

BOC Newsletter



RHS Harlow Carr,
August 2023

September
2023



Just when it looked like orchid events would slow down over the Summer, it seems to have been busier than ever. In spite of the heatwave we all seem to have been suffering through, there have been some lovely orchids on displays around the country, including the North of England show at Barton on 8th July, Harrogate and District's 'Orchids for Everyone' weekend at RHS Harlow Carr and the Welsh Study Group weekend at the beautiful Aberglasny gardens in Wales.

As this will be a somewhat different type of newsletter, I am not going to report on all of these shows in detail but will include some of the fascinating details that a casual visitor would definitely miss! Hope you will enjoy the somewhat different pictures.

Just after the North of England show, the news came through that John Keeling had passed away very suddenly. He had been trading at the show as Keeling & Sons Nurseries. There was an article and tribute to him in the N of E newsletter, excerpts from which I am including with their kind permission. Many of you may not have known him or been aware of the fact that Keeling & Sons had been one of the oldest orchid nurseries in the country at one time. As the nursery was so important historically, the article is a little longer than those usually included. This really does represent the passing of an era.

The second article is one that was sent to me regarding the current threat and relocation of Kew Herbarium. I hope you will all have time to read it carefully and feel able to sign the petition. As some of you may not know anything about herbarium specimens I have included some pictures. I was kindly given permission to take these when I was there some time ago. They should be of interest and informative to most people.



Front



Rear

What is it?

Not an orchid, but what is it? It was discovered in the Ninfarium at Aberglasny Gardens and none of us had any idea what it was. Eventually Farmyard Nurseries managed to find the label - but does any one of the very knowledgeable readers out there have any idea?

Please let me know!

It was very approx. 25cm long. Unusual and amazing!

As there are a couple of longer articles this time, and I need to keep the size of the newsletter down, there are less show pictures than usual. They are all macro images, taken with an iPhone and macro attachment. A big thank you to the people who very patiently lent me their plants at the various shows so that I was able to photograph them in detail. They aren't all pin sharp, but there are a few details that otherwise you would have no idea were there, without seeing them at higher magnification.



Alfred John



Arthur Owen



Alfred Thomas Dowding

Arthur John



Orchid Review 1924 - the earliest advert I could find



Orchid Review 1945



Orchid Review 1961 - Keelings had been breeding *Cymbidium* for 60 years

The Keeling family - with kind permission from the N of E OS

John Keeling

Sadly, John Keeling (bottom right above) passed away on Wednesday 2nd August.

John was part of the long-established family orchid nursery of A.J. Keeling & Sons which was founded in 1895. He helped at the nursery from the age of 12 and started there full time in 1953. His speciality in the early days was *Paphiopedilum* species and hybrids.

He was the longest serving member of the North of England Orchid Society and up until his death regularly attended meetings of the society selling his plants.

The Keeling Family - 'A Century in Orchids'

The following extract is taken from the book 'A History of the North of England Orchid Society' by Ray Buxton and Graham Yearsley and is a fascinating account of the history of the Keeling family's involvement with orchids. I have had to edit it down somewhat, but it gives a glimpse into the orchid world of the past and just how different times were.

The family's fascination with plants started in the distant past when an ancestor worked as a gardener to Lord Lichfield of Chrysborough Hall where we can assume that orchids were present on the estate and that from then they became an part of the family's aspirations.

Alfred John Keeling (top left in the picture)

He was associated with orchids from his boyhood, came from Colwich, near Rugeley, Staffordshire. In 1880 he moved to Riding Mill, near Hexham, Northumberland, where he served an apprenticeship under his brother James, who was head gardener for Mr Drewitt O'Drewitt of Riding Mill on Tyne. This orchid owner, a keen amateur and raiser of *Paphiopedilums* later became a member of our Society but made only occasional appearances at our shows presumably on account of the distance involved from Manchester. His exhibits normally consisted of *Paphiopedilums*!

Alfred John remained there for approximately twelve years. In 1892 he joined Mr J. Charlesworth at Heaton, Bradford. When in 1895-6 Charlesworth moved his business to the south of England, Alfred John started his own firm at Sandy Lane, Cottingley near Bradford. Five years later he moved to the present site at the Grange Nurseries, Westgate Hill, Bradford. His three sons were admitted to the business, hence the title A.J. Keeling and Sons. He was a founder member of the North of England Orchid Society and served on the committee until his death in 1920. He was also a Fellow of the RHS. His name is commemorated in *Cypripedium Keelingii* (*chamberlainianum* x *parishii*) which bloomed in 1903.

Arthur Owen Keeling (top right in the picture)

He was one of a family of ten, and served with his father at Riding Mill, and moved with him to Charlesworth in Bradford. In 1895 he became the gardener to W.T. Wood of Brinscall Hall, near Chorley, Lancs., and in 1897 head gardener to Lord Wimborne of Cranford Gardens in Dorset. He specialised in the disposal of orchid collections which had to be dispersed for a variety of reasons. He was also both a Fellow of the RHS and a committee member of our Society. He also held share certificate No.7 in the Orchid Review on its incorporation. He died in 1939.

Alfred Thomas Dowding Keeling (bottom left in the picture)

He served for some time at Armstrong & Brown, the orchid firm in Tunbridge Wells and returned to Bradford on the illness of his father, taking over the business in 1939.

During the war a large number of *Cattleya* and other orchids had to be destroyed to enable the family to acquire a fuel allowance so that food could be produced both under glass and outside.

After the 1939-45 war he purchased the Dukes Edge collection of orchids, mainly *Cypripediums*, from a Mr Jensen of Woldingham in Surrey. He was also a founder member of the British Orchid Growers' Association and a committee member of our Society and, like the others, a Fellow of the RHS. More important still, having survived the war, he was one of the few members who was instrumental in keeping the Society alive. He died in 1962.

Arthur John Keeling (bottom left in the picture)

From the age of 12 he helped in the nursery on Saturday mornings and in the holidays, and already showed mature instincts and a sense of priority by 'opting out' of school on certain Fridays to help with the exhibits of the firm at the Society's shows in Manchester (at the Gas Show Rooms). He started full time at the nursery in January 1953 and, after service in the army from 1955-7, returned there. From that time onwards he was a constant visitor at the shows, soon giving his first lecture at a Society dinner on *Cypripedium* species and hybrids. For some years he was a committee member of the Society. At the present time (1997), John is still not only a member of our Society but also of BOGA and the RHS. This was a time when there was a revival of interest in orchids in Yorkshire, which affected the whole Society. This was a movement headed by the Keeling family, but the contribution of other Yorkshire orchidists should not be ignored.

Prominent among these was John Moulson of Horton Grange, Bradford, who was the Society's chairman of the 1950s. He grew mainly *Cymbidium* (extremely well), although he also grew others. He exhibited at the Society's shows, and on one occasion included a group of *Paphiopedilum*. He was instrumental in the Society having shows at the Mechanics Institute in the centre of Bradford. The meeting there in 1953 (Sat. 28th Feb.) included his exhibit, about 90 plants in all, when his display was to be taken after the show to London for the spring exhibition of the RHS. Also present were the usual displays of Stuart Low, David Sander of St. Albans and A.J. Keeling & Sons.

Input and Output

Species were imported via Holland or directly from India and other countries. As with other importers, the usual problem occurred, - loss of plants due to conditions on board ship. The journey from India lasted about a month. On the other hand, A. J. Keeling often exported orchids to North and South America, and to such distant countries as Australia and Japan. Internal distribution in the early days presented novel and intriguing aspects. Around the turn of the century, it was the custom for A. O. Keeling to pack some orchids into a case and take them by train all over the country in a buying and selling operation, which enabled him to visit the landed gentry and others with orchid establishments, buying any surplus plants available and selling these to others, or even taking them back to add to the nursery stock.

With reference to the sale of orchids from Westgate Hill, members could visit the site by alighting from the train at Birkenshaw station and proceeding to the nursery for a visit. The electric tramcar services from Bradford Town Hall passed close to the nursery.

Exhibits were of course taken to the main Society shows and elsewhere. John Keeling, our longest serving trade member, has provided us with information as to the preparations for exhibiting orchids in the early days of the twentieth century. For the shows during this period, plants were packed in boxes 3 ft square by 1 ft high, with one side or top open. Each pot was wrapped round with wall moss (obtained from North Wales) and tied around with string; if the weather was cold during transport, side and top were covered with paper and cloth. Preparing for a show would take about a week. Plants were taken to the railway station either by wheelbarrow or horse and cart. Costs of rail transport would be at the premium rate, as the orchids had of course to be accompanied during the journey. For the Manchester shows (Fridays), the plants were taken there on the Thursday and removed on the Saturday. London shows were always mid-week. Orchid salesmen would put on display of plants for sale and they would all be in flower. Due to the cost of transport, they did not take non-flowered plants or seedlings to shows. On return to the nursery, it took most of the following week to unpack and reassemble the plants.

Paphiopedilum ----The Keeling Contribution

There is no doubt that the Keelings should be called the 'Kings of the Paphs'. Several plants were named after members of the family and many were awarded (e.g. *Cyp.* Charles Keeling FCC 1949). Others were named after local people but far more impressive were the countless *Paphiopedilum* raised in the nursery which in turn found their way into other nurseries in the UK and abroad and were registered by their owners.

We should not forget that their sales to individual growers included many species, imported in considerable numbers. This fact showed itself in awards and also by the presence of numerous examples in the catalogues issued. Of particular interest among the species listed are numerous *Angraecum*, *Bulbophyllum* (a very long list) and a good selection of *Odontoglossum* and *Oncidium*. In many catalogues, oak and beech leaves were also offered for sale for inclusion in composts. The issue of a new catalogue in 1913 contained a list of 1,432 items!

Auctions And Sales

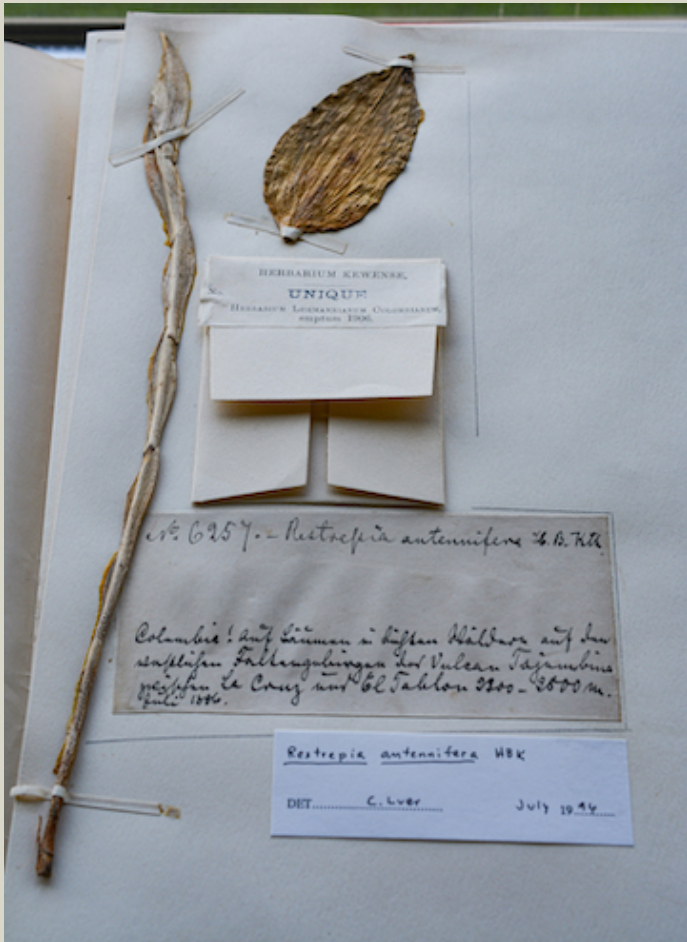
At times, the family seemed to have assumed the role of the Protheroe & Morris of the north in that they were entrusted with the disposal of many orchid collections. Many members of our Society disposed of their collections in this manner including Col. Rutherford, Dr. Stirling, Captain W. Horridge, the Rev. J. Crombleholme and others.

This form of orchid work was extended to the smaller collections as for example that of the 'Oak Cottage Collection' of the late J. Hamilton Walker of Pendleton, Manchester comprising about 2,000 well-grown plants including high class *Cypripedium* and *Odontoglossum crispum*.

Moreover, the firm acted as an intermediate agent for the sale of many orchids from the collection of Dr. Stirling to America including his numerous seedlings.

The history of the Keeling family represents a microcosm of that of the orchid establishments and their activities in the twentieth century. The early adventures of the family in their travelling role was an exciting and romantic one ostensibly not paralleled by others. The long-lasting love affair with 'Paphs', and their equally long attachment to species has always persisted, especially the neglected ones such as *Masdevallia*, and still lives on.

From 1970-90 owing to illness, the appearance of John Keeling was minimal, and was confined to Congresses, Orchid Weekends and other occasions connected with Bradford. However, 'Keeling' continued to be a name in orchids locally as a supplier of cut orchid flowers, bouquets and corsages to local florists for weddings and special occasions.



Collected in 1886, C. Luer has signed below 1994

Save Kew Herbarium!

I don't very often include longer pieces of text, but the following one is important.

This letter has been sent round as many people as possible in order to get support for keeping the Kew Herbarium at Kew, where it has always been.

As many of you may have read about this, I am simply including the complete letter for everyone's information and so that you may sign the online petition - if you so wish.

I spent an afternoon studying the *Restrepia* herbarium specimens a few years ago now and I have included a couple of pictures for you. Perhaps some of you have never seen herbarium specimens and I hope they will interest you.

The most fascinating thing were all the pencilled and other comments, from what are now very well known botanists. Anyone interested in Pleurothallids will have heard of Carlyle Luer, and it was surprising to see his signature on some of these from 1993. It seems such a long time ago now!

Some other specimens are much older - I hope you will be able to make out the dates.



Detail from one herbarium page:

Signed: on left, 1869; J Veitch and Sons, Feb. 1889; H.J. Ross Esq., Feb. 1891 and Mr Reginald Young, July 1889

Save Kew Herbarium

From Curator Botanist, August 2023

Dear Colleague,

We are writing to friends and colleagues around the world to inform them of the Board of Trustees of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew's ("the Board"), current plans to move the entire Kew Herbarium collection to the Thames Valley Science Park (TVSP) just south of Reading. This location is around an hour's drive from Kew and challenging to get to by public transport.

The Herbarium contains one of the largest and most important preserved botanical collections in the world, and having the collection at Kew is one of the main reasons the RBG is a World Heritage Site.

The Board's plans threaten the scientific value of Kew and the Herbarium collection, and they present an inestimable threat to Kew's cultural heritage and the fabric of the Herbarium itself. This move would unravel the core, original purpose of this historic site and permanently sever the preserved specimens from the wider Kew collections – archives, photographs, letters, paintings, illustrations, ethnobotanical objects and, of course, the gardens themselves. Kew's collections are intimately and fundamentally connected, even in ways we are yet to discover – and if we hope to effectively tackle the biodiversity crisis or even tackle the complex histories of our own organisation – then these unique collections need to stay united. To split them apart at this stage would, in our opinion, be an act of cultural and scientific vandalism.

The collections are the reason Kew gardens exist. The gardens were established over 260 years ago "[w]hen Princess Augusta declared that she wanted to accumulate all species of plants in her garden at Kew" (Kew Bulletin Vol. 65(4), page 501), and Turrill (1959) quotes Thiselton-Dyer about Princess Augusta: "She died in 1772, but in the preceding 20 years she gave Kew gardens the definitely scientific character which they have since retained".

Over the centuries, Kew has remained faithful to its original scientific purpose and in 2003 the site was declared a World Heritage Site. In 2010 a new statement of Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) was adopted. Specifically, the site was inscribed under three UNESCO criteria, which are:

Criterion (ii): Since the 18th century, the Botanic Gardens of Kew have been closely associated with scientific and economic exchanges established throughout the world in the field of botany, and this is reflected in the richness of its collections. The landscape and architectural features of the Gardens reflect considerable artistic influences both with regard to the European continent and to more distant regions;

Criterion (iii): Kew Gardens have largely contributed to advances in many scientific disciplines, particularly botany and ecology;

Criterion (iv): The landscape gardens and the edifices created by celebrated artists such as Charles Bridgeman, William Kent, Lancelot 'Capability' Brown and William Chambers reflect the beginning of movements which were to have international influence.

If the Herbarium collection is moved away from Kew gardens, we consider criteria (ii) and (iii) will be undermined.

The care and protection of the collections is one of the Board's primary statutory duties and they are required "so far as practicable" to "keep the collections as national reference collections, secure that they are available for persons for the purposes of study, and add to and adapt them as scientific needs and the Board's resources allow"; and to "afford to members of the public opportunities to enter any land occupied or managed by the Board, for the purpose of gaining knowledge and enjoyment from the Board's collections" (sections 24(1)(e) and (f) of the National Heritage Act 1983).

The ostensible attraction of the TVSP is that other major institutions have already received government funding to move elements of their collections there. This includes the mammal collections of the Natural History Museum (NHM) and the archaeological collections of the British Museum. Following the lead of such institutions, senior management at Kew are now hoping to secure a similar package of support to relocate the Kew Herbarium at the same location.

The main basis given for this decision to offsite the Kew Herbarium is that the specimens are unsafe in the current buildings. However, despite repeated requests to the Director and Trustees, the evidence to support this claim has not been made available to Herbarium staff. Where documents have been obtained, they do not appear to support the claimed risks. Another unsubstantiated claim involves the possibility of Kew and the NHM combining herbarium collections at TVSP. The potential of a 'national herbarium' would likely further encourage the UK Government to fund Kew's move. However, there has been no indication from the NHM of any intentions to pursue this, and presently their herbarium will remain at their South Kensington site. At this point, there is also a reluctance to include essential lab facilities for a new building at TVSP.

Aware of a Board of Trustees meeting on the 22nd June 2023, when a decision was to be taken to off-site the Herbarium to the TVSP, more than 170 Kew staff put their names to a letter to the Trustees expressing concerns about this and asking to meet. This was agreed, and on 20th June, staff presented to nine (six in person and three online) of the 12 Trustees including the chair Dame Amelia Fawcett, and the chair of the Science Trustees, Prof Ian Graham. The presentation included two alternative visions showing how the herbarium could be kept at the existing site, where there is potential expansion space for c. 90 years at current annual specimen accession rates (which had plummeted even before the pandemic). The point was made that disruption now will obstruct Kew taxonomists from addressing the extinction crisis by reducing their capacity to describe new species so those can be assessed and prioritised for conservation. A further part of the presentation to the Trustees reviewed actual data available on the risks to the specimens in their current location, which from data so far made available seem much lower than claimed. Since the historic wings of Kew's Herbarium have been renovated in the last year as a result of staff appealing to the Trustees (maintenance had been close to zero for the previous ten years), with the roofs of wings B and C newly replaced, recent monitoring has shown that relative humidity has fallen and together with temperatures, are within or close to the recommended norms given in the Herbarium Handbook. The specimens have been housed in these purpose-built buildings without detectable deterioration for up to 180 years.

Staff from across Kew, representing the seedbank, lab-based scientists, horticulturalists and students, as well as herbarium curators and taxonomists, presented testimony to the Trustees on the difficulties that will be caused for their work and collaborations if the Herbarium is off-sited away from the rest of Kew Science, at a third site, physically separated from labs, the library, MSc and PhD students and the living collections, as well as partner institutes in London. The proposed site is much less accessible to taxonomic research visitors, who are so crucial for updating identifications and detecting curation issues. There are concerns about how we will meet the operating costs of a third site when funds are

already stretched funding two sites (Kew and Wakehurst Place). The presentations were subsequently made electronically available to Trustees and staff.

The chair of the Trustees in a blog stated that the Trustees had decided to off-site to Reading although the final decision will not be made for another 6 months. She appeared to dismiss the presentations that had been made by staff to the Trustees two weeks earlier, provoking many negative written responses. Staff then wrote to the Trustees requesting that evidence for the claimed risks to specimens be made available and expressing concern that UK taxpayers' money should be requested for a building for which the need had not been justified by evidence. This resulted in a response from the Director of Science discouraging staff contacting Trustees, whilst admitting that 'not every element underlying the decision is based on irrefutable proof or binary states rather an assessment of likelihood....'

and stating that some documents cannot be openly shared, but that there will be an open meeting with staff in September.

Therefore, the path looks set to off-site the Kew Herbarium to Reading in about five years (2028). While senior management state that this will be good for enhancing taxonomy, another view, ours, is that this is a huge and unnecessary risk to one of the world's greatest herbaria. We all know that the national herbarium of the Netherlands at Naturalis (L, U and WAG combined), despite the best of intentions at the outset, has resulted in the virtual death of taxonomy there. At the Natural History Museum (BM) the move of specimens to a new building (the Darwin Centre) resulted in sub-standard specimen facilities, and vascular plant taxonomic research has plummeted. The risks of a move of Kew's Herbarium to Reading include reduction in scientific visitors, inefficiency or obstruction to existing education and collaborative partners at the Kew site, and insecurity (financial; modern buildings with uncertain environment control; being in a flood warning zone).

We would welcome any support you can give us either signing this petition

[Petition · Keep the Kew Herbarium at Kew · Change.org](#)

or in opposing the proposed move of Kew's Herbarium by writing to or emailing those who are leading it, including Prof. Alex Antonelli (Director of Science a.antonelli@kew.org), Eliza Gardener (Deputy Director of Science - Operations e.gardner@kew.org) and Richard Deverell (Director of RBG Kew, r.deverell@kew.org).

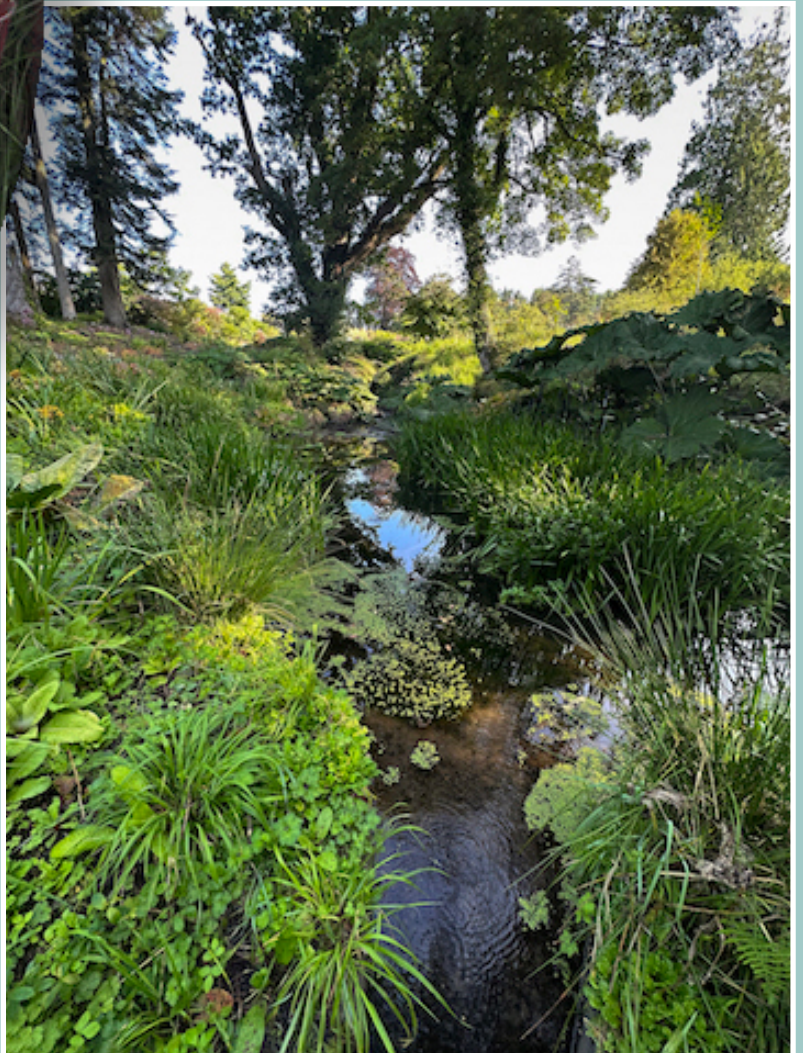
Please feel free to use any of the text above as a basis for your letter, or to craft your own. Please ensure that your tone remains courteous and respectful. With thanks, Kew Herbarium Emergency Group

The very tranquil and peaceful Aberglasny house and Gardens - and a warm sunny week end.

This is the third time they have managed the weather so well!



Spoiling the tranquility, the intimidating dragon of Farmyard Nurseries





Phalaenopsis deliciosa

The tiny flowers were about 1cm across and are perfect *Phalaenopsis* flowers in miniature

Harlow Carr, Orchids for Everyone Weekend

Podangis dactylocera

This is a beautiful little miniature that is fairly often seen but due to its size, the details of the flowers can not be usually appreciated.

The petals and sepals have an almost crystalline appearance





Pleurothallis species

Some species have a stigmatic surface in two halves. Look carefully in the centre of the flower and you should be able to spot it.

The anther cap is in between them with a yellow viscidium (the sticky bit) at the top. The flower is non-resupinate i.e. it had the lip uppermost.

Restrepia species

The 'hook' in the centre of the flower helps to trap the insect, in this case, a fly and is bring about pollination.





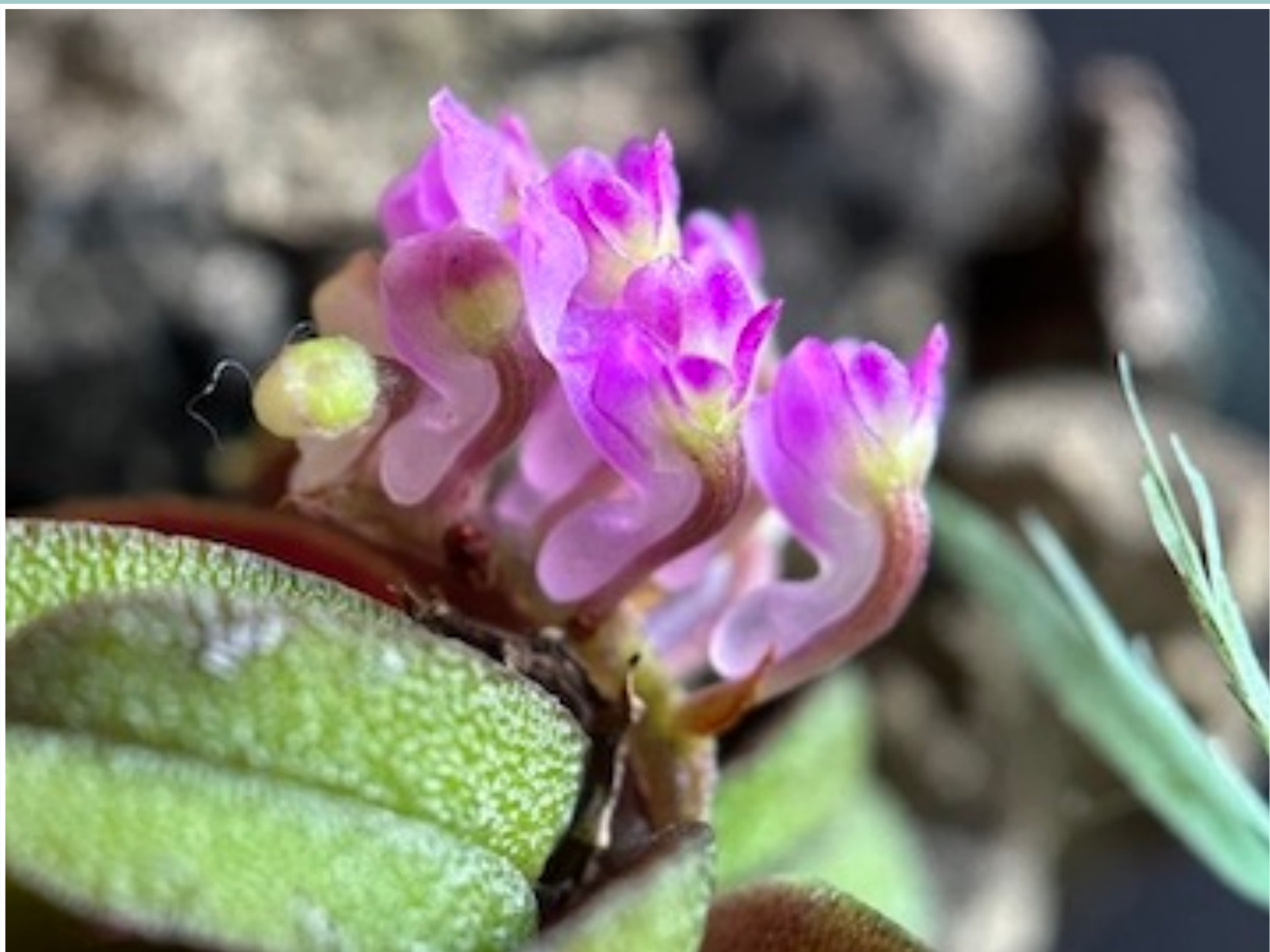
Schoenorchis fragrans

This very pretty tiny orchid illustrated measured 1cm x 2cm

The tiny yellow anther caps are visible amid the almost crystalline sepals and petals. However, when photographed from the side the tiny nectaries found behind the flowers are visible.

Look very carefully and it is possible to see that these are actually full of liquid!

Amazing to see this feature in something so small, this is usually something you would expect to see in much bigger structures.





Dendrobium species

A miniature species, measuring a little more than 1.5cm.

The lip with its weird finger-like projections are clearly visible.

Limited depth of field means that only part is in focus.

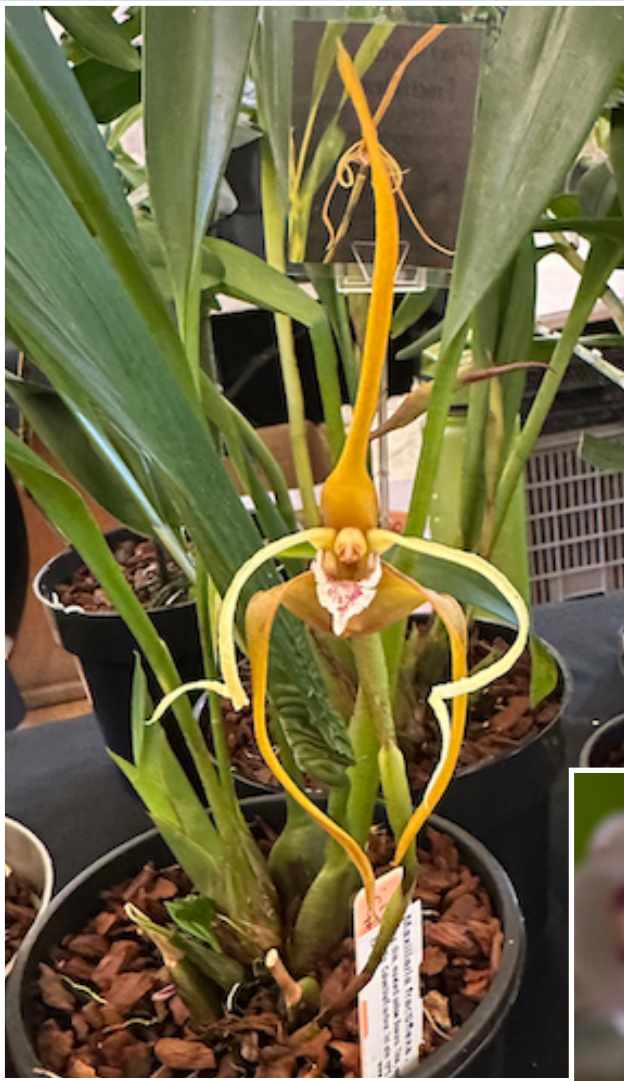
Eria floribunda

The plant itself is a reasonable size and produces sprays of these tiny flowers.

It is almost impossible to see the structure or shape of these.

However, when magnified they are clearly seen as perfect little orchids.





Maxillaria flexiflora

So called due to the twisted petals

Close up of the top of the column.

The 'hairs' can be seen on the lip or labellum, helping to attract the pollinating insect into the flower.

(I hope the details will show up when this is sent out)





Bulbophyllum species

This genus is notable for its many strange and oddly shaped flowers. This species is no exception - look at the whole flower, top left.

Details of the finger like projections found at the top of the dorsal sepal, top right

The unusual spiked anther cap is shown, bottom left.



And on our way home after a lovely afternoon at Wessex Orchid Society, thank you to everyone for making me so welcome.

An amazing sunset, due to all the dust in the atmosphere.

Do check out the various show details which follow. If you want your society show included, please send me by email (details below) a copy of your flyer and I will include it next time.

Thanks, Helen

Email: secretary@british-orchid-council.info.



ORCHID SHOW AND TRADE FAIR

Saturday 30th September 2023

12.00 Noon - 4.30 pm

Entrance £4.00 per person

All Under 18's enter FREE with a paying adult

- Exquisite and intriguing orchids on display.
- Refreshments available at cost.
- **Free** high quality cultural advice and orchid clinic.
- Substantial variety of orchids and other quality items for sale.
- **FREE** potting demonstrations - bring your plants for **FREE** advice.
- **RE-POTTING SERVICE** from £2.00.

- **Orchid learning zone including Kids and Family craft activities.**

See our FB Page.

- **Trade attractions:**

Burnham Nurseries, Laurence Hobbs Orchids,
Orchid Botanics. Steve Neville Ceramics



**Show Venue:
Allendale Community Centre
Hanham Road,
Wimborne, Dorset BH21 1AS**

Contact: **Chris Broomfield**, Show Manager,
on **07712 479 056** or
chrisbroomfield@ntlworld.com.

Visit our website.

www.bournemouthorchidsociety.org.uk



Wessex Orchid Society

AUTUMN SHOW

Saturday 14th October 2023

11am - 4pm

£3 Entry Charge for Adults (cash only, please)
Children accompanied by paying adults free



Show Venue:

Portchester Parish Hall

1 Assheton Court

Portchester PO16 9PS

what3words: //blank.wanted.return

Exit J11 M27

Free Parking nearby

Orchid Sales:

**Burnham Nurseries • Laurence Hobbs Orchids
Peter White Orchids Accessories**

- ♣ Orchid Plant Sales & Accessories
- ♣ Refreshments
- ♣ Potting Demonstrations
- ♣ Orchid Clinic for sick plants



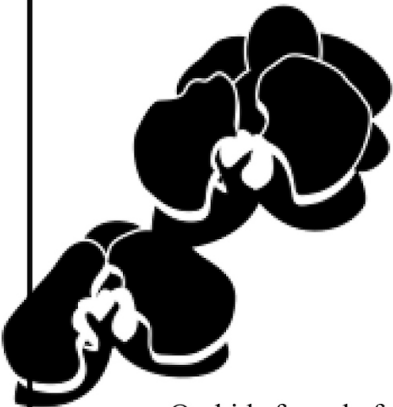
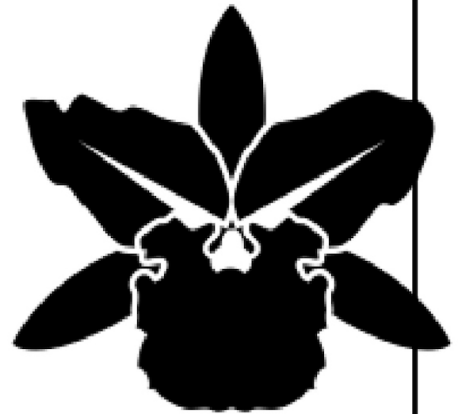
www.WessexOrchidSociety.org.uk



Devon Orchid Society Autumn Show 2023

Venue:

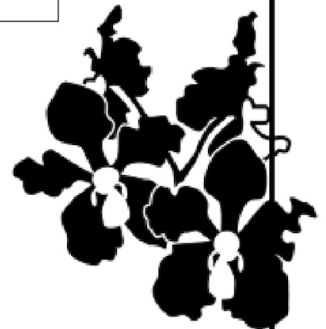
Burnham Nurseries, Forches
Cross, Newton Abbot, Devon
TQ12 6PZ



Orchids for sale from:
Laurence Hobbs Orchids
Burnham Nurseries
Orchid Society Member's Sale Table
Writhlington School

Beautiful Show Displays by:

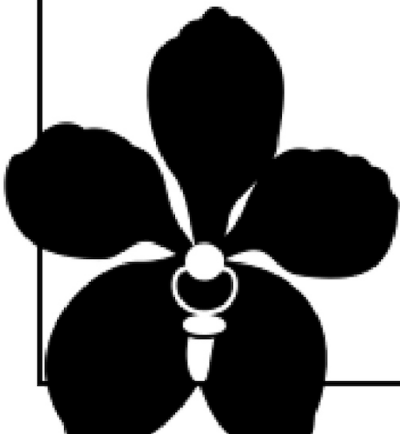
Devon Orchid Society
Cornwall Orchid Society
South - West Orchid Society
Writhlington School Orchid Project
Bournemouth Orchid Society



All Welcome

Sunday 15th October

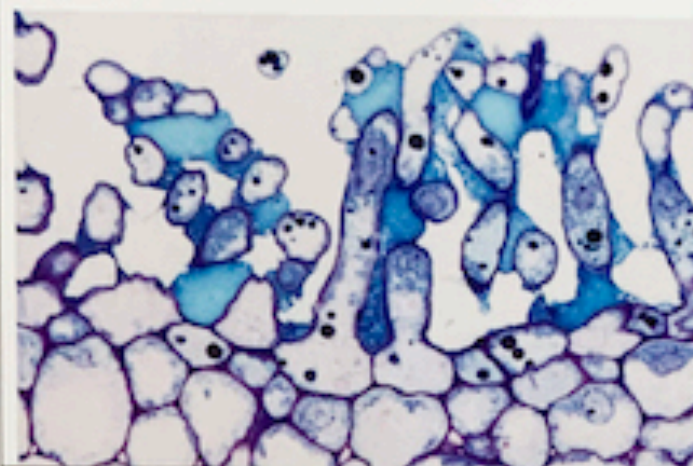
10.00 - 15.00





The ORCHID STUDY GROUP presents its ORCHID EDUCATIONAL WEEKEND

comprising a range of specialist orchid courses taught in parallel by qualified tutors and held at Aberglasney Gardens, Llangathen, Carmarthenshire SA32 8QH on 11th – 12th November 2023



ORCHID FORM AND FUNCTION

Day 1: Orchid Vegetative Morphology, Anatomy, Specialized Tissues and Aspects of Physiology.

Day 2: Orchid Floral Morphology, Pollination and Pollinators, Pollination Strategies and Mechanisms.

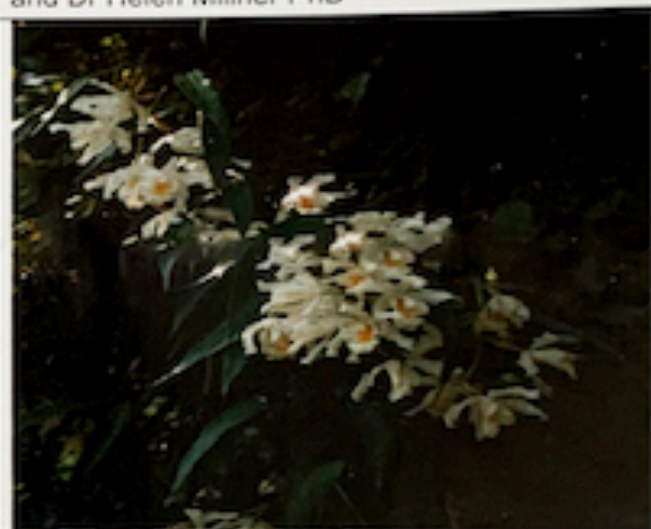
Tutors: Dr Kevin L. Davies MSc, PhD, FRSB, C. Biol.
and Dr Helen Millner PhD

ORCHID CONSERVATION AND ECOLOGY

Day 1: In situ Orchid Conservation and Ecology around the world.

Day 2: Ex situ Orchid Conservation and Ecology around the world.

Tutor: Phil Seaton BSc, MPhil, DipEd, MRSB, CF



SCIENTIFIC ORCHID ILLUSTRATION

Day 1: Instruction, Observation, Measuring, Accurate Drawing and Preparatory Work. Tone. Watercolour Techniques used in Botanical Illustration.

Day 2: Adding Substance and Fine Detail to a Painting. Completion of an Orchid Painting.

Tutor: Polly O'Leary SBA Fellow