

OSSC

ORCHID SOCIETY OF THE SOUTHERN CAPE
ORGIDEE VERENIGING VAN DIE SUID-KAAP



MAY 2021 ISSUE



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ORCHID SOCIETY OF SOUTHERN
CAPE / ORGIDEE VERENIGING VAN
DIE SUID-KAAP

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MEMBERS NEWS

Last month we held our first members plant sales table before the meeting with it been the first one we had mixed results, we do intend to carry on with this in future meetings.

One of our members Mick Hudspith has been quite ill in hospital, but we are happy to report he is home again and hopefully on the mend.

Also Chris and Gladys are over their Covid scare and are back in action.

Please remember that the month of July is when we host our Christmas in July luncheon, please let either Suzanne or Valerie know if you will be attending or not, this offer is for member + partner, further details to follow.

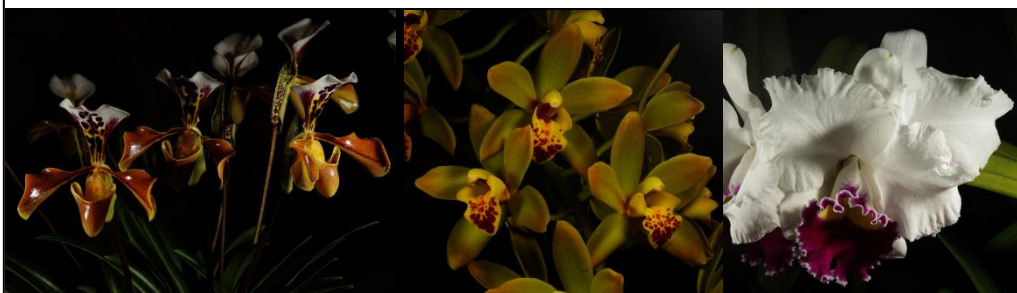
PLANT TABLE



The month of April, the plant table was expertly done by Fiona and Scott, The winner was Suzanne with her Aliceara Sweetheart Jonel 'Everglades' and runner up was else Hall with her Rossioglossum Rawdon Jester.



The month of May, the plant table was done by Ellie and Cara, the 1st, 2nd and 3rd picked by Cara and Scott. Ellie and Hendrik 1st – *Paph. gratixianum* var. *christensonianum*, 2nd went to Valerie with her Cym. Fifi 'Harry' X Cym. Tom Thumb 'Chitchat' 4n. The members then picked Ellie and Hendrik's Paph.





PLANT TABLE



WHAT'S FLOWERING NOW

Dendrobiums

Cymbidiums

Cattleya and Laelia

Oncidiums

Vanda's

Paphiopedilum

Phalaenopsis

Angraecums

Phragmipedium

Miltonia

Masdevallia

Epidendrum

Dracula

Pleurothallid alliance

Dendrochilum

GROWING MEDIA.

By Scott Ormerod

In my talk I discussed the many different types of media and that everyone has different mix's. My mix is the following Leca balls, bark (fine and medium grade), Sphagnum moss, Silica sand, Stone and Charcoal. My mix, I usually eye ball my mix, so it is very difficult for me to say how much of each material I add to my mix. A good discussion was had between myself and the member's, everyone adding in bits of information on what works for them.

I also added a little bit on what one could use for mounts, different pots and also showed the members my terrariums which I had made, I always say if I can make it I will.

Also I discussed the different feeds that one can use, again all the members that where at the meeting added there input ,on what works for them.

If anyone wants further details on the different topics please don't hesitate to contact me and I will help you as best I can
Scott -072 934 0363



TIP OF THE MONTH

Orchid Names and why are they important: By Ellie van der Hoven

Orchid names and why are they important to us as orchid growers as well as to the judges and learner judges. The world of an orchid hobbyist is much easier if they can communicate with other growers, vendors, etc. if they know the correct name of a plant.

Species:

- Where do they come from and how do they grow naturally?
- What can be expected from the species, what time of the year does it flower, colour of the flower, size, and number?
- Name of the species consists of a genus name with a capital letter and the specific epithet with all small letters and written in italics or underlined.
- (why in italics?) – these names originally come from either Latin or Greek and scientific names are always written in italics
- The naming of species is governed by the International Code of Nomenclature that includes algae, fungi and plants (ICN)
- Website to check names of species is the 'World checklist of Selected Plant Families'

Natural Hybrids

- Natural hybrid is a hybrid between 2 species in nature and is written the same as a species name but with an x before the specific epithet – the x is not in italics
- If the same cross is made by man and registered it will have a different name.

Hybrids

- We evaluate hybrids according to type and breeding and to be able to do these evaluations we need to know what is in the background of a plant. It therefore is important to have the correct name of a plant to understand what is being shown.
- Intrageneric hybrids – within the same genus. The genus name will still be written with a Capital letter and in italics, a hybrid name will be given by either the hybridizer or a grower – with permission of the hybridizer and registered with the RHS (Royal Horticultural Society). The hybrid name will not be in italics and will start with capital letters (it can be more than one word).
- Intergeneric hybrids – hybrids between different genera. Changes and reclassification of species has resulted in genera name changes. Especially in the *Oncidium* and *Cattleya* alliance

Clonal/Cultivar names

- This is the name given to a specific clone – either species or hybrid. An awarded plant must be given a clonal name, but hybridizers may also give clonal names to their parent plants in order to trace certain characteristics. Species can also have a clonal name. This name will not be in italics and must be written in single quotes.

Plant labels

- When re-potting and dividing, immediately do the labels – write it clearly on the label, I prefer pencil as I can erase errors made or when names do change
- If the plant has a clonal name, it must also be written on the label.





BIRTHDAYS

Happy birthday to a few of our members we hope you have a super day Mick Hudspith 5 June | Sue Nicholas – 15 June | Paul Nicholas - 20 June . Fiona Barnwell 6 July | Melinda Sanders - 22 July | Trevor Skelton 24 July.



MEETING

DATE: 26 June 2021 TIME: 14:00 PLACE: Home of Gladys Fick . This meeting will be a shade house visit. We will be having a plant table so please bring along your flowering plants. Also please bring along your own cups and chairs.

There will also be 15 minute culture corner.

NEWSLETTER IDEAS & SUGGESTIONS

If you have any ideas on what to include in the monthly newsletter or would like to make a contribution, contact the newsletter editor / secretary at scotty2orm@gmail.com / ossoutherncape@gmail.com All suggestions welcome!

A reminder to all other members to submit your tip of the month. Be on the lookout for anything orchid related that might interest the members of the society. Remember that this is your newsletter so you need to tell us what you want to see, what you want to know more about and what interests you. Ensure that submissions reach the newsletter editor before the 10th of the month.



GENUS OF THE MONTH *'Vanda'*

Cultural notes for Vanda (VAN-dah)

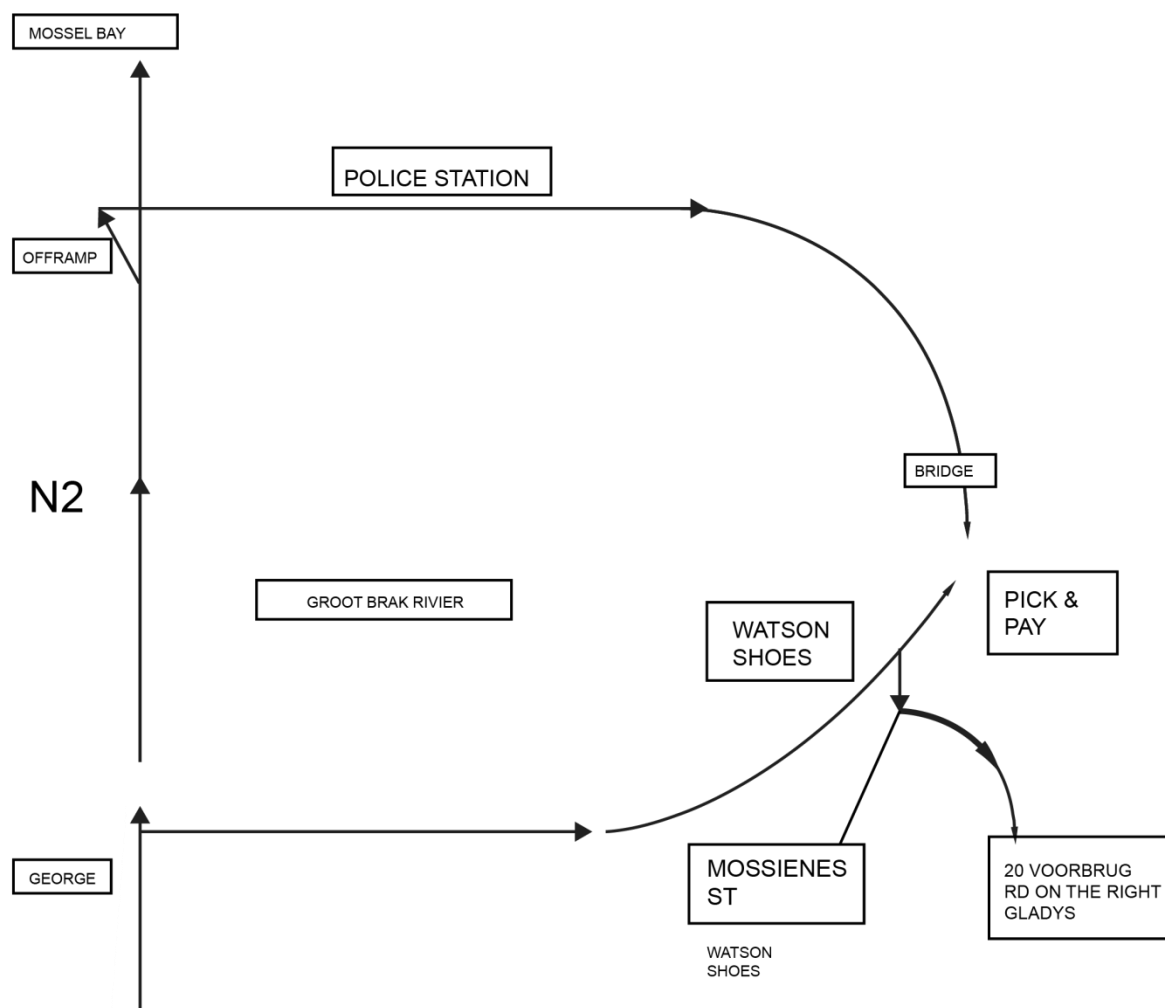
The Vanda Alliance is made up mostly of warm- and full-sun-growing orchids with colourful flowers. Originating in tropical Asia, they are easily grown in warm climates, where plants are cultivated outside in light shade. In climates where winters are cold, they are often summered outside, and grown inside during the winter in a sunny window, or year round in a shade house. Smaller growing ascocendas are best outside tropical conditions.

LIGHT: Light is a crucial factor in blooming most vandaceous plants. There are three types of vanda's: strap-leaved, semi-terete and terete. The first type has broader, flat leaves, while terete types have round, pencil-shaped leaves. The semi-terete are hybrids between the two, with an intermediate leaf shape. Terete types need full sun, and are best grown in high-light climates. In a shade house, give the plants about 25 to 35 percent shade, less in winter if overcast. Leaves should be a medium green, not dark green. In warm, bright climates, you can grow any type of Vanda outside (if warm) with partial shade for strap-leaved types and semi-teretes (especially in midday in summer) or inside (when cold) in a bright, north window. In climates where winters are overcast, try ascocendas. Grow them outside in summer and in full sun inside during the winter. Be careful to acclimatize plants to avoid burn. **TEMPERATURES:** for most vandas should be warm; a minimum night temperature of 13°C is recommended. Colder spells can be tolerated for a short time if it is not windy. Optimum temperatures are 16° to 21°C at night, and a maximum of 35°C during the day. Warmer temperatures mean faster growth, which must be balanced with higher humidity, air movement, and increased water and fertilizer. Days should be warm and humid for optimum plant growth. **WATERING AND FEEDING:** Water should be applied copiously when the plants are growing, but the roots must dry quickly. Because of this, and their extensive root system, they are mostly grown in slatted-wood baskets, or in pots with a coarse potting medium. If their situation is warm and sunny, they may need daily watering. Water sparingly in the winter or during cloudy weather. Fertilize with a balanced fertilizer applied full strength once a week during warm weather or use a one-quarter-strength solution at every watering. During cool or cloudy weather, apply fertilizer once every two to four weeks. Use a high-phosphorus fertilizer every third application to promote flowering. **HUMIDITY:** of 80 percent is ideal. In tropical climates this may be easy to obtain. In a greenhouse, this is easier to provide by using an evaporative cooler. In the home, place the plants on trays of gravel partially filled with water. Air movement must be strong. **POTTING:** should be done in the spring. Plants in baskets do not need to be re-potted often. Leave them unless the potting medium breaks down. Set the plant, with the old basket intact, into a container of water to make the aerial roots more pliable, and then set plant and basket into a larger basket. For plants in pots, repot in a slightly larger pot, positioning the plant in the centre. Use a coarse medium, whether fir bark, tree fern or charcoal, and work it around the roots. Keep shaded, humid, but drier at the roots until new root tips grow. Do not over pot. All depends on your conditions (The above mentioned are the optimal conditions)

Info taken from the AOS <https://www.aos.org/orchids/culture-sheets/vanda.aspx>



Directions to the home of Gladys Fick in Groot Brak Rivier



TURN INTO MOSSIENES ST, DRIVE 500M, THEN TURN LEFT INTO VOORBRUG ROAD



This year's show theme is
"Orchids of Eden"
Dates 8-11th of September 2021

