

Upcoming Events

2018:

28 - 29 Jul - Orchid Lovers' Fair, Walter Sisulu Botanic Gardens,

1 - 2 Sep – QOC Spring Show,

7 - 9 Sep - Plantae Orchid Club Spring Show

21 - 23 Sept – EPOS Spring Show,

28 - 30 Sept – COS Spring Show,

28 - 30 Sept – WOS Spring Show,

13 - 14 Oct – NOS Spring Show,



WITWATERSRAND ORCHID SOCIETY

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Fun & Friendship Through Orchids

JULY 2018

Meeting: SUNDAY, 22TH JULY 2018

NOTE CHANGE OF DATE

TOPIC:	What's in a name?
HOST:	Allan Abel
TIME:	13h00 – Tea and snacks 14h00 – General Meeting
VENUE:	The Floreum, Joburg Botanical Gardens, Oliphants Rd, Emmerentia

TEA DUTY

Mel & Rob Lewis

Please volunteer for Tea Duty (2 members per month). It is very social, and no skill is needed for this duty

RAFFLE

The **Cym Grace Johnson** (donated by Bill Mincher) was won by **Johan Grobler**

IMPORTANT NOTICE

The July monthly meeting was moved from the last Sunday because of the clash with the SAOC Orchid Fair..

Please note that another **large public event, the Walk and Talk charity event, is being held on the 22nd July**, and will be centred at Marks Park in Judith Road, just south of the Johannesburg Botanical Gardens.

Marinus sent out an email on 8th July with full details and attachments of the routes, alternative routes and road closures. It is expected that the event will be finished by 13h00 but there will be heavy traffic as participants disperse

Please look at the maps and select a route to the Floreum that will most convenient.

THE PLANT TABLE – JUNE 2018

By Allan Abel

Rules of the Plant Table

Every member is encouraged to bring and share their flowering orchids with other members.

However, for plants to be entered in the prize selection process, they must comply with the following rules

- All plants must have been grown by **the owners for at least 6 months**.
- Novice section is for those members who are **new to growing orchids**. A Novice will cease to be a Novice when they;
 - o win a Red Ribbon at a WOS Show or
 - o win the Plant Table Annual Prize

This month, the plant table consisted of 44 orchids belonging to 12 members.

Erhard Schmid

Polystachya longiscarpa
Polystachya neobenthamia
Restrepia contorta
Restrepia guttulata
Restrepia brachypus
Masdevallia princeps
*Maxillaria schunkeana**Restrepia antennifera*
Masdevallia glandulosa
Paph tranlienianum
Paph villosum
Paph Harrisianum
Phrag Fritz Schomburg

Chris Steckner

Angraecum Crestwood
Calanthe vestita
Clowesia rosea
Calanthe William Murray
Paph venuistum
Paph Ruby Tuesday

David Eastman

Rth Martha Clarke
Bc Rustic Spots
Laelia anceps
Paph Debora

Victor Heard

Angraecum superbum
Rhipidoglossum rutila
Polystachya Bella

The Groblers

Laelia anceps
Paph Lynn Scott
Den Pinwathana (?)
Den C K Ai

Bill Mincher

Paph callosum
C Chian-Tzy Mildcompton
Lockhartia oerstedii
Coelogyne barbata
Rlc Cape Blush hybrid

Eugene Briel

Cym Pure Lamb
Cym Mimi

Karsten Wodrich

Eulophia inequalis
Bonatea Emerald Star

Melené Lewis

Paph (New Downlands x Hampshire Zoo)

The Curries

Oncidiinae hybrid

Allan Abel

Epi Pacific Sunset

Duncan McFarlane

Habenaria arenaria

The favourite orchids, as selected by the members, were

BEST HYBRID



Rth Martha Clarke owned by Dave Eastman

BEST AFRICAN / MASCARENE



Angcm Crestwood owned by Chris Steckner

BEST NOVICE



Paph (New Downlands x Hampshire Zoo)
owned by the Groblers

BEST SPECIES



Clowesia rosea owned by Chris
Steckner

FROM A TO Z – Part 2
(An alphabetical selection of natural Orchid Genera)

Holcoglossum

This genus of about 15 species is found in Indo-China at altitudes of 1000 – 1500m. They were previously classified as *vandas* and are characterised by having terete leaves. They often grow in mountainous areas and need slightly cooler conditions than the tropical *vanda* species. *Holcoglossums* usually grow lithophytically in full sun, but sometimes grow epiphytically in dappled sun.



Holcoglossum kimbalianum



Ionopsis utricularioides

Ionopsis

A genus of 6 species occurring from Florida south to northern South America. They tend to be twig epiphytes and are found up to 800m elevation. As twig epiphytes they should be mounted and do not require any resting period.

Jumellea

This genus comprises some 60 species and comes from the Madagascar and Mascarene islands, and 2 species from the eastern side of Africa. They can be epiphytes, lithophytes or rarely terrestrials in open forest up to 2000m. They can be grown on conditions similar to those required by *Angraecums*. In Victorian times, leaves of the species, *Jumellea fragrans*, were brewed to make a popular drink called “Faham tea”.



Jumellea sagittata



Kefersteinia andreettae

Kerfesteinia

This small to miniature genus, with 70 species, is found in tropical South America in very wet montane forests at elevations of 300 to 2500m. The plants are epiphytic, lack pseudobulbs and leaves are arranged in the shape of a fan. They need intermediate to warm conditions, with frequent watering all year round.

Lycaste

A genus of 52 species widespread in Central America, the West Indies and northern South America. They can be found as epiphytes, lithophytes and terrestrials, from 500 - 2800m. The leaves are plicate and deciduous, sometimes very large. Usually one flower is produced per inflorescence but pseudobulbs can individually produce several inflorescences.



Lycaste macrophylla



Mormodes igneum

Mormodes

This genus, with its 81 species, is closely related to *Catasetum*, with the main difference being *Mormodes* produces flower spikes in the middle of the pseudobulbs, whilst *Catasetum* produces spikes at the base of the pseudobulb. *Mormodes* are found from Mexico to Peru and Bolivia, growing in hot lowlands. During the growing season they must be kept wet but, when the deciduous leaves fall in winter, they must be kept dry.



Paphiopedilum godefroyae

Orchid Life Cycle and Fungal Relationships

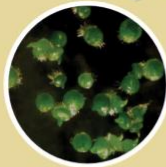
Fungi

Each orchid life stage is dependent on specific fungi, but very few of these fungi have been identified because they rarely form fruiting bodies (mushrooms).



Protocorms

Orchid seeds germinate into protocorms that occur in a variety of shapes. Tropical orchids produce protocorms that quickly turn green and develop leaves. Terrestrial orchids produce protocorms that may remain belowground for several years before they emerge and produce their first leaves. During this stage, protocorms depend completely on fungi for their growth and survival.



Seedlings

Orchid seedlings may depend less on fungi as they grow, but continue their association with them to supplement their nutrition especially during stressful conditions.



Orchids restrict mycorrhizal fungi to their roots. Inside orchid roots, fungi form coils of hyphae called pelotons. Orchids digest these pelotons to obtain nutrients needed for growth.



This *Russula* is a rare exception – an orchid mycorrhizal fungus that produces mushrooms.



Seeds

Orchid seeds are so small that they are referred to as “dust-seeds.” These tiny seeds contain little nutrition to support germination and growth. This is why orchids form mycorrhizas, symbiotic relationships with fungi, early in their lives.



Adult Plants

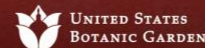
Mature orchids, such as this *Pogonia ophioglossoides*, produce highly modified flowers designed to attract specific pollinators. Successful pollination renews the orchid’s life cycle for the next generation.



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