Anne O’Callaghan Cultural Award
March 2016
Zelenkoa onusta (syn. Oncidium onustum)
Courtney

NEXT MEETING - TUESDAY 12 April

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MINUTES OF THE GENERAL MEETING
8 March 2016, 7.50pm

Present: 17 present as per the register
Apologies: 12 as per register
Visitors: Glenn
New members: Nil
Minutes: Minutes of the October meeting accepted (Paul, Kirsty)
Business Arising: Mrs Barnard advised that the second Monday in January is not yet booked.
Financial Report: Tabled by Adrian. Current balance is $2,430.23. We also have $6,000 in a term deposit. (Margaret, Sharon)

Correspondence:
Inwards:
• Native Orchid News.
• Letter from the Cymbidium Orchid Club inviting us to participate in their show on the 27th and 28th of August at the Cannington Exhibition Centre.

Outwards:
• Nil.

General Business:
• Courtney spoke on behalf of the Cymbidium Orchid Club about their August Show. He offered two proposals to us. The SOSWA committee will consider it at our next committee meeting and will put the proposal to the April general meeting. (Secretary’s note is that the 28th is the date of our home visit to Tony’s home.).
• The “new” cupboards are unlikely to be built.
• Members were invited to peruse and take some of the Winter’s donated books.
• There was mention of the Intersociety Orchid Display and Workshop in Busselton with a request for members to be part of a working committee.
• The Society is to sell several plants on the sales table in the next few months.
• The President urged members to consider nominating for positions on the committee at the AGM in May.
• The Ecuadorian plants will be inspected on the 18th of March for possible release.
• The Malaysian order is still postponed.
• The plants from Thailand will be inspected on the 23rd of March when the “happy trippers” return.

Anne O’Callaghan Cultural Award: Awarded to Courtney for a well grown example of Oncidium onusta.

Raffle: Lynne, Chris, Noel, Jim.
Name Badge: Lynne

NOTES FROM YOUR COMMITTEE

• Given the positive response by members to participation in the Inter-Society Workshop and Display to be held in Busselton on 6-7 August 2016, we will need to form a sub-committee to plan and stage the display. Please
speak to a committee member if you are able to help with this.

- At our March General meeting, Courtney spoke about an invitation to SOSWA to participate in their Spring show in late August, either as a full partner sharing expenses and income, or on a lesser basis for $100 per day plus a raffle plant. A decision is to be made on this proposal at the April meeting, and members will need to take responsibility for planning, staging and working at the show. In the absence of this commitment, it will not be practical to accept this invitation.

- Mich will distribute nomination sheets for our Quiet Achiever and Life Member award at the next meeting - please collect and return to Mich.

- Our AGM will be held in May. Please give some thought to nominating to join the committee. For the health of groups like ours, new people and ideas are essential for long-term survival. As we do not stage shows, committee-membership of the Species Society is not a significant impost on a member’s time. We meet on the 4th Thursday each month at a member's home.

- Last month’s plant is Brassia brachiata, not Brassia maculata as advertised.

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Michele Tony
Mavis

Life Members
Barry (dec'd)
Gordon
Maxine
Ken
Joan (dec'd) & Ted (dec'd)
Trevor
Neville
Noel & Eva
Tony & Mavis
Barry (dec'd)

Quiet Achievers
2013 Ian
2014 Chris
2015 Margaret
NOTICEBOARD

FORTH-COMING EVENTS

Home visits:
At 10 am on the Sunday after the fourth Thursday of each month. Please bring chairs and food to share.
* 1 May - Gerda & Charly, Sinagra
* 29 May - Tony & Mavis, Kondoola
* 26 June - Paul & Andrea, Gidgegannup
* 31 July - Ken & Chris, Henley Brook

FOR SALE/WANTED

Imported plant news

Eighty-seven plants from Ecuador were released on 18 March. The plant mortality of this shipment appears have reduced significantly with the cooler weather, and I expect that more plants will be released mid-April.
A further 319 plants arrived from Thailand on Wednesday 23 March and were inspected and dipped on Thursday 24 March and are now in quarantine.
I will e-mail members who have ordered plants from Malaysia to discuss shipping dates options as it may be necessary to defer this until August. Ken & Chris
**MONTHLY PLANT**

*Bulbophyllum putidum*

**Country of origin:** Sikkim, Bengal, Thailand, Laos, Malaya, Sumatra, Borneo, and the Philippine Islands

**Description:** miniature size

**Difficulty:** Will require winter protection from rain and some warmth at this time (plastic cover will suffice).

**Cost:** $5.00

This month’s plant was purchased from Peter as a large basket and was divided, potted and has been grown on by Adrian & Dee.

*Bulbophyllum putidum* [Teijsm. & Binn.] J.J.Sm. 1912 is found in Sikkim, Bengal, Thailand, Laos, Malaya, Sumatra, Borneo, and the Philippine Islands. The type specimen was collected from Lahat near Palembang in southern Sumatra at about 50 m. Two habitat locations are Satun, in southern peninsular Thailand close to the Malayan border, while the Philippine collection occurred in Zambales Province on Luzon Island, where plants grow on tree trunks in mossy forests at 400 m. It was thought that this species might be found in the Malayan State of Kedah across the border from the known habitat in Thailand but this has not been proven.

It is generally found in riverine, Dipterocarp and Podzolic forests at low elevations as a miniature sized, hot to cool growing epiphyte. The large single flowers are unpleasantly scented.

The plants are potted in shallow dishes and are all growing are showing new growth. Fine bark potting media has proven to be the easiest way to grow these orchids. If high humidity can be provided in summer, slab mounts or wooden baskets should also be effective.

Bulbophyllums are not particularly susceptible to insect pests or fungal/bacterial pathogens, however being too wet and cold during winter can result in plant mortality as opportunistic pathogens attack the plant. This species needs diffused light and high air movement year round. Heavy watering and regular fertilising when actively growing will help induce flowering. During winter, watering should be reduced, but not so much that the media is allowed to dry out, and fertilising ceased.

Photo source: [https://www.flickr.com/photos/jvinoz/10573375393/](https://www.flickr.com/photos/jvinoz/10573375393/)
Graham & Margaret
*Dendrobium catenatum*

Ken & Chris
*Angraecum distichum*
*Cattleya bicolor*
*Cymbidium dayanum*
*Dendrochilum latifolium var. macranthum*
*Guarianthe bowringiana*
*Phalaenopsis fasciata*
*Restrepia trichoglossa*

Courtney
*Zelenkoa onusta*

Siva
*Phalaenopsis lindenii*

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**PLANTS DISPLAYED March 2016**

**Phalaenopsis lindenii**
Siva

**Dendrobium catenatum**
Graham & Margaret
PLANTS DISPLAYED March 2016

Cattleya bicolor
Ken & Chris

Phalaenopsis fasciata
Ken & Chris

Photography by Mich
The remainder of this article will cover some of the more and a few of the less common Stanhopeas in amateur and enthusiast collections. Much of the following information is from Nina Rach’s Stanhopea pages. I had the pleasure of meeting Nina in Johannesburg at the World Orchid Conference in 2014, and commended her on her website which I used for much the article that I wrote on the genus Sobralia.

Stanhopea anfracta is an intriguing species that some taxonomists believe is just a variety of Stanhopea wardii, published in Lindenia 1892 as Stanhopea wardii var. venusta Rolfe, fide Calaway H. Dodson (1975). Dodson asserts the taxonomically-accepted name should be Stanhopea wardii G. Lodd. ex Lindl., published in Sertum Orchidaceum t. 20. 1838. -fide C. Schweinfurth (1960).

However, to further explore the debate about this species, it is curious the International Plant Names Index did not contain any reference to Stanhopea anfracta, even as a synonym! The IPIN data is sourced from two databases, Index Kewensis (IK) and the Gray Card Index (GCI).

More recently however, several taxonomists have published Stanhopea anfracta as a valid species (Curry 1987; Curry et al. 1988; Greer 1998; Jenny 1993, 1999; Jørgensen 1999; Renner et al. 1990; Williams 1999). Dr. Rudolf Jenny refers to the type specimen at Kew.

Stanhopea anfracta can be distinguished from Stanhopea wardii, and from Stanhopea peruviana. Stanhopea anfracta has a forked column, but it does not have small hairs or horns at the end of the column (as does Stanhopea peruviana).

Stanhopea anfracta comes from south-eastern Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia. In Ecuador, plants have been collected in Zamora-Chinchipe near Cumbaratza along the Rio Zamora at 1,000 m, and between Loja and Zamora at 1200 m. The plants grow on trees in very wet mountain forests at 700-1400 m. The TROPICOS database lists 12 specimens, all collected in Ecuador, five from Morona-Santiago at 550m, 800m and 1,400m elevation respectively and six from Zamora-Chinchipe at 700-1,200 m elevation.

Stanhopea annulata Mansfield 1938 is one
of the hornless, or ‘primitive Stanhopeas’ and is similar to *Stanhopea avicula*, *Stanhopea cirrhata*, *Stanhopea pulla* and *Stanhopea ecomuta*.

This species is said to grow well in moist conditions and in plastic pots with a fine-medium bark mix with charcoal, perlite, and redwood fibre. Greer (1998) says that its natural habitat is tropical wet and wet montane forests on western slopes of the Andes, often found on branches over water in Ecuador and Colombia at 100-600 m. In the publication ‘Orquideas de la costa del Ecuador’, the authors say that *Stanhopea annulata* can be found in the Esmeraldas, Los Ríos, Pichincha, and Cotopaxi provinces. It is also found in Bolivia.

Photo source: http://stanhopea.autrevie.com/stanhopea_annulata.html

*Stanhopea candida* Barb. Rodr. 1877 is widespread on the eastern slopes of the Andes in Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Brazil, the Guianas, and Venezuela. In Brazil, plants collected at Rio Capisan in the state of Para were growing in very moist, warm rainforests, usually in trees, but occasionally the surface of steep slopes and along the edge of roads in low vegetation. In Venezuela, plants are found along the banks of the Orinoco between San Antonio and Tamatama in hot forests at 400 m. In Ecuador, *Stanhopea candida* can be found in Napo Province growing in wet tropical forests on large tree branches overhanging rivers at 150-400 m. In Peru, plants have been found in the Department of Huanuco growing in wet forests near Leoncio Prado along the Rio Monzon at 810 m, while in Bolivia, plants have been collected in the extreme northeast corner of the Department of Cochabamba near Chimoré at 300 m where they were growing on large limbs of canopy trees. The nearly white to brownish-white flowers have an intense sweet fragrance.

Photo source: http://stanhopea.autrevie.com/stanhopea_candida.html

*Stanhopea cirrhata* Lindley 1850 is found in Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama at altitudes less than 1000 m. Those from southwestern Panama are epiphytic in
lowland rainforests, while in Costa Rica it is only found sporadically on the Pacific slopes. Larger populations occur near the Panama border, suggesting that this area is likely to be the distribution centre for the species. The Costa Rica populations are generally found in deciduous forests in seasonally dry lowlands at 400-800 m. With few exceptions, this species is solitary and often found above standing or slow-moving water in very humid, shaded habitats. The flowers are waxy and fragrant, short lived and borne in pairs on short pendent racemes. One author says *Stanhopea cirrhata* is scented like Vicks. 1,8-cineole, one of the eleven major compounds found in orchids was covered in the AOS Bulletin, November 1986. The fragrance is produced in the hypochile (base part of the lip) and attracts male Euglossine bees.

*Stanhopea cirrhata* is one of the ‘primitive’ Stanhopea species, all of which are without horns arising from the mesochile (central section of the lip). The absence of horns leaves the flower accessible to a variety of pollinating euglossine bees, increasing probability of natural hybrids as these insects are the major pollinators for *Stanhopea* species.

This yellow to salmon-coloured species was named for the two hairs which curve upward from the apical wingtips of the distinctly green column. These can be seen clearly in the photo at left, provided by Dr. Guenter Gerlach, Munich Botanic Garden (Botanischer Garten Muenchen).

*Stanhopea cirrhata* in situ in Costa Rica

Photo Source: https://felipedelbosque.files.wordpress.com/2011/06/fdb0704.jpg

*Stanhopea confusa* G.Gerlach & Beeche 2004. This recently discovered species was collected by C.K. Horich in September 2000 at 800-900 m elevation in Cartago, Turrialba, Costa Rica (east side of the Cordillera de Talamanca), and flowered in cultivation at Jardín Botánico de Múnich-Nymphenburg, Germany. The holotype is in the USJ herbarium.

*Continued next month*
ABOUT US

Monthly Meetings
Monthly meetings held on the 2nd Tuesday of each month (exc January) at Wilson Community Hall, Braibrise St, Wilson commencing 7.45 pm. Usually, the short formal meeting is followed by plant descriptions given by members. Supper follows to allow members time to socialise and discuss orchids. All visitors are very welcome.

Membership Fees
Family  $30 PA + 2 badges (1st year only) [Badges come in two versions. Pin fastening ($11.50) or Magnet fastening ($13.50) Please indicate your preference.]
Single  $20.00 PA + 1 badge (1st year only) [Pin fastening ($11.50) or Magnet fastening ($13.50)]
New members who don’t live in Perth will not require name badges, therefore membership will be at the renewal fee only.

Monthly Home Visit
On the weekend following the fourth Thursday of each month (generally on the Sunday morning), a home visit is held at a member’s home. This gives members an opportunity to enjoy the fellowship that our mutual interest provides, and to see how others go about growing their orchids.

Monthly Plant Display
Given that the prime objective of the Society is to promote the cultivation of species orchids, only species or natural hybrids are acceptable for display. Since we all may be uncertain about the identification of a plant from time to time, we encourage members to bring plants along about which they are unsure since someone may be able to identify them. There is no competition nor restriction on flower count, quality or length of ownership. We want members to be able to see species plants in flower.

So even if your flowers are a bit past their best, bring them in as others may not have seen that species in flower.

Plant Sales
The Society provides an opportunity table for members to sell surplus plants and equipment, and for the Society to sell product from time to time. A commission of 10% is charged on all sales.

Plant Purchases
The Society endeavours to obtain a different species seedling for sale at each meeting, usually costing between $6.00 and $15.00. The Society makes a small profit on these sales which is invested in benefits to members. As it is always difficult to get new or different species, should members have 20 or more plants of one species which they feel might be suitable as a monthly plant, please contact a Committee member.

Raffle
The Society conducts a raffle each meeting and at home visits as a means of raising funds.

Plant Imports
The Society is able to use quarantine facilities provided by Ken & Chris to co-operatively import species orchids.

Management
In accordance with the Constitution, the Annual General meeting is held in May each year at which time the office-bearers and committee are elected. The majority of Committee members serve two year terms.
If unclaimed, return to
The Editor
204 Park Street, Henley Brook  WA  6055

Next meeting Tuesday 12 April