the age of 30 years who has demonstrated an outstanding plant knowledge in NZ. The award is in honour of the late Sir Victor Davies and is designed to encourage young people to increase their knowledge of plants and plant culture.

- The DD Baker Memorial Award recognises the bequest of Miss Baker to the Royal NZ Institute of Horticulture and is intended to assist with funding for a broad variety (range) of research or study which will contribute to the advancement and benefit of horticulture in NZ. The award is to help members undertake research, study or special projects

Applications for both awards close with the Executive Officer on 28 February. (Phone & Fax 03 3252923)

In the case of the DD Baker Award applications must be on the standard form which can be obtained from Head Office or Branch Secretaries.



# The Cut Flower Market in Japan

The Japanese market for "kiribana," or cut flowers reached an estimated 191.7 billion yen in domestic production and 13.0 billion yen in imports in 1988. Combined, this meant a total domestic demand of roughly 204.7 billion yen, and a retail market of roughly 500 billion yen. Imports currently account for 6.4% of total demand. In the first half of the 1980's, however, this figure was roughly 3%, and reliance on imported products is growing rapidly.

The percentage of Japanese floriculturists that specialise in cut flowers is on the rise, and cut flowers are growing in terms of both the value of products produced and the quantity of products shipped. With domestically-produced cut flowers, production value is climbing more steeply than quantity shipped, indicating a trend toward more expensive flowers. With imports, on the other hand, the reverse is true; imports of cut flowers in 1989 were valued at 15.243 billion yen (up 16% from the previous year), while total import volume reached 13,369 tons (up 22% from the previous year).

In terms of volume, the top three exporters of cut flowers to Japan are Taiwan, Thailand, and the Netherlands. In terms of value, however, the order becomes the Netherlands, Thailand and Taiwan. The differences between the principal cut flowers imported from different countries and regions is clear. Taiwanese exports are mainly chrysanthemums, and those from Thailand are mainly orchids, but a variety of flowers are imported from the Netherlands: freesias, nerines, lilies, and carnations. Reflecting today's imported-flower boom, Dutch imports are rising more quickly than those of any other country, and in 1989 the Netherlands took Thailand's place as the largest exporter of cut flowers to Japan.

Japanese demand for cut flowers can be divided into three main categories: flowers for commercial use; flowers for use in flower arrangements; and flowers for flower shops for retail sale to individuals. Traditionally, imported flowers have served mainly commercial uses, such as banquets and funerals. In recent years, however, the demand for flowers as personal gifts has grown rapidly, and imported flowers have become a common sight at flower shops. The types of flowers imported have also become more diverse; while chrysanthemums and orchids were once the focus of imported cut flowers, a great variety of flowers are now imported. Imports are bolstered by consumer tastes that are becoming more individualistic and diverse, and they tend toward top-grade flowers. Household spending on cut flowers is also rising favourably. In 1989 it had reached 9,765, as compared to 1,926 in 1970 and 6,289 in 1980; the growth is steady. (Yen/annum)

The typical distribution route for imported cut flowers is import trader to flower market, then, by way of auction, to retail flower shops. There are some 25,000 retail flower shops in Japan, but the majority of them are small; roughly 70% have only 1-2 full-time employees. A number of buying cooperatives have been established between flower shops, and some have experimented with skirting the traditional distribution system to purchase directly from overseas sources, but this type of activity represents only a tiny fraction of the market. Recently, retail flower shops have been promoting sales in a number of ways; offering in-shop flower arranging and wrapping services, and answering the demand for gifts by providing mail-order shopping and home delivery.

Some important points to keep in mind when selling imported cut flowers in Japan are: (i) preservation of freshness, (ii) quality control, (iii) stable supply, (iv) product selection, and (v) plant quarantine. Above all, it is important to research the Japanese market sufficiently, and to export goods that meet consumer needs. Domestic producers develop high-grade varieties of flowers one after another. To be chosen from among the competition it is necessary to meet certain conditions, such as providing varieties of flowers that are not produced in Japan, or shipping flowers during seasons in which they are not grown in Japan. For these reasons it is important to work with a reliable partner, such as an import trading company that is thoroughly familiar with the Japanese market. The importation of cut flowers is completely liberalised, and there are no customs duties. Imported cut flowers are subject to the regulations of the Plant Quarantine Law. (70 Yen = \$1 N.Z.)

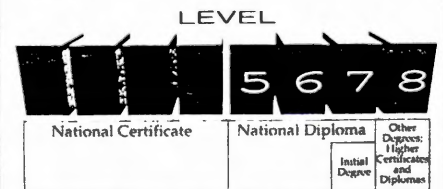
## NZQA News continued

training, and with industry, the Qualifications Authority will be responsible for ensuring that standards are met.

There are a range of procedures from the approval of units through to the accreditation of providers which will ensure learners receive quality education and training. In the new simplified system, there will be three nationally recognised titles for qualifications: National Certificate, National Diploma and Degree.

The Framework itself will have eight levels and all units of learning will be assigned to one of the eight levels. National Certificate will cover Levels One to Four and National Diploma Level Five to Seven, Initial degrees will be placed at Level Seven and other degrees, higher certificates and diplomas at Level Eight.

The Framework will be implemented as soon as is practically possible. New courses from 1993 will need to conform to the Framework format. A target of three years has been set for the redevelopment of all existing qualifications. "The Framework will mean a major overhaul to the qualifications system as we know it. Some of the Framework principles are already in place in schools, polytechnics and industry. Their consistent and widespread application however will transform the system to the benefit of the learner, industry and the nation as a whole," said Mr. Hood.



## NZ Craftsman Training Foundation

Applications are invited from young people between 21 and 27 at 31 Dec 1990 with sound technical knowledge and creditable work records who have completed an apprenticeship or other recognised training and who desire to advance their career in industry. Awardees go overseas for periods of one to two years. Apply to The Secretary, NZ Craftsman Training Foundation, PO Box 77042, Akld.



# 1991 Certificate in Horticultural Practice Examinations.

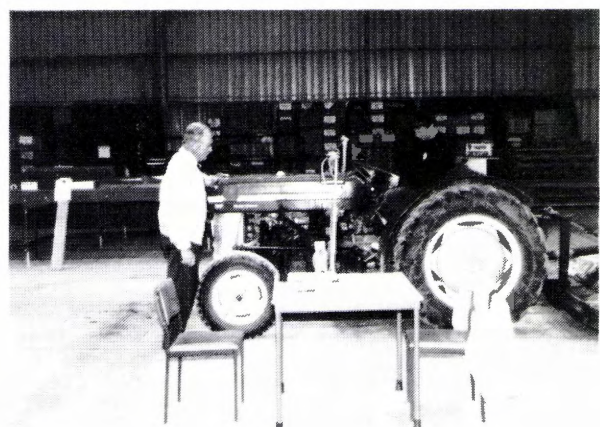
The Oral and Practical examinations were conducted by the Institute in October this year in five centres and the following options were examined :

Auckland	Outdoor Vegetable, Glasshouse Vegetable, Floriculture
Hamilton	Citrus & Subtropical, Pip & Stone, Kiwifruit
Hastings	Pip & Stone, Kiwifruit, Viticulture
Nelson	Pip & Stone, Glasshouse vegetable, Viticulture
Christchurch	Floriculture, Pip & Stone

Fewer options at each centre meant a more easily organised exam for all concerned and travel was within reason for the majority of cadets. The Moderator for C.H.P., Mr. Alastair Rose reported that the exams were well organised for each centre and the standard of cadets was generally very good. Diaries and record-keeping have improved over the years.

Congratulations to the following successful cadets :

NAME		CITY OR TOWN	NAME		CITY OR TOWN
BARGH	John Russell	HAMILTON	BLAIR	Kimberley Ann	LEVIN
BLOWS	Shane Daniel	MOTUEKA	BROOKS	Amanda Jane	NELSON
BROWN	Nicholas Stuart	CHRISTCHURCH	BURLTON	Matthew John	CH.CH.
BURTON	John	HAWKES BAY	CALKIN	Perry.	HAMILTON
CAWOOD	Aaron	HAVELOCK NTH	COYLE	Taryn Elizabeth	AUCKLAND
DANVERS	Clay G.	CAMBRIDGE	DAVIES	Gareth	HAMILTON
DELLACA	Jason Dominico	CHRISTCHURCH	EDE	Stuart James	HASTINGS
EDWARDS	Brian Richard	WAIPAWA	ELLINGHAM	Thomas Mark	GISBORNE
ELWIN	Shaun David	AUCKLAND	FOX	Marc Stephen	WAIPUKURAU
FRETHEY	Cameron Blair	HAMILTON	GARLAND	Christopher Aaron	HASTINGS
GOOD	Marcus James	AUCKLAN	HALL	Mark Clayton	AUCKLAND
HEATLEY	Paula	RUAKAKA	JANSEN	Melanie	AUCKLAND
LAMB	Craig Peter	WARKWORTH	LANCASTER	Tony William	CH.CH
LESLIE	Rodney	HASTINGS	LITTLE	Stephen Richard	KERI KERI
LOUDEN	Andrew Wm Rolland	WAIUKU	LUCKENS	Julie-Anne M.	AUCKLAND
MACKENZIE	Alexander Grant	HASTINGS	MACKIE	Sharee Alexandra	HASTINGS
MACMILLAN	Justin Paul	WAIHI	MALCOLM	Matthew Godfrey	NELSON
MARTIN	Russell Ian	NELSON	McCALLUM	Stuart John	HASTINGS
McCLOY	Dean Patrick	ROLLESTON	McCONCHIE	Nigel Daniel	NELSON
McCOWAN	Craig F.	KERI KERI	McDONALD	Graham Leslie	BLENHEIM
McDONALD	Hamish Kenneth	HAVELOCK NTH	MILLS	Robert B.	HASTINGS
MOUNTFORT	Paul-Jason	MATATA, B.O.P.	NORTON	David Micheal	BLENHEIM
PLATT	Stephen Phillip	NELSON	POWRIE	Warrick S.F	HAMILTON
PRASAD	Shanan Lee	MANGERE BRG	SCOTT	Garth	CLEVEDON
SHEARER	Jeffrey Bruce	TE PUKE	SORENSEN	Karlis Sean	MANGERE
STEELE	Dean Alfred	HAMILTON	STUART	Rachel Kim	AUCKLAND
SUNSUM	Brian	WHANGAREI	TAIT	Jacky Ruth	GISBORNE
TIBBOTT	Simon James	CHRISTCHURCH	WATT	Duane B. I.	HASTINGS
WEAVER	Justin Charles	BLENHEIM	WETFORD	Simon David	CH. CH.
WHITFIELD	Leighton Glen	NAPIER	WINTON	John Thomas William	NELSON
	WOOLLCOMBE	Geoffrey Louis Douglas		BLENHEIM	





# The First Biennial Pacific Rim International Horticultural Exhibition



June 6 to 19 1992  
at Victoria, British Columbia, Canada

The Pacific Rim International Horticultural Exhibition aims to give North America an event with the world-class potential of The Chelsea Flower Show in London or Berlin's International Green Week.

The Pacific Rim exhibition will focus on horticulture in its broadest sense; the cultivation of flowers, fruit and vegetables. Seeds, bulbs, different types of scientific displays will be featured, along with garden tools, tractors and other accessories - including garden furniture and statuary, greenhouses and gardening literature.

The exhibition is being held under the auspices of the Pacific Rim International Horticultural Society and will be held at the Juan de Fuca Recreation Centre. Special shuttle transportation will be provided from the showgrounds to the Victoria Inner Harbour downtown, as well as the symposium venue on the University of Victoria campus.

With a projected attendance of some 100,000 for the inaugural show, the exhibition will be an international marketplace offering a kaleidoscope of valuable horticultural contacts, new ideas and innovative products.

## Wellington Branch

Certificates and Diplomas will be presented to successful 1991 RNZIH examination candidates at the Ian Galloway Memorial Lecture next year.

Horticulture-wise the next few months are important for Wellington as the century of management of the Botanic Garden by the Wellington City Council is celebrated. This year of celebrations is called Floriade.

The Ian Galloway Memorial Lecture is part of the Floriade celebrations next year. If you would like more information on any of the Floriade events you should contact the Wellington City Council Parks and Recreation Department (04) 472 4599 ext. 8425. Floriade will finish with Tulip Sunday in late September or early October 1992.

So, with Floriade and our Institute's A.G.M. being held in Wellington, there are some important events for horticulturists in Wellington, the Kapiti Coast and the Wairarapa, to

look forward to.

### **People, Plants and Conservation: Botanic Gardens into the 21st Century**

This is the theme of the Institute's Annual Conference in March 19 - 22, 1992. As the title suggests, the focus will be on botanic gardens. The conference is being organised in conjunction with the Centre for Continuing Education, Victoria University. It will be held as part of the centenary of management of the Wellington Botanic Garden by the Wellington City Council.

The venues for the conference will be the Sharella Motor Inn and the Education Centre at the Botanic Garden. There will be high profile speakers giving addresses on a variety of topics, such as Computerisation of Plant Records, Plant Collection Management, Conservation, and Ethnobotany. The Banks Lecture and conference dinner are two more important occasions.

More information will become available through the Institute soon, or you can write or phone the Centre for Continuing Education, Victoria University, P.O. Box 600, Wellington

(04)475 8677.

Williams Park Draft Management Plan

Williams Park is an area of 347 hectares in Days Bay, Eastbourne, Lower Hutt. It comprises Days Bay beach, the well used park area opposite the beach (including the Pavilion), the hills above Days Bay, and those behind Sunshine Bay and Rona Bay.

The park originally was a private commercial venture, then was sold to a public company. A 1914 plan to subdivide the park met with opposition from Wellington people. Eventually the Wellington City Council bought 260 ha from the company, and added another 87 ha in 1967.

On 1 September 1989 Williams Park was transferred to the "new" Lower Hutt City at the time Eastbourne was amalgamated with Lower Hutt City.

The area most used by the public has both grass and hard tennis courts, a soccer ground, mini golf area, an ornamental pond with water fowl, a pavilion with restaurant and the picnic areas.

In August this year the Lower Hutt City Council produced a Draft Management Plan for Williams Park, and invited comment on this plan. The Wellington branch put in a submission based on protecting the present use for the public, and seeking that plant zone management with the Park be at a professional level.

Of particular interest are the sand dunes and the conservation zone - that area of the hills above the bays. A meeting representing those making submissions was held on 14 October to discuss a revised draft. This contains many of the suggestions the Wellington Branch made after studying the original Draft. Williams Park has the strong support of the local community, who were pleased with the contribution made by our Branch.

The final Management Plan will be a good basis for keeping Williams Park a place the public can continue to use and enjoy and allow the managed development of the conservation area. Once the Management Plan is finalised and implemented, Williams Park will be managed by Lower Hutt City Council for the enjoyment of the general public.



## 1992 A.G.M.

**The 1992 Royal N.Z. Institute of Horticulture Annual General Meeting will be held on Saturday 21 March at 8.30 a.m. as part of the R.N.Z.I.H. Annual Conference being held in Wellington on 19-22 March 1992. The Conference Theme is "People, Plants and Conservation: Botanic Gardens into the 21st Century".**

The Agenda for the Annual General Meeting will be :

1. Apologies
2. Minutes
3. Chairman's Report
4. Statement of Accounts
5. Examining Board Report
6. Report from National Executive
7. District Council Reports
8. Election of Officers
9. Remits and Constitutional Changes
10. Awards
11. General Business

### **Nominations for National Executive**

The Executive shall consist of nine Members duly nominated and elected at the Annual General Meeting for a term of three years. Election to the Executive shall be carried out by means of a postal vote by members.

(i) A person standing for election to the Executive must be proposed and seconded by members of the Institute. Such nominations must be proposed and seconded by members of the Institute. Such nominations must be signed by the person proposed signifying the nominee's eligibility for and acceptance of nomination and his or her willingness to serve on the Executive for a period of three years.

(ii) **All nominations for the Executive shall be in the hands of the Executive Officer two calendar months before the date of the Annual General Meeting of Members, i.e. by Monday 20 January 1992.**

(iii) All nominations for the Executive shall be circulated to all members of the Institute at least thirty days prior to the date of the Annual General Meeting of members at which the election is to take place.

(iv) Each year three Executive Members shall retire from office by rotation, the order of retirement being determined by ballot if necessary. Retiring Executive Members shall be eligible for re-election. This year the three retiring members are, Mr. Frank Buddingh, Mr. Des Riach and Mr. Graham Mander.

## **The Margaret Watling Scholarship**

The purpose of the Margaret Watling Scholarship is to assist students to either undertake further study, or to obtain practical experience in amenity horticulture, nursery management or any other closely allied field, in the U.K., U.S.A. or Canada.

1. The scholarship is to be called The Margaret Watling Scholarship.
2. One scholarship shall be awarded annually to a student aged between 19 and 30 years of age who is studying towards either:
  - i) a National Diploma in Horticulture in amenity horticulture or nursery management, with the Royal New Zealand Institute of Horticulture. Applicants must have resided in the South Island for at least two years prior to this study; or
  - (ii) a Diploma in Horticultural Management; or
  - (iii) a Diploma in Parks and Garden Technology; or
  - (iv) a degree in the area of amenity or ornamental horticulture.
3. The value of the award is up to \$5,000.

4. The scholarship may be held with any other bursary, scholarship, prize or fellowship unless the conditions of the other award preclude it.

5. The scholarship shall be awarded by the Lincoln University Council on the recommendation of a Selection Committee which shall comprise:

- \* The Head of the Department of Horticulture, Lincoln University (or nominee)
- \* The Chairman of the Royal New Zealand Institute of Horticulture (or nominee)
- \* The Registrar, Lincoln University (or nominee)

6. The criteria for selection shall be

- (i) The academic record of the student
- (ii) The practical skills and ability of the student
- (iii) The financial resources of the student
- (iv) The good health and character of the student.

7. The Selection Committee may refrain from recommending an award if it finds no candidate of sufficient merit.

8. The scholarship may be terminated by the Council at any time on receipt of a report by the Academic Board that the conduct or progress of the scholarship has been unsatisfactory.

9. Application forms and the full regulations for the scholarship are available from the Registrar, Lincoln University, with whom applications close 31 March each year.

## **Newsletter Advertising**

Advertising is available in this newsletter which is distributed quarterly to over 1,000 Institute members.

For advertising rates please contact,

The Editor  
RNZIH Newsletter  
PO Box 12  
Lincoln University  
Canterbury.



## Notable Trees

How rare is the MONKEY HAND TREE *Chiranthodendron pentadactylon* in New Zealand? Paul Hopkins, our Tree Registration Officer in the Wairarapa, has seen one which which the owner, Mr. Borthwick senior had presented to him "by Mr. Davies of Duncan and Davies fame". Paul gained the impression that there are only "two or so" such trees in the North Island. It would be of interest to know if readers are aware of other large Monkey Hand trees in New Zealand. I have seen two in Botanic Garden, Wellington: one near the Anderson Park toilets with a girth (b.h.) of 1200mm, height (estimated) 10m., spread 6.5m; the other near the cable care, having a girth of 1100mm, height (estimated) 7m, spread 8m. As the tree at the Borthwick garden is no larger than either of these and is 'multistemmed' it is apparent that none of these trees could be adjudged notable in terms of stature. A mature specimen is reputed to reach a height of 15 meters and a spread of 9 metres.

RHODODENDRON 'Sir Robert Peel' is the subject of a letter I received from Hamilton resident, Mrs. N.M. Allen who is preparing for the 1992 Conference of the NZ. Rhododendron Association. Bob Burstall, in his Forest Mensuration Report No. 17 of 1972 mentioned that this tree was Notable and of national interest but no date was given for the planting in the grounds of the Anglican Church at Tamahere. His 1969 measurements (converted to metrics) of this "remarkable old cultivar" were: girth (multistemmed) at G.L.21640mm, height 10.4m, spread 22.9m. It would be interesting to know if the research done by Miss Patricia Bates at the Ruakura Research Station on three planting in the Waikato included a planting date for this tree.

Wilf Watson 28.11.91



## Wellington - Sir David Attenborough envious

**The Wellington Botanic Garden Education and Environment Centre provides a focal point for environmental education, both for the general public and students.**

It's free to visit, easily accessible, and open all year round.

The facility provides the following amenities which promote environmental activities:

- \* a large public viewing area offering changing displays arranged in conjunction with the National Museum and Victoria University;
- \* two purpose-built lecture rooms for educational use, one including special audio-visual equipment;
- \* an environmental reference library available to teachers, students and members of the public wishing to learn more about conservation; and
- \* rooms for horticultural and other activities.



*Sir David Attenborough plants a tree to mark the opening of the new centre.*

At the recent opening Sir David Attenborough described himself as being envious of Wellington's new Environment and Education Centre - built with the help of a \$100,000 lottery grant.

Sir David told guests at the opening ceremony, the centre "focussed education and botany in a way unparalleled throughout the world". "Nowhere else have they established a centre where people, particularly young people can come and learn about plants," he said. "Nowhere else is there a

building like this, you should be hugely proud of it. It is a magnificent achievement, it is a joy to come into this place."

Sir David went on to say, "the eyes of people around the world are looking enviously on what you have done. I not only congratulate you, but envy you this marvellous building. It is a marvellous place to do things which are not only exciting, but essential to the future wellbeing of humanity."

### Garden History Report (continued from page 7)

An album of views taken around 1910 was loaned by the Sisters and copied for the exhibition and archive. Two guided tours were arranged of the exhibition in the place of a formal opening.

The reproduction villa garden is progressing with drainage laid, power for lighting and alarm system laid and fencing material on site. A propagation list with sources for a large amount of material has been drawn up with the assistance of the Dunedin Botanic Gardens staff.

Future events on the Garden History group's calendar are visits to 'Corstorphine' a formerly grand property owned by the Sidey family, Caversham Bush and 'Marinoto'. Work groups for the cottage are envisaged for the summer of 1991-2.



# Garden History Portfolio Reports

## A.) by John P. Adam

### 1. Legislation

The Historic Places Trust Bill has not yet, to my knowledge, had its first reading in Parliament and is unlikely to this year.

The success or otherwise of recent management plans written for a number of important historic gardens / landscapes should assist in any submissions written on the Bill.

A recent historical site, the Woodlands Estate, in the Waikato has in recent months, seen the District Council and the Woodlands Trust prepare a Management Plan that raises many issues and problems in conserving and interpreting New Zealand garden and landscape history. Thorough professional historic research is a hallmark in conserving any historic site. I sense in some of the plans a fundamental denial of our Colonial to early 20th Century past.

### 2. Australian Scene

The Australian Garden History Society has three publications for sale. (Prices include postage).

- a) Historic Gardens in Australia: Guidelines for the Preparation of Conservation Plans (1983). Cost \$A10.
- b) Garden History and Historic Gardens in Victoria: A Bibliography of Secondary Sources (1991). Cost \$A5.
- c) Open to View: Historic Gardens and the Public, Proceedings of the ninth Annual Conference of the Australian Garden History Society (1988). Cost \$10. from AGHS, c/- Royal Botanic Gardens, Birdwood Avenue, Victoria 3141, Australia.

In the AGHS Journal for September / October is a review of Rupert Tipple's book *Colonial Landscape Gardener: Alfred Buxton* of Christchurch, New Zealand.

The Victorian Branch of the Society held a two day seminar 'Recording and Researching Historic Gardens' in September, including speakers from the Australian Heritage Commission, Victorian Archaeological Survey, Royal Botanic Gardens, Heritage Branch (Dept of Planning and Housing) and Private Consultants.

The 1992 National Conference is to be held in Adelaide from 24-27 October.

### 3. Recent Publications

Thelma Strongman, *Enhancing an Historic Canterbury Garden* in New Zealand Historic Places, No. 34, September 1991, p. 30-33.

Nancie and Dennis Bonham, *A History of Orchid Growers in New Zealand*. Deed Printing, 1990 p. 143.

Patrick Taylor, *Period Gardens*. The National Trust / Pavillion Books Ltd, 1991, p 216.

William M. Kelso and Rachel Most (ed), *Earth Patterns Essays in Landscape Archaeology*. University Press of Virginia, 1990, p. 319.

## B) by Alice Lloyd-Fitt

There has been continuing co-operation between the RNZIH and the Otago Early Settlers Museum in promoting an interest in garden history in Dunedin and Otago. The most important of these projects has been the formation of a sub-group of the RNZIH, Otago Branch concerned with garden history. A fee of \$10 has been established for people who wish to belong who are not already members of the RNZIH or the OESM. The contribution of the museum has been invaluable and it was therefore felt that members of the museum association should not be charged a fee. The Dunedin City Council Archivist, Anna Blackman has joined the Garden History group and has brought with her the information held in the DCC archives relating to garden history. Anna Robinson, a trained librarian, is now assisting with indexing the garden history archive and is aiming towards an indexing system usable by untrained researchers. A collection of garden tools built up by Walter Gibson (FRIH) was described during the garden history group's workshop programme at the OESM. Three workshops have been held with good attendances at all. These were:

1. Speaker: Catherine Rhee    Renovation of the Olveston Garden
2. Speaker: Tom Bennett                      A History of Bennett's Nursery
3. Garden History Forum with speakers dealing with different aspects of garden history.

The most important request coming from people attending the workshops is for a booklet to guide people restoring gardens around older homes. It is hoped that this could be a Baker Fund project.

An exhibition of photographs relating to a historic garden was held at the OESM from 1 August to 30 September. This featured 20 views of the Dunedin property 'Marinoto' in its Edwardian heyday. 'Marinoto' was the home of Sir Percy Sargood, a well known Dunedin merchant, who purchased the property in 1903 and retained it until the late 1940s when it was bought by the Sisters of Mercy. The house and grounds now forms part of the Mater Hospital. (To P6)



# Education & Training

**Edited excerpts from a speech by Dr The Hon. Lockwood Smith to Horticulture Tutors 05 Dec 1991.**

Agriculture and horticulture will continue to offer this country our main competitive advantage. Our economic success is undeniably tied to our success in agriculture and horticulture. In NZ we are the first to treat farming as a science not as some quaint, incompetent life-style that needs government protection. In a recent university Vice-Chancellors committee paper on research priorities for NZ agriculture and horticulture were rated far more important than even manufacturing. The importance of these industries cannot be divorced from the future of NZ.

The recent Porter Project, however, pointed out areas where NZ faces the loss of its competitive advantage unless we improve our key variable in production, the abilities and skill of our workforce. Therefore we need our farmers to be even better educated than they are now. We need to break the attitude that horticulture does not require high levels of education and we need to recognise formally the training that goes on. Horticulture is now a sophisticated business and those without an education to match will in the future not survive. Recently, the Government announced a new National Qualifications Framework (see Page 1). This framework will

re-organise national qualifications in NZ so that they are better integrated and enable students to build qualifications in a greater variety of ways to better meet their own circumstances. In horticulture the range of existing qualifications will now need to be integrated into that framework. (The RNZIH is currently working in this area for integration of our existing qualifications). In the process, one of the outcomes being sought is more pathways for school leavers to progress through the qualifications system to a level meeting their own future needs. This is not expected to be difficult.

In Horticulture a working group has been meeting since 1986 with industry representatives and all provider sectors. Already a full report has been prepared for industry and providers outlining proposals which will lead to a comprehensive new set of horticultural qualifications. (The RNZIH has been very involved in this process and was instrumental in forming the National Co-ordinating Committee for Horticultural Qualifications earlier this year). At the heart of the new system is the unit of learning, a block of knowledge and skill that can be credited to a qualification. Initial level units are being developed already and a pilot programme has been set up in the Gisborne region with three schools, a private Maori training provider and the polytechnic to trial some of the units of learning. Beyond school, it is not just the polytechnics, universities and private training establishments that provide pathways for further study. The horticultural industries themselves are heavily involved in this. The new

Industry Training Bill recently introduced to Parliament is therefore of particular interest. This Bill will facilitate a revolution in the way NZs skilled workers are trained.

The Government's new industry training strategy is designed to promote the development of industry training organisations to effectively take control of training in their particular industry sector.

The current training systems while serving us well for many years, are just too unresponsive and rigid. The new Industry Skills Training Strategy will enable industry bodies to continue or develop skills training programmes. They will be able to contract to use Crown funds available to assist in this systematic training. The Industry Training Organisations (RNZIH is preparing to become the recognised Horticultural Industry Training Organisation) will consult with NZ Qualifications Authority to establish appropriate qualifications for their courses but the training programmes will continue to be operated and managed by Industry - the people who best know what skills will be required and what skills will be required in the future on which to base the real economic growth, that NZ so desperately needs. A contestable pool of funds will be available to fund the purchase of educational programmes, or block courses that industry requires from tertiary education providers. I am extremely confident that the Industry Training Bill will offer NZ the best possible chance to directly relate the study and training NZers are engaging in, with the skills that will be required in an ever changing world.

# Newsletter



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and Happy New Year  
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