NEXT MEETING - TUESDAY 8 January

Anne O’Callaghan Award December 2018
Cymbidium canaliculatum
Courtney

Contents
2 General Meeting
2 Notes from your Committee
4 Noticeboard
5 Monthly plant
6 The Genus Dendrobium
8 Plants displayed December 2018
15 About us
MINUTES OF THE GENERAL MEETING

4 December 2018 7.45pm

Present:  41 members as per register.
Apologies:  8 as per register
Visitors:  Nil.
New members:  Nil.
Minutes:  Minutes October meeting accepted (Judith, Ken)
Business Arising:  Nil
Current balance is $10,480.68. (Ray, Lynn)
Correspondence:
Inwards:
• City of Canning (confirmation of 2019 Hall booking),
• Our Gardens magazine,
• Toowoomba Native Orchid News.
Outwards:
• Lotterywest grant acquittal
General Business:
• Reminder of the need for a new secretary.
• Please consider spare plants for our monthly raffles.
• The club logo for our clothing will be discussed when Mich returns but members are asked to look at the information supplied to enable them to make informed decisions.
• We do have a general meeting on January (8th) 2019.
• Ken reported that work is being done to secure the use of the Curtin plant quarantine facilities. An extra supplier is being sought for show quality hybrids. We will try to have the plants arrive in March to avoid overheating.
• Long time member Nancy McQuiggin has died and her funeral is tomorrow at 10am.
• Corrected minutes of the Orchids WA AGM have been posted to member clubs.
• The chairman thanked Lynn for holding the last month’s home visit.

Anne O’Callaghan Cultural Award: Awarded to Courtney for a superbly grown specimen of Cymbidium canaliculatum.

Raffle:  All members shared in a free Christmas raffle.
Name Badge:  Lynn

NOTES FROM YOUR COMMITTEE

• The January home visit at Ezi Gro Orchids is to be held on Saturday the 19th of January 2019. Please bring a salad or dessert to share.
• Plant auction - two small seedlings of Angraecum viguieri will be auctioned at the January/February meetings.
• We will need to make a decision on the embroidered clothing that Mich and Peter have shown us. Please come prepared to indicate what you might order so that we are able to obtain firm pricing from our supplier.
• The apparel will be supplied by http://www.dynastypromo.com.au/

• Our life member, Gordon Doherty has let us know that he has had two bad falls recently. As a result of the most recent, fall, he broke his hip. In his idiosyncratic style, Gordon says that his leg is now held together by “stainless steel circles”, and he now has to use a walker.
Gordon has now moved to a high-care facility in Bunbury and his phone number is 9721 6102. Gordon would love to hear from you over the festive season.

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 Michele
Chris Sharon
Maxine Tony
Charly 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)

Quiet Achievers
2013 Ian
2014 Chris
2015 Margaret
2016 Tom & Pat
2017 Charly & Gerda
2018 Paul
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.

* 19 January (Saturday) - Ezi Gro Orchids, Evandale Road, Lansdale - note this is a week earlier than the usual date.
* 3 March - Chris, Sorrento

MARKETPLACE - FOR SALE/WANTED

Victor wants to acquire a plant of *Rhynchostele rossii* and is also interested in small Angraecoid 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 (lindleyi)* 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

Harry is hoping to acquire a plant of *Epidendrum densiflorum*. If you have a spare division, please call Harry on 0412 403 696 or e-mail harry.ashton@live.com.au
Angraecum magdalenae Schltr. & H. Perrier 1925 is a medium sized, warm to cool growing lithophytic monopodial species from central Madagascar. It grows in habitats with a distinct cool, dry season in winter and on, or near quartzite boulders in leaf litter at 800–2,000m.

While it is found in the east and central regions of Madagascar, it is in an intermediate to cool climate and can be subject to light frost during the cooler months. As a lithophyte, it can be found in pockets of decaying leaf and other plant material between rock where it is exposed to bright light although lightly shaded in the warmer months. Average summer temperature is 25°C, and winter temperature range is 20°C - 7°C. During the winter period, very little rain falls, however frequent mists and condensation keep the plants hydrated.

Angraecum magdalenae has proven a challenge to grow and maintain vigour over time unless cooling and humidity can be provided during Western Australia’s hot dry summer.

For this reason, pot culture is preferred with bark or similar substrate. Use of terra cotta pots, or slotted baskets may be beneficial in supporting some natural cooling through evaporation. Slab culture should be avoided unless constant high humidity can be provided in summer. Similarly, winter protection is essential as this species does not do well if it is cold and wet.

Photo source: http://angraecums.blogspot.com/2016/03/angraecum-magdalenae-shows-herself.html

**MONTHLY PLANT**

**Angraecum magdalenae**

**Country of origin:** Madagascar

**Description:** Small-medium sized, fleshy leaved lithophytic species.

**Difficulty:** This species can be difficult to sustain in culture over time.

**Cost:** $12.00
The Genus *Dendrobium* (contd. from December 2018)

*Dendrobium friedericksianum* Rchb.f 1887 **SECTION Dendrobium** is found in Thailand, Malaysia and Cambodia where it grows as an epiphyte in the canopy of low elevation primary and secondary forest trees. It is a hot to cool growing, medium sized, epiphyte with sub erect, basally slender and cylindrical to clavate above, light yellow stems carrying in the apical third, several deciduous leaves. Blooming in spring, 2-4 waxy, long-lived flowers are borne on short, racemose inflorescences. Its common name is Friederick's Dendrobium. In Thailand it is known as Lueang chantabun.

Photo source: http://bluenanta.com/orchid/57809/species_detail/?tab=gal

*Dendrobium friedericksianum* var. *occulatum* Seidenfaden & Smitinand 1959 is a variety with red blotches on either side of the base of the lip. This form is more commonly seen in collections. Photo source: http://ricardogupi.blogspot.com/2014/02/dendrobium-friedericksianum-1887.html

*Dendrobium gibsonii* Paxton 1838 **SECTION Holochrysa** is found in India, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar, Thailand, China and Vietnam at 650-1,650m as a large sized, warm to cool growing epiphyte or lithophyte on mossy limestone cliffs. It has centrally swollen, tapering towards the apex, pendulous, ribbed stems carrying 6 to 10, ovate to lanceolate, acute, deciduous leaves. Flowering in spring and summer on a slightly fractiflex, the nodding to pendulous, 15-20 cm, loosely 6 to 15 flowered inflorescence arises on older leafless canes. While normally epiphytic, in deforested areas it can be found growing lithophytically. This species was moved from **SECTION Dendrobium** to **SECTION Holochrysa** following DNA analysis. This species and *Dendrobium*...
Dendrobium heterocarpum Wall. ex Lindl. 1830 SECTION Dendrobium can be found in the Chinese Himalayas, Assam, eastern Himalayas, Nepal, Bhutan, Sikkim, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, Borneo, Java, Lesser Sunda Islands, Sumatra, Sulawesi and the Philippines. Growing in evergreen lowland forests and primary montane forests as a small to very large epiphyte at 100-1,800m this species has fusiform or sub cylindrical, erect or pendulous, many noded, stems that yellow with age. Tubular basal sheaths carrying deciduous, ligulate or oblong-lanceolate, acute to obtuse leaves. Blooming in winter through spring and summer, the flowers are borne on lateral, short, few to several, long-lived, both fragrant and not fragrant flowered inflorescences that arise from the nodes on 2 to 3 year old leafless canes.

Gary Yong Gee writing in the Orchid Species Bulletin in September 2011 says the Dendrobium heterocarpum has long-lived flowers that are sweetly fragrant, however some of the plants from the Philippines are not perfumed. Howard Wood (2006) recognises Dendrobium rhombeum Lindl., the Philippine variant, as distinct. Jim Cootes (2001) says that there are two forms found in the Philippines. One form grows erect to about 50 cm long and the flowers have a hairy lip with a lot of brown markings. The other is semi-pendulous with stems up to 2 m long, which have flowers that have a differently shaped, smooth lip. There seem to be two distinct species involved in the Philippines. Jim Comber (1990) says that plants in the Philippines are quite distinct from those found in Thailand whilst those from Borneo have much smaller flowers than either Javanese or Thai plants.
Graham & Margaret
*Miltonia regnellii alba*

Ken & Chris
*Anacheilium baculus*
*Ascocentrum garayi*
*Cattleya mendelii*
*Coelogyne marmorata*
*Cymbidium madidum*
*Oncidium maculatum*
*Paphiopedilum niveum*
*Physosiphon tubatus*

Gillian
*Masdevallia coccinea*

Peter
*Cattleya maxima coerulea*
*Oncidium pubes*
*Sedirea japonica*

Courtney
*Cymbidium canaliculatum*

John
*Laelia purpurata var. russelliana*

Siva
*Cochleanthes discolor*

Ray
*Dendrobium chrysotoxum*
*Dendrobium lindleyi*
*Laelia purpurata alba*
*Oncidium hyphaematicum*

Tony & Mavis
*Phalaenopsis cornu-cervi*
*Phalaenopsis cornu-cervi var. chattaladae*
*Phalaenopsis sumatrana*

**PLANTS DISPLAYED December 2018**

Coelogyne marmorata
Ken & Chris

Sedirea japonica
Peter
PLANTS DISPLAYED December 2018

Masdevallia coccinea
Gill

Cochleanthes discolor
Siva

Miltonia regnellii alba
Graham & Margaret

Dendrobium chrysotoxum
(with beneficial insect) Ray r

Photography by Tony
Its common name is The Different Fruit Dendrobium. In Thailand, it is known as Ueang si tan, and in China, as Jian Dao Chun Shi Hu. Synonyms in common use are Callista aurea [Lindl.] Kuntze 1891; Callista heterocarpa (Wall. ex Lindl.) Kuntze 1891; Dendrobium atractodes Ridl. 1885; Dendrobium aureum Lindl. 1830; Dendrobium aureum var. pallidum Lindl. 1839; Dendrobium heterocarpum var. henshalii Hook. 1857; Dendrobium minahassae Kraenzlin 1910; Dendrobium rhombeum Lindley 1843;

Dendrobium lituiflorum Lindley 1856 SECTION Dendrobium is found in the Chinese Himalayas, Assam, Bangladesh, eastern Himalayas, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos and Vietnam in broadleaved forests on tree trunks at 300m. Growing epiphytically, this species has clustered, slender, reed-like, pendulous, 11 to 15 noded, covered in sheaths, basally swollen stems carrying deciduous, fleshy, linear-lanceolate, acute leaves. Blooming in spring through autumn, one-five longlasting, fragrant flowers are borne on short scapes that arise from nodes along dormant canes. This species is deciduous in the dry, cooler months of the year.

Photo source: http://bluenanta.com/orchid/58255/species_detail/?tab=gal

Albinistic and pure alba forms exist, but are less common in collections.

Photo source: https://www.flickr.com/photos/81918877@N00/12155988825
This species common name is The Bent-Raceme Dendrobium. In Thailand, it is known as Ueang sai muang - Ueang khrang, and in China as La Ba Chun Shi Hu. Synonyms in common use are *Callista lituiflora* (Lindl.) Kuntze 1891 and *Dendrobium hanburyanum* Rchb.f 1856.

*Dendrobium loddigesii* Rolfe 1887 *SECTION Dendrobium* from Laos, Vietnam, China and Hong Kong is a miniature to small sized, cool growing epiphyte, lithophyte or terrestrial. Its habitat is humid, mossy, mixed and coniferous forests at 1,000 – 1,500m. It has tufted, pendant, sub terete, striated, several noded, white sheathed stems carrying alternate, fleshy, oblong, acute leaves and experiences a dry cooler winter and a warmer wet spring and summer. Flowering in Spring, the long-lasting, fragrant flowers arise on short single flowered inflorescences at the nodes of leafless canes. Some forms with variegated foliage have been discovered and are now being propagated for commercial sale. It appears that this species was well known in cultivation for many years before its natural occurrence habitat was discovered and it was described and identified. It is easily propagated from the stem growths.

Photo source: [http://bluenanta.com/orchid/58261/species_detail/?tab=gal](http://bluenanta.com/orchid/58261/species_detail/?tab=gal)

Its common name is Loddiges' Dendrobium after an English botanist of the 1800's. In China, it is known as Mei Hua Shi Hu. Synonyms in common use are *Callista loddigesii* (Rolfe) Kuntze 1891; *Dendrobium pulchellum* Loddiges not Roxb. 1933; *Dendrobium seidelianum* Rchb.f?

*Dendrobium moniliforme* (L.) Sw. 1799 *SECTION Dendrobium* is found in China, Western Himalayas, Nepal, Eastern Himalayas; Assam, Myanmar, Vietnam, Korea, Ryukyus Islands and Taiwan at 800-3,000m. It can be a small to large sized, cold to warm epiphyte growing in broadleaf forests or as a lithophyte on rocks. It can have either erect or pendant stems, that are tufted, terete, many noded, slightly wider in the middle,
purplish green in colour and covered with greyish sheaths. These canes yellow with age, and have narrowly lanceolate, deciduous, obtuse leaves. Flowering takes place from winter to the end of summer on a very short, 2 flowered inflorescences that arise from the nodes of old leafless canes. This species is deciduous, and the flowers are pleasantly fragrant, and range from white through pale rose pink and lemon in colour.

Photo source: https://choiphonglan.blogspot.com/2017/06/dendrobium-moniliforme-l-sw-1799.html

Variegated foliage forms are known and are increasingly being bred for the commercial market including a tricoloured form from Japan where the miniature and variegated forms are desired. Many varietal forms are marketed with different leaf variegation, flower colour, and flower shapes (similar to Neofinetia falcata). Often, these forms are grown and exhibited for their foliage rather than their flowers. Photo source: https://www.orchidweb.com/orchids/dendrobium/species/dendrobium-moniliforme-shoudai

This species common name is the Necklace-Shaped Dendrobium; in China it is known as Xi Jing Shi Hu

There are many synonyms in common use; Callista candida (Wall. ex Lindl.) Kuntze
1891; Callista japonica Kuntze 1891; Callista moniliformis (L.) Kuntze 1891; Dendrobium castum Bateman 1868; Dendrobium crispulum Kimura & Migo 1936; Dendrobium heishanense Hayata 1914; Dendrobium japonicum Lindley 1830; Dendrobium kosepangii C.L.Tso 1933; Dendrobium monile[Thunb.]Kraenzl 1910; Dendrobium moniliforme var. malipoense L.J.Chen & Z.J.Liu, J. Wuhan 2008; Dendrobium nienkui Tso 1933; Dendrobium taiwanianum S.S.Ying 1978; Dendrobium yunnanense Finet 1907; Dendrobium zonatum Rolfe 1903; Epidendrum monile Thunberg 1799; Epidendrum moniliferum Panzer 1783; *Epidendrum moniliforme Linn. 1753; Limodorum monile (Thunb.) Thunb. 1794; Onychium japonicum Bl. 1848; Ormostema albiflora Raf. 1836

Dendrobium moschatum Sw. 1805 SECTION Holochrysa occurs through the Western and Eastern Himalayas, Assam, Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Bhutan, Sikkim, Myanmar, Hainan China, Thailand, Laos and Vietnam as an epiphyte in open forests on tree trunks at 300-900m. It is large, hot to warm growing epiphyte with erect, arching or pendulous, terete, canes that turn brown with age. The narrowly elliptic to oblong-ovate, leathery, acute leaves are carried in the apical half. Flowering occurs in late spring and early summer on an axillary, pendulous, 20 cm, few to several flowered racemes with musk scented flowers that last about a week from or near the apex of a leafless cane. This species is the type species for SECTION Holochrysa.

This species has an unusual pouch-shaped labellum as shown in the close-up photo. Flower colour is highly variable ranging from lemon yellow to intense/orange through to dusky pink forms.

Photo source: https://www.flickr.com/photos/90774088@N04/11032154843

Photo source: https://www.mashrita.com/product/orchid-dendrobium-moschatum/
Its common name is the Musky Smelling Dendrobium. In Thailand, it is known as Leueang nok khamin - Ueang mawn khai - Ueang champa; while in China it is known as China Shao Chun Shi Hu. Synonyms in common use include Callista calceola (Carey ex Hook.) Kuntze 1891; Callista moschata Kuntze 1891; Cymbidium moschatum Willd. 1805; Dendrobium calceolaria Carey ex Hook. 1825; Dendrobium cupreum Herb. ex Lindl. 1835; Dendrobium moschatum Wall. ex D.Don 1825; Dendrobium moschatum var. unguipetalum I.Barua 2001; Epidendrum moschatum Buch.-Ham. 1800; Thicuania moschata (Sw.) Raf. 1836

Dendrobium nobile Lindley 1830 SECTION Dendrobium is a medium sized species found in the Chinese and Eastern Himalayas, Assam, India, Nepal, Bhutan, Sikkim, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos and Vietnam. It is a cool to hot growing terrestrial or lithophytic species in broadleaf, evergreen, lowland forests and primary montane forests, and often on mossy limestone rocks at 200-2,000m. With erect, clustered, compressed, grooved with age, yellowish stems that carry distichous, coriaceous, strap shaped or oblong, persistent leaves, this species flowers in winter and spring but can flower throughout the years given appropriate conditions. Short, 2 to 4 flowered racemes bear fragrant, waxy, sometimes heavy-textured, long-lived, highly variable flowers that arise at the upper nodes of leafed and leafless canes.

Photo source: https://wsbeorchids.org/2017/365-days-of-orchids-day-106-dendrobium-nobile/

This species is highly variable as to colour and flower shape, with some line-bred cultivars having much more rounded and filled in flowers. Several varietal forms are recognised. It has been widely used in hybridising in Japan and Hawaii, and many of the so called soft-cane or nobile hybrids with have Dendrobium nobile in their breeding. Care needs to be taken in this regard as many are sold as Dendrobium nobile, but in fact are hybrids. 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.

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 8 January