Anne O’Callaghan Cultural Award
February 2017
*Neofinetia falcata*
Murray & Arni

NEXT MEETING - TUESDAY 14 March

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MINUTES OF THE GENERAL MEETING

14 February 2017, 7.50pm

Present: 32 present as per the register
Apologies: 6 as per register
Visitors: Nil
New members: Nil.
Minutes: Minutes of the January meeting accepted (Lynne, Ian)
Business Arising: Nil
Financial Report: Charly advised current balance is $5,135. We also have $6,000 in a term deposit. (Kirsty, Lynne)

Correspondence:

Inwards:
- GCA Magazine,
- WAOS 2017 update and information and rules.

Outwards:
- Nil.

General Business:
- The successful January meeting format will be adopted.
- The 10% sales commission on sales plants is discontinued.
- The Chairman of the WAOS 2017 Planning Group, Bruce Larson outlined the progress in the planning.
- Ken urged our members to register (@ $100 which is excellent value for money given the international speakers attending.
- Tony and Mavis brought back several flasks from Thailand for the society.
- Ray said that we have been invited to exhibit and to sell plants at the Gidgegannup May show.
- Mich reminded the meeting of a flower show at the South Perth Centre on the 25th of February.
- Ray Clements of Tinonee is selling plants at a discount. Visit the website and any plants ordered will be sent to Ray.
- Tony asked again for better labelling, ie legible on plants displayed at meetings.
- There will be a deflasking demonstration at the Home Visit on the 26th of February.

Anne O’Callaghan Cultural Award:
Awarded to Murray and Arni for a well grown and free flowering Neofinetia falcata.

Raffle: Eva, Lyn, Courtney, Brenda and Norm.

Name Badge: John.
Kirsty will soon be travelling to San Francisco to attend the LAUNCH Food Forum. Kirsty is one of 12 people selected from nearly 300 applications from 74 countries to present their work on food innovations. Recognised as a LAUNCH Food Innovator for 2017, Kirsty will present her work on “Breaking the Mold”, a plasma-based treatment that extends the life of fresh produce by delaying mold growth. Congratulations Kirsty!

- Flyers advertising WAOS are now available from the Secretary
- The WAOS display sub-committee is Charly, Chris, Kirsty and Ken. If you would like to be involved, please see Ken.
- Ray invited members to be part of a joint display and plant sales group with Northern Districts Orchid Society at the Small Farm Field Day at Gidgegannup Showground, 9.00 - 5.00 on Sunday, 28 May 2017. This is an opportunity to promote our club and orchid growing generally and sell surplus orchids (those in flower are easiest to sell) to a different audience than might normally attend orchid shows. Please let Ken know if you plan to participate.

**NOTES FROM YOUR COMMITTEE**

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Chris  
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Michele  
Sharon  
Peter  
Siva  
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  
2016 Tom & Pat
NOTICEBOARD

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Home visits:
At 10 am on the Sunday after the fourth Thursday of each month. Please bring chairs and food to share.
* 26 March - Chris, Sorrento
* 30 April - Judith & Aiden, Mt Pleasant

FOR SALE/WANTED

Imported plant news

A further 65 plants from Singapore and Malaysia (Jul 2016) and APOC Thailand (Mar 2016) were released on 25 January, and the first inspection on the Taiwan shipment was conducted.

Ken & Chris
This month’s plants were donated by Eric, and have been grown on by Ken & Chris. There will be 10 plants of *Dendrobium mutabile* and 9 plants of *Dendrobium lancifolium* (given the differing sizes, we have chosen the largest plants from those given to us).

*Dendrobium mutabile* is found in Western Java and Sumatra, growing on isolated trees along roads at 1,000m in Sumatra, and in Java, at 500-1,800m on trees or rocks in lava-streams. This species is also reported in southern India.

*Dendrobium lancifolium* is found throughout eastern Indonesia. Plants are found in forest litter along dry water courses at 70-150m, and on Sulawesi, 380-600m. This species has been reported in Irian Jaya on trees in mountain forests in the Arfak Range at about 1900m and on limestone soils, limestone rocks and barren, conglomerate rocks as well as amongst grass on dry calcareous ground, or under shrubs on open, sunny, eastern slopes.

Both species are relatively easy to grow and most of the plants are flowering size. They will need repotting and given the tall growing habit, should be transferred to larger pots.

Suitable media includes small pine bark, perlite with some limestone or small rocks. Both species produce keikis that can be separated and grown into flowering plants.
Murray & Arni
Anacheilium radiatum
Cattleya loddigesii
Coilostylis ciliaris
Lycaste candida x deppei
Lycaste michelii x aromatica
Neofinetia falcata
Renanthera monachica

Chris
Anacheilium radiatum
Cattleya mossiae
Encyclia alata
Vanda lamellata

Ian
Encyclia alata

Charly & Gerda
Bulbophyllum arfakianum alba
Bulbophyllum lepidum
Bulbophyllum makoyanum

Ken & Chris
Laelia anceps var. alba
Phalaenopsis mariae var. fasciata
Schomburgkia albopurpurea
Stanhopea inodora

Bruce
Lycaste aromatica

PLANTS DISPLAYED February 2017
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Peter
Angraecum leonis
Dendrobium lindleyi
Epidendrum calanthum
Gongora galeata
Miltonia phymatochilum
Paphiopedilum liemianum
Sobennikoffia robusta

Victor
Eulophia petersii

Norm
Anacheilium radiatum
Dendrobium speciosum
Encyclia randii
Encyclia rufa

Noel & Eva
Brassavola cucullata
Encyclia alata

Tony & Mavis
Aerides maculosa
Brassavola nodosa
Dendrobium delacourii
Phalaenopsis cornu-cervi “red”

Photography by Tony

Encyclia rufa
Norm Stockton

Eulophia petersii
Victor Quinlan

Photography by Tony
Contd from February

Stanhopea platyceras Rchb.f. 1868 is found in Narino and Antioquia areas of Colombia at 1,000 to 1,500m. It was previously identified as Stanhopea madouxiana Cogn. and is a large, warm to cool growing, epiphytic species that requires good air circulation, wet humid conditions and deep shade. Jenny (1993-Orchid Digest) asserts that all discoveries came from the Departments of Antioquia and Narino at 1,000-1,500m), however Hernandez (1958) reports that this species is found on the humid slopes in the Departments of Tolima and Huila and the Commisaryship of Caquetá at about 2,000m.

The plant is a large robust species with ovoid-pyriform pseudobulbs carrying a single, apical, elliptic, acute, longly petiolate, plicate leaves blooming in the fall on a pendulous, 2-7 flowered, 15 cm inflorescence subtended by large, chartaceous, oblong ovate bracts and giving rise to large, fragrant, waxy flowers. This species is seldom seen in collections.

Stanhopea posadae Jenny et Braem 2000. is a relatively recently discovered species from Colombia. It was described by Rodrigo Escobar in the publication "Native Orchids of Colombia" in 1992 and is named for the Colombian orchid grower, Juan Felipe Posada of Medellin. While a very desirable species, it is seldom seen in collections.

A medium sized, cool growing epiphyte, this species has ovate, longitudinally grooved with age pseudobulbs that carry a single, apical, plicate, lanceolate, acuminate, gradually narrowing below into the terete, channelled, petiolate base leaf. They bloom in summer on a basal, pendant, to 30 cm long, 4 to 12 flowered inflorescence with large, spread, broadly triangular, acute floral bracts carrying up to 12, fragrant flowers. The striking yellow flowers with dark burgundy spotting have a herbal or spicy perfume with sharp undertones that is very long lasting.

Photo source: http://www.orchidspecies.com/stanplatyceras.htm
The original specimen upon which the recently published description was based, was collected by Rudolf Jenny on 22 July 1993. The holotype was filed in Geneva at the herbarium of the Conservatoire et Jardin botaniques de la Ville de Genève.

**Stanhopea pozoi** Dodson & D.E. Bennett 1989 is an Ecuadorian and Peruvian medium sized, hot growing epiphytic species found at 800-1,000m in wet montane forests on the western slopes of the Andes. It has ovoid, sulcate pseudobulbs carrying a single, apical, plicate, obtuse, gradually narrowing below into the elongate, channelled, petiolate base leaf. Flowering in late summer or early autumn, it has a pendant, basal, 3 to 5 flowered inflorescence subtended by large, chartaceous bracts. The large, yellow-orange waxy flowers with red-brown blotches or "eyes" on the labellum are pleasantly fragrant.

In Peru, plants were collected in the Department of Huanuco growing in wet mountain forest at 950 m, and have also been found on the eastern slopes of the Andes in southern Ecuador on the Peru border. This species was originally published in Icones Plantarum Tropicarum fasc. 2, t. 177. 1989.

**Stanhopea pseudoradiosa** Jenny & R. González 1997. Found in Guerrero, Colima and Oaxaca States of Mexico on the western slopes as an epiphyte in oak, oak-pine and tropical sub deciduous forests at 750-1,300m, it is a medium sized, cool to warm growing species with oval, strongly ribbed, furrowed with age pseudobulbs carrying a single, coarse, leathery, lanceolate, plicate, acute, gradually narrowing below into the channelled, petiolate base leaf. Flowering in summer, the pendent, basal, 20 cm loosely 2 to 5 flowered inflorescence is enveloped by spread, large, broadly triangular, acute floral bracts. The flowers are fragrant.

This species differs from **Stanhopea radiosa** as the hypochile is less deeply saccate and has a very narrow opening; the horns are elongate, triangular and not oblanceolate; and it has a free tooth-like
callus on the base of the epichile.

**Stanhopea pulla** Rchb.f. 1877. Found in Costa Rica, Panama and Colombia. In Colombia, the species occurs in very hot, moist habitats at 100-800m, especially in the Department of Choco. The species is rare in Costa Rica, but was reported by Holrich (1974) from a single specimen on the base of a tree in roots and rocks on a semi-vertical, heavily jungle covered rock wall along a tributary of the Reventazon River close to Cervantes at 1000 m. Later, a few widely dispersed plants were later found on the Caribbean watershed, east and southeast of Turrialba at El Alto de las Varas and Grano de Oro at 500-700m.

The species is much more common in Panama where it can be found at sea level in the Canal Zone in the vicinity of Gatún. Plants also grow in Coclé Province in El Valle de Antón at 800m, and in Veraguas Province in the region west of Santa Fé at 760-910 m. In this region, the plants grow on both the Atlantic slopes and in adjacent high-rainfall areas of the Pacific watershed.

It is a medium sized, hot to warm growing epiphyte with ovoid to pyriform, sulcate pseudobulbs with fibery, basal bracts with a single, apical, elliptic, plicate, ribbed, gradually narrowing below into the elongate, petiolate base leaf. Flowers are borne on a short, lateral inflorescence that grows across the surface of the media before becoming pendant. One or-two small fragrant flowers which lack the elegant horns which are so prominent in most of the other *Stanhopea* species arise from the mature pseudobulb in autumn as a new growth appears. This species requires less light than most of the genus.

Photo source: https://garden.org/plants/photo/421578/

**Stanhopea radiosa** Lemaire 1859-1860 is found along the north Pacific coast of Nayarit, Jalisco and Oaxaca states of Mexico, on rocks or trees in oak and pine-oak forests and deciduous tropical forests at 200-1,500m. Plants have been found near Tepic, between Tepic and Jalcocotán, near the towns of Mascota, Talpa, and Los Pericos near Caule, on the south side of Sierra de Manantlán, on the seaward-facing slopes southwest of Autlán, on a coffee plantation northeast of Pihuamo, and between Pihuamo and Colima at 760m.

Photo source: http://www.orchidspecies.com/stanhradiosa.htm

Contd next month
ABOUT US

Monthly Meetings
Monthly meetings held on the 2nd Tuesday of each month 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 member’s 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 generating funds.

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.
Next meeting Tuesday 14 March