Anne O’Callaghan Award March 2019
*Bulbophyllum burfordiense*
Charly & Gerda

NEXT MEETING - TUESDAY 9 April

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MINUTES OF THE GENERAL MEETING

12 March 2019 7.45pm

Present: 41 members as per register.
Apologies: Victor, Chris & Lynne.
Visitors: Vanessa
New members: nil
Minutes: Minutes February meeting accepted (Ken, Chris)
Business Arising: Nil
Current balance is $11,297.71 (Ken, Margaret.

Correspondence:

Inwards:
- Orchids WA (Special GM on the 6th of April),
- Orchid Digest (renewal),
- GCA (Feb bulletin and Wednesday 17th of April meeting in Lesmurdie),
- Lee-Anne (membership cheque),
- ISODW fact sheets from Albany (see a committee member for copies),
- Bruce (WOC 23 meeting, 7th April at the Bentley Community Centre).

Outwards:
- Nil

General Business:
1. Membership is due.
2. We will need a new secretary in May.
3. Please continue to donate plants for our raffles.
4. ISODW in Albany on the 3rd & 4th of August. Payments for the Bus Trip and the Dinner to be made to our Treasurer. Clive Halls of Beenak

Orchids will give two presentations.
5. Orders close tonight for society logo, jackets and shirts.
6. Orchids WA update. A special general meeting is to be held for delegates on the 6th of April. Also negotiations are continuing about biosecurity with Canberra and with the State Minister for Agriculture.
7. All members are invited to the second WOC meeting on the 7th of April at the Bentley Community Centre on Sunday the 7th of April.

Anne O’Callaghan Cultural Award: Awarded to Charly & Gerda for a large specimen of Bulbophyllum burfordiense

Raffle: Frankie, Chris, Helen, Bruce, Lina.
Name Badge: Graham & Margaret

NOTES FROM YOUR COMMITTEE

- As discussed at our past monthly meetings, we need a volunteer to take on the position of Secretary at our AGM in May. If you want to know more about what is involved, please ask.
- The next workshop on World Orchid Conference planning will be held at Bentley Community Centre. Nyamup Way, Bentley (just off Manning Road) at 9.00am–12.00noon on Sunday 7th April 2019. Please bring a plate to share for morning tea.
- Mt Beenak Orchids will be attending the ISODW in Albany as a vendor and speaker. As August is their busiest month with two major orchid fairs in the Eastern States, Clive will only bring perhaps only 200 plants to sell at the event. To ensure that members are able to get the plants they want, he recommends that we pre-order and he will send the plants to us. As encouragement, he will cover the cost of insecticide and pathogen treatment, and share freight costs. Plants on the list at their website https://mtbeenakorchids.com. are available, although some (particularly species) are in limited quantities.

- Clive has asked me to get an order to him as soon as possible so that he can send plants before Easter as he will be overseas for a few weeks after then. If you are interested and wish to order, please advise Ken by phone or e-mail.

- Annual membership renewals were due in February. Please pay the Treasurer. Payment can be made by EFT to the Species Orchid Society account at Bendigo Bank, BSB 633-000 Account number 122491988. Please include your surname in the transfer.

- Mich is hoping that the apparel will be available for distribution to members at the April general meeting.

**Quiet Achievers**

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

**Life Members**

Barry (dec’d)
Gordon
Maxine
Ken & Chris
Joan (dec’d) & Ted (dec’d)
Trevor
Neville
Noel & Eva
Tony & Mavis
Barry (dec’d)
Home visits:
At 10 am on the Sunday after the fourth Thursday of each month. Please bring chairs and food to share.

* 28 April - Ken & Chris, Henley Brook
* 26 May - Peter, Armadale
* 30 June - Ray, Bullsbrook.

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
MONTHLY PLANT

*Dendrobium loddigesii*

**Country of origin:** Laos, Vietnam, China and Hong Kong

**Description:** small sized epiphyte, lithophyte or terrestrial

**Difficulty:** Once this species grows into a large plant, it is relatively easy to grow and flower

**Cost:** $10.00

*Dendrobium loddigesii* Rolfe 1887

 SECTION *Dendrobium* is a miniature to small sized, cool growing epiphyte, lithophyte or terrestrial. Thanks to Peter for finding and purchasing these plants on our behalf from several Bunnings stores. It is found in 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, 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. Apparently, it is easily propagated from stem growths. As a small sized species that tends to grow into a mass of plant material, care needs to be taken to ensure that there is plentiful air movement to minimise the risk of scale and mealy bug infestation that might not be readily observable. This species can be grown in a pot, or on a slab mount if you are able to provide humidity in summer. It will require protection from cold winds and winter rain.
The Genus *Dendrobium* (contd. from February 2019)

*Dendrobium senile* Parish ex Rchb.f 1865 *SECTION Formosae* comes from Myanmar, Thailand and Laos where it can be found as miniature, warm to cool growing epiphyte at 500-1,200m. It has distinctive sub erect, reclining to creeping, hairy, succulent-like pseudobulbs and with 2-6, ovate-lanceolate, alternate, semi-deciduous leaves. Flowering in spring and summer, the lemon fragrant one to several flowers are borne on short inflorescences that arise from the upper nodes of the leafed and leafless canes. Its common name is the White Haired Dendrobium, while in Thailand, it is known as Ueang chani. This species is known to be difficult to maintain over time in cultivation.

Photo source: https://www.celaorchidee.it/shop/botaniche/dendrobium-senile/

Synonyms in use are *Callista senilis* (Parish & Rchb. f.) Kuntze 1891; *Callista senilis* (Parish & Rchb. f.) Brieger 1981.

*Dendrobium senile* in situ

Thailand

Photo source: http://www.orchidspecies.com/orphotdir/densenile.jpg
Dendrobium trigonopus Rchb. f. 1887 SECTION Formosae
This small sized, hot to cool growing epiphyte is found in Myanmar, Thailand, southwestern China, Laos and Vietnam in remnant forests on tree trunks at 300-1,500m. It has tufted, fusiform, sulcate, shiny purplish brown, stems carrying 1 to 4, subterminal, ligulate or oblong, thick, papery, dull green, acute leaves. Flowering late winter and early spring, 1-4 waxy, long lasting, fragrant flowers with minute bracts are borne on very short racemes that arise from the nodes near the apex of both leafy and leafless canes. This species has also proven difficult to maintain in cultivation.


Dendrobium trigonopus in situ
Photo source: http://bluenanta.com/orchid/59341/species_detail/?tab=gal

Its common name is the Triangular Column Foot Dendrobium. In Thailand, it is known as Kam Pak Gai - Ueang kham liam (translated - the Golden Chicken's Beak Orchid). In China, it is known as Chi Geng Shi Hu. Synonyms in use are Callista trigonopus (Rchb. f.) Kuntze 1891; Dendrobium velutinum Rolfe 1895

Dendrobium wattii (Hook. F) Rchb.f 1882 SECTION Formosae
Found as an epiphyte in dense forests on tree trunks at 1,500-2,600 m from China, Myanmar, northern Thailand, northwest India, northern Laos and Vietnam China through Burma and northern Laos, it is another member of the nigro-hirsute (black haired) section
Charly & Gerda
Bulbophyllum amplebracteatum
Bulbophyllum burfordiense
Bulbophyllum macrobulbon

Ken & Chris
Anacheilium radiatum
Brasiliorchis schunkeana
Cattleya bicolor
Christensonia vietnamica
Dendrochilum latifolium var. macranthum
Dendrochilum sp. (unknown)
Phalaenopsis pulchra
Phalaenopsis violacea

Peter
Aerangis mystacidii
Brassavola nodosa var. Dawsonii
Dendrobium bigibbum fma. compactum
Encyclia cordigera
Phalaenopsis gigantea

Siva
Catasetum fimbriatum
Miltonia moreliana
Panarica brassavolae
Thecopus alata

Tony & Mavis
Brassovola nodosa
Phalaenopsis deliciosa
Tolumnia variegata

PLANTS DISPLAYED March 2019

Brassavola nodosa var. Dawsonii
Peter

Bulbophyllum macrobulbon
Charly & Gerda
**PLANTS DISPLAYED March 2019**

*Panarica brassavolae*
Siva

*Thecops alata*
Siva

*Miltonia moreliana*
Siva

*Cattleya bicolor*’
Ken & Chris

Photography by Tony
of Dendrobium and is noted for its long-lasting flowers. It is a miniature to medium sized, cool to cold growing epiphyte with slender, cylindrical canes carrying 4 to 8, narrowly linear, leathery leaves with the leaf sheaths having fine black hairs. Blooming in the spring on short inflorescences arising near the apex of leafless canes, short racemes carry 2 to 3 flowers. The leafless canes rebloom for several years.

Photos source: http://www.orchidroots.com/orchid/59489/species_detail/?tab=gal

Its common name is Watt's Dendrobium after an English botanist and orchid collector in India in the late 1800's. In China, it is known as Gao Shan Shi Hu. Synonyms in use are Callista wattii (Hook.f.) Kuntze 1891; Dendrobium cariniferum var. wattii Hkr.f; Dendrobium congianum Aver.2016; Dendrobium evrardii Gagnep. 1930

In situ photo by Peter Williams

Dendrobium williamsonii J. Day & Rchb. f. 1869 SECTION Formosae

This species is also in the nigro-hirsute group and is found in the Chinese Himalayas, Assam India, Myanmar, Thailand, and Vietnam in forests on tree trunks at 600-1,400m as a small sized, warm to cool growing epiphyte. It has upright, elongate-fusiform, velvety
stems that are many leafed towards the apex carrying, oblong or lanceolate, velvety, obscurely bilobed apically leaves with leaf sheaths that are densely covered with black hairs. Flowering in the late winter and early spring, 1-3 waxy, fragrant flowers are borne on very short, black hairy racemes that arise from near the apex of the newest maturing cane.

Photo source: http://bluenanta.com/orchid/59503/species_detail/?tab=gal

Its common name is Williamson's Dendrobium named after an English orchid collector in India in the 1800's. In China, it is known as Hei Mao Shi Hu. Synonyms in use are Callista lubbersiana (Rchb. f.) Kuntze 1891; Callista williamsonii (J. Day & Rchb. f.) Kuntze 1891; Dendrobium lubbersianum Rchb.f 1882

In situ photo source: http://www.flickr.com/photos/biozcw/14496122802/
As noted earlier, Dendrobium species in section Formosae have a deserved reputation for being difficult to grow and sustain over the long term in cultivation. However, some growers do not share this experience and it is due to their understanding of the natural environment and habitat from which the species originates. This generally involves a resting period where the species should be kept drier, although this rule does not apply to all species in the section. Generally, this drier period occurs in their natural habitat in winter, so these species need protection from winter rainfall, and will benefit from some warmth as winter in their habitat during local winter will be dry, but not cold and dark as can be experiences in Western Australia. The majority of species in this section are epiphytes, so can be grown in media in pots, or if you are able to maintain humidity in summer, on slab mounts. The media should be able to hold sufficient moisture between watering to prevent the plant from becoming dehydrated, but not stay soggy. Remember, the majority of this section’s species are epiphytes and their roots are exposed to air and completely dry between rain periods. You will find that as your plants grow new canes; most often the active roots will be outside the pot in the air. Therefore, if you are growing in a container, the media should allow the free movement of air through the container. Choose a media of consistent size (larger media for species with larger roots, small media for species with very fine roots). If it is part of your orchid culture, you could include perlite or styrofoam/polystyrene to provide air spaces. Generally Dendrobium species prefer slightly acid media about pH 6.7. All of this is important as the species in this section are susceptible to root loss if the media breaks down and stays wet, is affected by salt build-up, or is invaded by weeds and/or fungal or bacterial pathogens.

**SECTION Latouria**

The fifty or so species in section Latouria are primarily found in New Guinea, although some members are found in the Philippines and Samoa. They are principally epiphytic and can be found from sea level to high altitude, usually in areas of high, year-round rainfall. The flowers are long lasting, and range from small to relatively large with the latter being popular for hybridisation. Early collection and identification of these species from the wild means that artificially propagated plants of the more showy species are readily available at reasonable prices. These less well-known species often come from very inaccessible habitats that are difficult to replicate, and are therefore uncommon in collections. Some of the more frequently available species in this section are:

*Dendrobium aberrans*
*Dendrobium alexanderae*
*Dendrobium atroviolaceum*
*Dendrobium bifalce*
*Dendrobium convolutum*
*Dendrobium engae*
Dendrobium eximium
Dendrobium finisterrae
Dendrobium forbesii
Dendrobium johnsoniae
Dendrobium macrophyllum
Dendrobium polysema
Dendrobium punamense
Dendrobium rhodostictum
Dendrobium shiraishii
Dendrobium spectabile
Dendrobium tapiniense

Dendrobium aberrans Schltr. 1912 SECTION Latouria
This is a mini-minature to miniature sized, hot to cool growing epiphyte from eastern Papua New Guinea where it grows on tree fern and shady tree trunks in mossy forests at 300-1,900m. It has clustered, spherical to spindle-shaped, purple, olive-yellow or glossy green pseudobulbs with 3 to 4 nodes below oval, leathery, spreading, 2 to 3 apical leaves. Flowering throughout the year, short, wiry, erect or pendant inflorescences arising from the apex of old and new canes carry 2 to 6 white often marked with pink on the column flowers in a cluster. The flowers are long-lasting, are sometimes fragrant and can be produced on very small plants.

Photo source: https://www.orchidweb.com/orchids/dendrobium/species/dendrobium-aberrans

Dendrobium aberrans on slab mount
Photo source: https://www.aeorchids.com/orchid-photography/asian-pacific-dendrobium/dendrobium-aberrans/

Its common name is the Deviating Dendrobium, and the synonym in use is Sayeria aberrans (Schltr.) Rauschert 1983.
Dendrobium alexandrae Schltr. 1912 SECTION Latouria
Found in Papua New Guinea as a medium to large sized, cool growing epiphyte on high branches of moss-covered trees in lower montane and cool mist forests at 900-1,200m in high light, exposed positions. Andre Millar says that often she found this species in the highest trees in the forest. The canes carry 2 to 3 apical, elliptic, bluish-green, erect or spreading leaves. Autumn flowering occurs on axillary, racemose, laxly, several flowered inflorescences arising from the nodes at the apex of the pseudobulb. The flowers are predominantly white with heavy spotting on the sepals and petals with a large pronounced lip coloured red and green. This species was once thought to be lost, or perhaps a hybrid of Dendrobium spectabile, but fortunately, recent rediscovery of substantial populations in some locations has revealed that this is not so.


Its common name is Alexandra's Dendrobium named after Schlechter’s wife. Synonyms in use are Latourea alexandrae [Schltr.] Breiger 1981; Latourorchis alexandre [Schltr.] Breiger 1981; Sayeria alexandrae (Schltr.) Rauschert 1983

Continued 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 9 April