



Vol 30 No 5 October 2018



Anne O'Callaghan Award September 2018  
*Phalaenopsis schilleriana*  
Kirsty

# NEWSLETTER

NEXT MEETING - TUESDAY 9 October

**Contents**

- |   |                           |    |                                 |
|---|---------------------------|----|---------------------------------|
| 2 | General Meeting           | 6  | The Genus <i>Dendrobium</i>     |
| 2 | Notes from your Committee | 8  | Plants displayed September 2018 |
| 4 | Noticeboard               | 15 | About us                        |
| 5 | Monthly plant             |    |                                 |



# MINUTES OF THE GENERAL MEETING

11 September 2018 7.50pm

**Present:** 39 present as per the register.

**Apologies:** 6 as per register

**Visitors:** Sara & Lorraine

**New members:** Nil.

**Minutes:** Minutes June meeting accepted (Ray, Lynn)

**Business Arising:** Nil

**Financial Report:** Tabled by Adrian.  
Current balance is \$13,055.87. (Ray, Ian)

**Correspondence:**

## **Inwards:**

- Neutrog Bulk Order (OSWA),
- AOF (receipt and Fiona Stanley Query), AOC (AGM details)
- OSWA about Orchids WA rule changes, 5th Aug Orchids WA GM minutes (draft),
- GCA Our Gardens,
- Spring Orchid Fair (next weekend).

## **Outwards:**

- AOF (donation and Fiona Stanley Hospital report).
- All SOSWA members are invited to the ANOS meeting of the 12th of November for the installation of Norm as a life member and a talk by Eric McCrum.

## **General Business:**

- Orders of Neutrog bulk supplies to OSWA to be placed with Paul prepaid before the 26th of September.
- Spring Show points: Plant display labels and sale table paper work to Ken, the kitchen has adequate utensils for the casserole night (there are still vacancies for this), We still require

donations for food for morning and afternoon teas and also for the raffle and entry is only free if your name is on the duty roster.

- The Orchids WA report will be discussed in the next committee meeting as will the proposed amendments to its rules by OSWA.
- The NDOS is having an auction on the 4th of November at 7:45PM at the Alf Faulkner Hall in Eden Hill and SOSWA members are invited to participate.
- ANOS is running a correspondence judging course. See Lorraine if you are interested.

## **Anne O'Callaghan Cultural Award:**

Awarded to Kirsty for *Phalaenopsis schilleriana*

**Raffle:** Caterina, Paul, Helen, Tom, Tony and Bruce.

**Name Badge:** Caterina.

## NOTES FROM YOUR COMMITTEE

- The Spring Orchid Fair on 15-16 September in Leederville was a highly successful event and generated a profit of a little under \$1,000 for the Society (after recovery of the contribution of \$500 seed funding).
- Special thanks to all our members who helped make this event such a success by volunteering their time to work on the door, sell raffle tickets, help Sharon and Jeanine in the kitchen, work on the plant sales table, supply plants for sale, assist Paul and his team to stage an amazing display that attracted an enormous amount of interest from general public visiting the event and providing the plants for it, talking to them about our shared interest in species orchids and being part of the multi-society planning committee. For a club that does not “do displays”, we feel that we have done remarkably well over the past two months. Thank you all. We knew we could count on you when needed, but you have done even more than we could have hoped.
- A Special Meeting of Orchids WA has been called for the 3 November to finalise the draft new rules.

### Quiet Achievers

- 2013 Ian
- 2014 Chris
- 2015 Margaret
- 2016 Tom & Pat
- 2017 Charly & Gerda
- 2018 Paul Somers

• **President:** Paul

• **Vice President:** Peter

• **Secretary:** Graham Bowden

• 8 Bedelia Way, Hamersley, 6022.

• Phone: 9447 4528

• e-mail: gmbowden@bigpond.com

• **Treasurer:** Adrian

• **Editor:** Ken Jones

• 204 Park Street, Henley Brook

• 6055. Phone: 9296 1765

• e-mail: kcjones@tpg.com.au

• **Committee:**

• Kirsty Sharon

• Chris Peter

• Maxine Tony

• Michele Mavis

• **Life Members**

• Barry (dec'd)

• Gordon

• Maxine

• Ken & Chris

• Joan (dec'd) & Ted (dec'd)

• Trevor

• Neville

• Noel & Eva

• Tony & Mavis

• Barry (dec'd)

# NOTICEBOARD

## FORTH- COMING

### Home visits:

At 10 am on the Sunday after the fourth Thursday of each month. Please bring chairs and food to share.

- \* 28 October - Charly & Gerda, Sinagra.
- \* 25 November - Lynn, Belmont

---

## MARKETPLACE - FOR SALE/WANTED

---

Victor wants to acquire a plant of *Rhynchostele rossii* and is also interested in small *Aerangis* species. If you have spare plants, please contact Victor on 9243 1843 or e-mail vnquin@gmail.com.

Lynn wants to acquire plants of *Oncidium (Odontoglossum) naevium*, and *Dendrobium aggregatum (lindleyii) and farmeri* if you have a spare plant. She is also collecting wine/champagne corks if you have any that you do not want. Please phone Lynn on 0414 922 923 or e-mail contrarymiss@hotmail.com.

Nahiid is looking for plants of *Phalaenopsis gigantea*, *Phalaenopsis pulchra*, *Phalaenopsis hieroglyphica* and *Phalaenopsis bellina*. If you have any spare plants of these species, please phone Nahiid on 0415 818 850 or e-mail her at N.Stephens@murdoch.edu.au

---

# MONTHLY PLANT

## *Bulbophyllum auratum*

.....  
**Country of origin:** Mainland and island  
S E Asia

.....  
**Description:** Small to medium sized  
epiphyte

.....  
**Difficulty:** This species requires some  
warmth and winter protection, with high  
humidity and good air movement in  
summer

.....  
**Cost:** \$5.00

*Bulbophyllum auratum* (Lindl.) Rchb.f.  
1861 *SECTION Ehippium* Schlechter  
1913 is an umbrel species. It is found in  
Thailand, Malaysia, Borneo, Sumatra and  
the Philippines at 100-1,200m as a hot to  
cool growing epiphyte, mostly on  
mangrove trees. These plants have been  
provided by our expert *Bulbophyllum*  
grower Charly after dividing a particularly  
large specimen, and some are showing  
early flower spikes.

This species blooms in early spring, and  
as noted above, has an umbrel of  
drooping, shoe-shaped fragrant flowers.  
Charly advised that this species flowers  
more than once a year, and that he  
grows all his *Bulbophyllum* orchids in a  
heated and humidified glasshouse, and  
uses sphagnum moss as media. As  
these plants have recently been repotted,



Photo source: <http://www.rv-orchidworks.com/orchidtalk/orchids-other-genera-bloom/35147-bulbophyllum-auratum.html>

unless you want to change to a different  
media or slab-mount them, they should  
not need anything more than water and  
fertiliser for some time.

When growing orchids in sphagnum  
moss, care needs to be taken to ensure  
that it does not dry out as it can become  
water-repellent. This fine-rooted species  
requires moist, but not soggy media all  
year.

## .The Genus *Dendrobium*

The genus was originally identified and named by Olaf Swartz in 1799; however there were two earlier names *Ceraia* Lour. and *Callista* Lour. Therefore, the genus name *Dendrobium* is a conserved name as it has replaced the earlier names. The type species is *Dendrobium moniliforme* (L.) Sw. from Japan, Korea, China and Taiwan, originally described by Linnaeus in 1753 as *Epidendrum moniliforme*. The root of the genus name *Dendrobium* is dendro = tree and bios = life. The species in this genus are generally light loving, and in many instances, grow either high in the forest canopy or in relatively unprotected locations where they are exposed to high light.

*Dendrobium* and its relatives can be found from India and Sri Lanka to Tahiti, from Japan and Korea to Stewart Island (South of the South Island on New Zealand). The majority of orchids in the genus *Dendrobium* are epiphytic; however there are some members that are lithophytic or terrestrial. They range in size from miniature to very large (up to 5m tall), grow in climatic conditions from semi-desert to hot wet rainforest, from sea level to 3,800 m in the high central mountain ranges of Papua New Guinea. They can be found on fringing coral beaches, primary tall rainforest, mangrove forests, in cultivated rubber and coconut plantations, roadside cuttings, rocky cliff faces and rocky outcrops, stunted coastal scrubland, paperbarks in swampy forests and city trees. These incredible orchids are highly adaptable, are an important commercial product and for many of us, were our first experience of orchids when we were given a flower arrangement containing 'Singapore orchids'.

*Dendrobieae* is in the subfamily *Epidendroideae* of the family *Orchidaceae*. The subtribe, *Dendrobiinae* contains the species that we know as *Dendrobium*, while the other sub-tribe *Bulbophyllinae*, the *Bulbophyllum*. This classification, proposed by Dressler 1993 has been used as the basis for this article.

*Dendrobium* contains about 1000 species, although this varies as taxonomists discover and identify new species, or revisit past identification and reduce species to synonymy. Baker and Baker (1996) found over 2400 valid names for *Dendrobium* species.

The genus *Dendrobium* is divided into six (6) main sections: *Callista*, *Dendrobium*, *Formosae*, *Latouria*, *Phalaenanthe*, and *Spatulata*. Schlechter (1982) classified *Dendrobium* into 41 sections, however for simplicity this article will focus on the foregoing higher level Sections and some of the more common members of each;

identify their specific characteristics, habitat, cultural requirements and the relative ease or challenges to grow and flower them.

While now relatively common in cultivation, and in literally thousands of hybrids, *Dendrobium* orchids are increasingly becoming threatened in the wild as habitat is destroyed for farming and plantation purposes, logging (both legal and illegal) and population expansion. Many members of this genus come from highly populated regions of mainland and island Asia where the need to house citizens imposes heavily on governments. Currently, 31 (thirty one) species are listed as threatened on the ICUN redlist, with three species *Dendrobium huoshanense*, *Dendrobium officinale*, and *Dendrobium schutzei* shown as critically endangered. Another 8 (eight) are listed as endangered.

### Section Callista

Approximately ten (10) species are described in section *Callista*. However, as earlier noted, there are many synonyms for the species in this section, one of most popular in cultivation in the genus due to their showy flowers. In this section, we find:

- \* *Dendrobium chrysotoxum*
- \* *Dendrobium densiflorum*
- \* *Dendrobium farmeri*
- \* *Dendrobium harveyanum*
- \* *Dendrobium jenkinsi*
- \* *Dendrobium lindleyi*
- \* *Dendrobium palpebrae*
- \* *Dendrobium sulcatum*, and
- \* *Dendrobium thysiflorum*.

*Dendrobium chrysotoxum* Lindley 1847 (*SECTION Densiflora*) is a smaller-sized, cool to warm growing epiphyte on generally deciduous trees that lose much of their canopy during winter. This species comes from Myanmar, Laos, Thailand, Vietnam, China, Himalayas, Bangladesh and India at moderate elevations 400-1,600m. Its common name in Thailand is the Golden Bow orchid. It has clustered, grooved, clavate or fusiform, up to 30 cm, many angled, apically thickened pseudobulbs that can be enveloped by many white, membraneous sheaths (a common feature of many members of the genus) with 2 to 3 oblong to lanceolate, coriaceous, acute leaves.

**Kirsty**

*Phalaenopsis schilleriana*

**Murray & Arni**

*Dendrobium jonesii*

*Rhynchostylis gigantea*

**Graham & Margaret**

*Caladenia georgeii*

*Caladenia nobilis*

*Diuris magnifica*

*Dendrobium kingianum alba*

**Frankie**

*Dendrobium gracilicaule*'

*Dendrobium melaleucaphilum*

*Dendrobium tetragonum*'

**Maxine**

*Cattleya intermedia* var. *amethystina*

**Ken & Chris**

*Dendrobium farmeri*

*Dendrobium speciosum*

*Pleurothallis marthae*

**Peter**

*Cattleya loddigesii*

*Cattleya intermedia* var. *amethystina*

*Dendrochilum cobbianum*

*Dendrochilum glumaceum*

*Dendrochilum yuccaeifolium*

*Phalaenopsis amabilis*

*Phalaenopsis aphrodite* var. *formosana*

*Phalaenopsis equestris*

*Phalaenopsis mannii*

**Caterina**

*Dendrobium moniliforme*

*Maxillaria porphyrostele*

## PLANTS DISPLAYED September 2018



*Dendrobium capituliflorum*  
Victor



*Dendrobium tetragonum*  
Frankie

**Tara**

*Coelogyne mossiae*  
*Maxillaria densa*  
*Pterostylis curta*  
*Serapias lingua*

**Victor**

*Aerangis fastuosa*  
*Dendrobium capituliflorum*  
*Osmoglossum pulchellum*

**Courtney**

*Coelogyne flaccida*  
*Serapias lingua*

**Norm**

*Dendrobium speciosum* (several)

**Siva**

*Dendrobium abberans*  
*Rhyncholaelia digbyana*

**Noel & Eva**

*Calanthe vestita*

**Tony & Mavis**

*Duiris corymbosa*  
*Phalaenopsis equestris*  
*Stenorrhynchos speciosum*  
*Trichocentrum stipitatum*



*Diuris nobilis*  
Graham & Margaret

# PLANTS DISPLAYED September 2018



*Dendrobium moniliforme*  
Caterina



*Coelogyne mossiae*  
Tara

Photography by Tony



Flowering takes place in winter through spring with an up to 30cm inflorescence that arises from nodes near the apex of the pseudobulb. It is lax (loose, not tightly clustered) and pendulous. The flowers are short-lived, but highly fragrant, with the fragrance said to be honey-like.

Photo source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IQAcacbQ8oY>

Synonyms in use for this species are *Callista chrysotoxa* (Lindl.) Brieger 1981; *Callista chrysotoxa* (Lindl.) Kuntze 1891; *Callista*

*suavissima* Kuntze 1891; *Dendrobium chrysotoxum* var. *suavissimum* (Rchb.f.) A.H.Kent 1888; *Dendrobium suavissimum* Rchb.f 1874

*Dendrobium densiflorum* Lindl. ex Wall. 1829, (*SECTION Densiflora*) is the type species for this *SECTION* and is commonly named the densely-flowered Dendrobium is found in Assam, Bangladesh, eastern Himalayas, Nepal, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, Tibet, Hainan and southern China. It is a small to medium sized, cool growing epiphyte or occasional lithophyte on moss covered trunks or branches at altitudes 1,100 to 1,800m. Its habitat has distinct seasonal variation between the hot, wet and humid summer and the cooler, drier winter. Vegetatively similar to *Dendrobium chrysotoxum*, it has erect, tufted, 7 to 12 noded, obscurely 4 angled, fusiform or clavate, 30 cm long stems with each node half covered by a white sheath and carrying 3 to 5, towards the apex, elliptic or ovate, persistent, acute leaves. This species blooms from the late winter through spring with pendant, 20 cm, cylindrical, densely flowered racemes with scented, short-lived flowers arising from nodes at or near the apex of the pseudobulb. The in-situ photo on the following page clearly demonstrates the tight-bunched flower raceme that is typical of this species.



Photo source:  
[https://  
 biodiversity.bt/  
 observation/  
 show/61301](https://biodiversity.bt/observation/show/61301)

Synonyms in use for this species are *Callista densiflora* (Lindl. ex Wall.) Kuntze 1891; *Callista densiflora* (Wall.) Brieger 1981; *Dendrobium clavatum* Wall. 1828; *Dendrobium densiflorum* f. *parviflorum* Regel 1874; *Dendrobium schroederi* Dombrain 1870; *Endeisa flava* Raf. 1837; *Epidendrum dumunsuttu* Buch.-Ham. ex Lindl. 1830

*Dendrobium farmeri* Paxton 1849 (SECTION *Densiflora*) is perhaps the best known and most frequently present in orchid collections. Found in the eastern Himalayas, Assam, Nepal, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos and Malaysia as an epiphyte in evergreen lowland forests and primary montane forests at 150 to 1,000 meters, its common name is Farmer's *Dendrobium* (named after the English Supervisor of the Calcutta Botanical Garden in the 1800's), this pendulous, hot to warm growing epiphyte has clavate or fusiform, 4 angled above stems carrying 2 to 4, towards the apex, coriaceous, ovate-lanceolate, acute or acuminate leaves. Flowering occurs in spring on 20cm, pendent, many densely flowered, cylindrical racemose inflorescences that arise from the nodes



near the apex of leafless and leafed canes. Unfortunately, the flowers are short-lived, lasting for only a week or so.

Photo source: [http://www.rv-  
 orchidworks.com/orchidtalk/  
 cattleyas-vandas-dendrobiums-  
 bloom/38006-dendrobium-  
 farmeri.html](http://www.rv-orchidworks.com/orchidtalk/cattleyas-vandas-dendrobiums-bloom/38006-dendrobium-farmeri.html)

Its habitat consists primarily of primary forest tall trees, often adjacent to waterways and streams. This species prefers some shading, and the climate features frequent heavy summer rainfall with a dry, cooler winter. White, pink and white and yellow flower colour forms are known.



Photo source: <https://www.lelong.com.my/dendrobium-farmeri-pink-adathreestore-F395998-2007-01-Sale-I.htm>



Photo source: <https://www.orchidsforum.com/threads/dendrobium-farmeri-yellow-form.11772/>

*Dendrobium farmeri* is very similar to *Dendrobium palpebrae* that can be found in the same habitats. Lavarack et al (2000) say that the two species can be distinguished by the violet tinge to the flowers of *Dendrobium farmeri* that is not present in *Dendrobium palpebrae*.

Synonyms in use for this species are *Callista densiflora* (Lindl. ex Wall.) Kuntze var *farmeri* 1891; *Callista farmeri* (Paxton) Kuntze 1891; *Dendrobium densiflorum* var. *farmeri* (Paxton) Regel 1874; *Dendrobium farmeri* var. *albiflorum* C.Morren 1860; *Dendrobium farmeri* var. *aureoflavum* Hook.f. 1864

*Dendrobium harveyanum* Rchb.f. 1883 (SECTION *Densiflora*) is rare in collections, and is found in Yunnan province in China, and Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam. This rare species is a small sized, cool growing epiphyte on tree trunks and large branches at 1,100 – 1,700m. Commonly known as Harvey's Dendrobium, an Irish orchid enthusiast

from the 1800's who was first to flower species, it is also known in China as Su Ban Shi Hu, and in Thailand as Ueang Kham Foi. It has erect, spindle-shaped, deeply sulcate stems with several apical, deciduous, ovate-oblong, leathery leaves. Flowering in late winter-early spring, it has a pendant, 15cm few to several flowered, racemose, lax inflorescence that arises from the nodes near the apex of older leafless canes with two-nine, fragrant honey-scented flowers. The distinctive golden-yellow flowers have long filaments edging the petals, while the round lip is fringed and densely pubescent (covered with fine hairs).



Photo source: <http://www.orchidspecies.com/orphotdir/denharveyanum.jpg>

Marni Turkel has a page dedicated to this species in which she reports on the difficulty she experienced in successfully growing and flowering this species. Her comments on *Dendrobium harveyanum* at <http://marniturkel.com/Pages/orchids/o.articles/dendharveyanum.html> are informative and thought-provoking. Marni says that for many years she struggled to grow and flower *Dendrobium harveyanum*.

Her research into its habitat showed that it came from a classic monsoon climate with heavy rainfall and cloudy skies in spring and summer. Autumn and winter have little or no rainfall, with bright light and warm days and

cool nights. By the end of winter, humidity is low, and it is likely that the orchids receive little if any moisture, even from dew.

She goes on to say that originally she grew the species with year-round moisture. Her plant was a small, struggling specimen with few roots and almost no flowers. With nothing to lose, several years ago she decided to adopt a grow-or-die attitude and began giving it a prolonged dry rest in winter. It was as if she had a different plant: strong growths, lots of active roots and flower spikes every year. Synonyms in use for this species are *Callista harveyana* (Rchb. f.) Kuntze 1891

*Dendrobium jenkinsii* Wallich ex Lindley 1839 ( SECTION *Densiflora*) comes from Hainan province in China, Assam, eastern Himalayas, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar and Laos. It is a small-sized, warm to cool growing epiphyte in open forests on tree trunks at 700 - 1,500m. Its common name is Jenkins's Dendrobium – Jenkins was an officer of the East India Trading Co. early 1800's. In China, its common name is Xiao Huang Hua Shi Hu, and in Thailand, Ueang Phung Noi

It has clustered, branching, fusiform to ovoid-oblong, 4 ribbed, somewhat flattened pseudobulbs carrying a single, terminal, thickened, leathery, rigid, oval to oblong, obtuse, notched leaves . Flowering in early spring on short 15 cm] long, arching to pendant, simultaneously 1 to 5 flowered racemes that arise from near the apex of the leafed pseudobulb, it carries short-lived, wide open flowers that are similar to *Dendrobium lindleyi*. The main difference is that *Dendrobium jenkinsii* has a fewer flowered inflorescence while

*Dendrobium lindleyi* has many flowers.

*Dendrobium jenkinsii* has a bilobed lip while *Dendrobium lindleyi* is entire.

*Dendrobium jenkinsii* has clustered, sulcate, ovoid, flattened pseudobulbs carrying a single, apical, ovate, thick, shiny, persistent leaf.

Some excellent photos of *Dendrobium jenkinsii* can be found at <http://picssr.com/search/dendrobium%C2%A0jenkinsii/page3>

This species is almost always named by growers as *Dendrobium aggregatum* , a synonym that has been published as valid in the Sanders hybrid list. Synonyms in use for this species are *Callista jenkinsii* Kuntze 1891; *Dendrobium aggregatum* Roxb. var. *jenkinsii* [Wall.]Lindley 1898;



*Dendrobium marseillei* Gagn. 1934

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 (1<sup>st</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> 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.

## 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.

If unclaimed, return to  
The Editor  
204 Park Street, Henley Brook WA 6055

**Next meeting Tuesday 9 October**