

WILD ORCHIDS OF CAMBODIA



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Att Sreynak, Cedric and Chanthheanna Jancloes.

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PREFACE

អារម្ភកថា

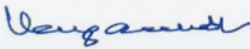
ប្រទេសកម្ពុជាសំបូរទៅដោយធនធានធម្មជាតិព្រៃឈើ និងសត្វព្រៃ រួមទាំងរុក្ខជាតិគ្រប់ប្រភេទ។ សម្បត្តិធម្មជាតិទាំងនេះ មិនត្រឹមតែបានផ្តល់នូវសោភ័ណភាពស្រស់ត្រកាលប៉ុណ្ណោះទេ ថែមទាំងបានទ្រទ្រង់ដីសំខាន់សម្រាប់សេដ្ឋកិច្ចសង្គម និងបរិស្ថាន។ ក្នុងកំឡុងបួនទស្សវត្សកន្លងមកនេះ ក្រោមការដឹកនាំ ដោយគតិបណ្ឌិតរបស់សម្តេចអគ្គមហាសេនាបតីតេជោ **ហ៊ុន សែន** នាយករដ្ឋមន្ត្រី នៃព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជាបានដាក់ចេញនូវគោលនយោបាយ និងយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រមុតស្រួចក្នុងការការពារ ថែរក្សាធនធានព្រៃឈើ រួមទាំងបានធ្វើឲ្យការស្រាវជ្រាវវិទ្យាសាស្ត្ររុក្ខជាតិ កាន់តែមានភាពប្រសើរឡើង និងរីកចម្រើនទៅមុខ។ ទន្ទឹមនឹងនេះ ក្រសួងកសិកម្ម រុក្ខាប្រមាញ់ និងនេសាទ បាននឹងកំពុងខិតខំពង្រីកការស្រាវជ្រាវរុក្ខជាតិព្រៃ រួមទាំងកេសរកូលព្រៃ (អ័រតីដេ) និងធ្វើការថែរក្សាសំណាករស់ និងសំណាកស្នូត ដែលជាធនធានដ៏មានតម្លៃ។

សៀវភៅកេសរកូលព្រៃ គឺជាស្នាដៃបោះពុម្ពលើកទី១ សម្រាប់ប្រទេសកម្ពុជា ហើយវាបានគ្របដណ្តប់ទៅលើប្រភេទកេសរកូល ២០២ ប្រភេទក្នុងចំណោមកេសរកូលជាង ៥០០ ប្រភេទដែលមាននៅក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា។

សៀវភៅនេះនឹងរួមវិភាគទានដ៏សំខាន់មួយសម្រាប់សិស្សនិស្សិត មន្ត្រីរាជការ និងដៃគូអភិវឌ្ឍន៍នានា ប្រើប្រាស់ជាមគ្គុទេសក៍ក្នុងការស្រាវជ្រាវ និងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍។ លើសពីនេះទៅទៀត សៀវភៅនេះនឹងបានលើកស្ទួយមុខមាត់របស់ប្រទេសកម្ពុជាលើការថែរក្សា ស្រាវជ្រាវ និងយកចិត្តទុកដាក់ខ្ពស់ទៅលើប្រភេទកេសរកូលព្រៃទាំងនេះ។

រដ្ឋមន្ត្រី

ក្រសួងកសិកម្ម រុក្ខាប្រមាញ់ និងនេសាទ





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INTRODUCTION

Cambodia holds a rich flora that is only partly documented. In 2003, the Natural History Museum of Paris and the RUPP, building on the legacy of Pr. Dy Phon, revisited the information left by the French during Indochina. In 2008, a project called OrchidCambodia, started researching orchids. Shortly afterwards, a first checklist of 120 species was developed. A website was put online, helping to share information to a growing network. The RUPP holds an important set of dry specimens of orchids in its Herbarium and the RUPP classification code (RUPP) is now recognised internationally. In 2014, with the support of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew , the Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries' Forestry Department established the country's first live ex-situ collection. The collection now holds thousands of plants, covering over 200 species. This manual was possible thanks to these combined efforts.



FACTSHEET GUIDE

The factsheets feature data from the collectors, completed using key references with the following:

Genus name + species name

Indicates the name of the Orchid: its genus and the species within that taxon.



Morphology: the morphology of the plant (Monopodial, Sympodial), and lifestyle: on trees as epiphytes, in the ground as terrestrial or on the ground / rocks as litophyte.



Habitat/Ecotope: describes the environment where the plant was seen.



Altitude: the plant's elevation range



Flowering: the time of the year where the orchid usually flowers



Size: the size of the plant.



Description: details of the plant, leaves, inflorescence and flowers



Fragrance: the smell of the flower.



Early record: the name of the collector and the year the first record in Cambodia was made, if the orchid was documented before 1975.



INDEX (use interactive pdf viewer for links)

Preface	p. 1
Acknowledgements	p. 2
Introduction	p. 3
Factsheet guide	p. 4
Contents	p. 5
Map floral regions	p. 6-7
Natural History	p. 8
Key facts	p. 9
Orchid Types	p. 10-11
Flower	p. 12-13
Life Cycle	p. 13
Species List	p. 16-217
Species calendar	p. 218-223
Collection Tips	p. 224-225
Dry Specimen	p. 226
Digital Specimen	p. 227
Classifying orchids	p. 228
Etymology	p. 229-241
Illustrated Glossary	p. 242-243
Glossary	p. 244-246
References	p. 247-249
Laws - CITES	p. 250



MAP FLORAL REGIONS



Previously known as the Central Indochinese floristic province, Cambodia is now seen as hosting two provinces: the Cardamom (5) and the South Indochinese floristic province (6). Cambodia also borders other floristic provinces: to the North, the Khorat (1) and the Central Annamese province (2); to the West, the Chao Praya (3) and the Tanasserim (4); to the East, it nears the South Annamese province (7); to the South, the Malay provinces (8) and the Southern Isles (9).



Cambodia is at the heart of the Greater Mekong River system that hosts some of the most biologically diverse habitats in the world.

There are an estimated 10 ecological zones in the country (map: [OpenData Cambodia/WCS](#)). From observations, some zones also contain extremely varied habitats forming distinct ecosystems, such as the ‘veals’, the dry forests in the lowlands or the plateau of the Bokor mountain, the mangroves, the Tonle Sap’s flooded forests and the tropical forests of the islands.

These provide a range of habitats for the wild orchids of Cambodia.



Golden-fronted leaf bird foraging a *Dendrobium secundum*
Monduliri province © Vuthy Phan 2015



NATURAL HISTORY

The first vascular plants appeared on earth 410 million years ago.

The Angiospermophyta - plants that reproduce using seeds contained in fruits, appeared around 140 million years ago.

The Angiospermophyta group - or flower making plants - is the most widespread group on the planet, counting close to 400,000 species.

A key particularity of flower bearing plants is the importance of pollination - that usually takes place with the action of insects.

Genetic sequencing indicates orchids may have arisen 102 to 120 million years ago.

Orchids are particularly famous because over millions of years, they have developed amazing features to attract pollinators and to increase their chances of survival and reproduction.



KEY FACTS

With about 27,000 accepted species, distributed in about 758 genera, the orchid family is the largest in the plant world.

Orchids are Vascular (they have conductive tissue), Spermatophytes (they produce seeds), Angiospermophytes (they produce flowers) and Monocots (their seedlings have only one leaf).

Orchids can be epiphytic (on trees), lithophytic (on rocks: photo below) or terrestrial (in soil).

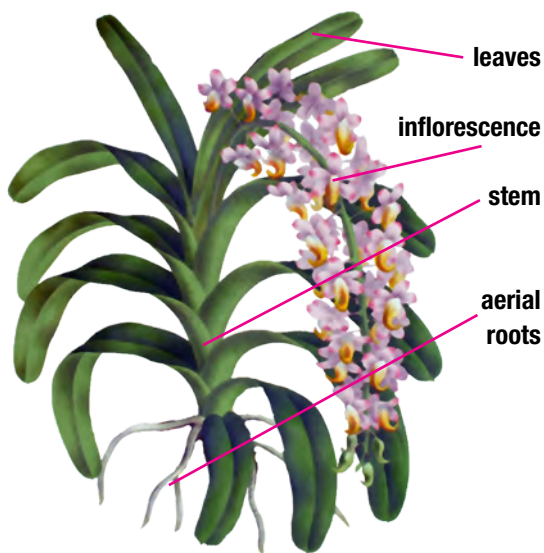
Orchids are usually either Sympodial, or Monopodial.



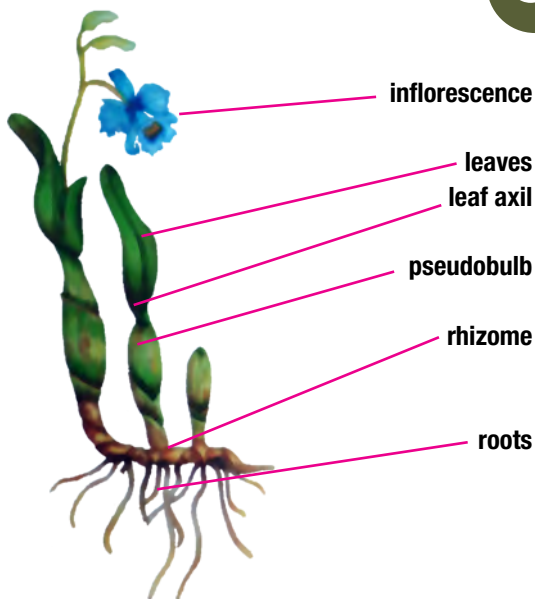


ORCHID TYPES

Most orchids in Cambodia are epiphytes and live on trees. But there are also many lithophytic and terrestrial orchids. Some species show great adaptability and can be found in the ground, on rocks, and on trees.



Monopodial orchids have stems with unlimited top growth.



Sympodial orchids consist of modules with limited top growth.

Inflorescence

leaves

underground tubers

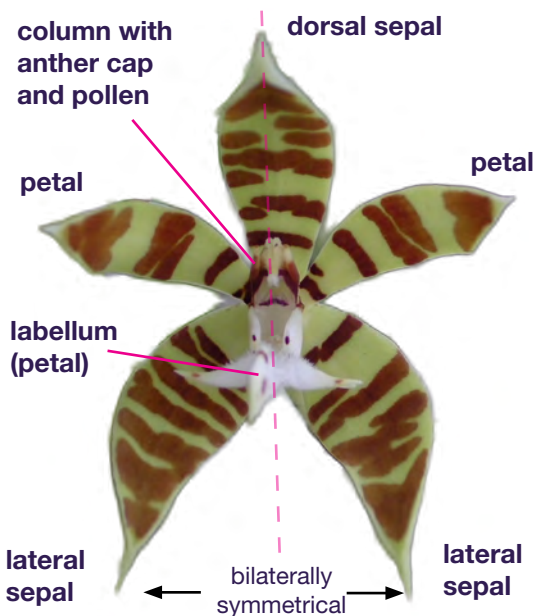
Terrestrial orchids often have underground tubers from which the plant grows.

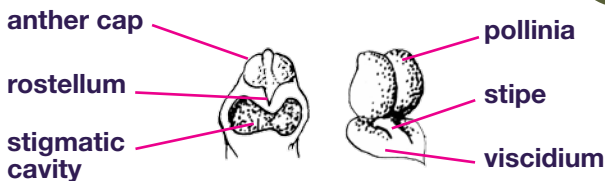




FLOWER

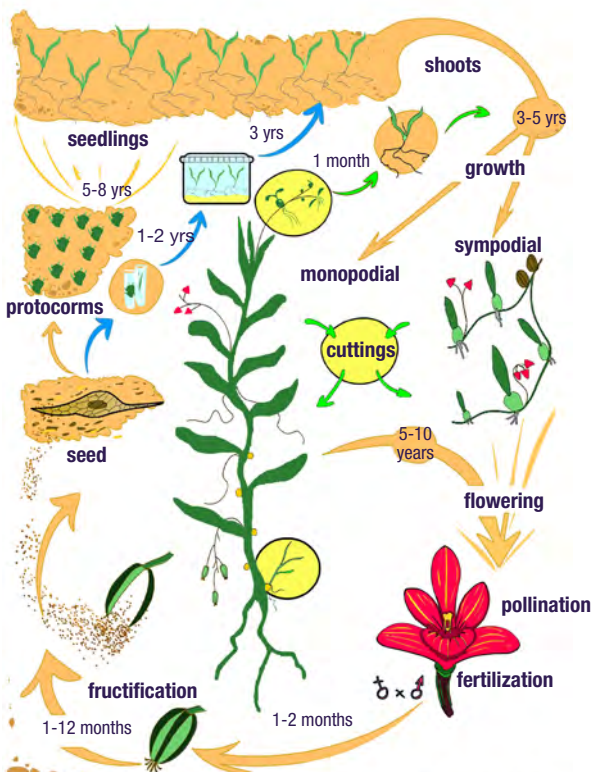
An orchid can be recognised by its flowers with 3 usually similar size/shape sepals (at the back) and 2 similar size/shape lateral petals and the third petal: the labellum (3+2+1). The male and female parts of an orchid flower are fused into a single organ called the Column. The pollen is inside the anther cap, on the column. The column is sometimes shaped to hold nectar or may produce smells that attract pollinators.





LIFE CYCLE

Orchids reproduce by developing new growths from the plant or by producing seeds from the flowers. This usually involves pollinators.



The background of the image is a lush tropical forest. Several tall, slender palm trees with grey, textured trunks and green fronds are visible against a clear blue sky with some light clouds. In the foreground, there is a dense thicket of green foliage. A prominent cycas plant with a thick, brown trunk and a dense, rounded crown of green, needle-like leaves is positioned in the lower center of the frame.

WILD ORCHIDS OF CAMBODIA

Field Manual 2019



Acampe carinata (Griff.) Panigrahi 1985

- 🌿 Monopodial, Epiphyte
- 🌸 In lowlands and montane forests.
- 🏔 0-400 m
- 🌸 February
- 📏 Small-Large
- 👁 Leaves < 2.5 cm wide; inflorescence 2-5 cm long; flowers 1.5 cm in diameter.

Cambodia also has an endemic species (*A. hulae* Telepova - see *Specimen section*.) very similar to *A. carinata*.



© C.Jancloes , 2011

Acampe ochracea (Lindl.) Hochr. 1910

- 🌿 Monopodial, Epiphyte
- 🌸 In humid evergreen and low land montane forests, often in the shade near water.
- ⛰️ 0-1100 m
- 🌸 November, March-April
- ↗️ Small-Large
- 👁️ Plant up to 1 m tall; stem 7 mm thick; flowers 0.6-1.2 cm across.
- 📖 Pierre, L. 1870



© A. Schuiteman 2019

Acampe praemorsa (Roxb.) Blatt. & McCann 1932

- 🌿 Monopodial, Epiphyte
- 🌸 Semi-deciduous and deciduous dry lowland forests and savannahs.
- 🏔️ 0-1600 m
- 🌸 December-March
- 📏 Large
- 👁️ Clump-forming plant 20-50 cm; 10-12 flowers of 0.8-1.5 cm.
- ✿ Floral: hyacinth



© C. Jancloes 2016

Acanthophippium gougahense

(Guillaumin) Seidenf. 1975

- 🌿 Sympodial, Terrestrial
- 🌳 On damp humus-rich forest floor.
- ⛰️ 300-400 m
- 🌸 April-May
- 📏 Large
- 👁️ Forming large clumps; pseudobulbs up to 16 cm tall; 1-8 fleshy flowers 3-3.5 cm long.
- ✳️ Highly fragrant



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Acriopsis indica c.Wright 1851



Sympodial, Epiphyte



Evergreen lowland, semi-deciduous and deciduous dry lowland and hill forests.



0-1800 m



January-April



Small



Clustered pseudobulbs with 2-4 apical, linear, stalked leaves; 50 cm long inflorescence, 30 flowers size 0.8-1.2 cm



Geoffray, C. 1905



© C. Jancloes 2012

Adenoncos vesiculosa Carr 1932

- 🌿 Monopodial, Epiphyte
- 🌸 In lowland swamps, montane forests, in semi-deciduous, deciduous dry lowland forests.
- 🏔️ 0-700 m
- 🌸 February-April
- 📏 Small-Medium
- 👁️ 5-7 small, clustered pseudobulbs; leaves, 15-20 x 2-2.5 cm wide; flower size 0.5 cm.



Aerides crassifolia Parish & Rchb.f 1874

- 🌿 Monopodial, Epiphyte
- 🌸 In lowland forests and lowland dipterocarp forests and hills.
- ⛰️ 200-700 m
- 🌸 April-May
- 📏 Small
- 👁️ A short stem; <8 long thick leaves 10-12 cm long; inflorescences 15 cm long; <15 flowers 3 cm wide.
- ✿ Floral: aromatic



© C. Jancloes 2010

Aerides falcata Lindl. & Paxton 1851

- 🌿 Monopodial, Epiphyte
- 🌸 In montane forests, in semi-deciduous lowland forests, on small trees in secondary forests.
- ⛰️ 0-700 m
- 🌸 March-June
- ↗️ Medium-Large
- 👁️ Plant 15cm long; leaves 25-30 x 2-4 cm; <30 waxy flowers; flowers 2.5-4 cm.
- ✳️ Fruity: citrus
- 📖 Pierre, L. 1870



© C.Jancioes 2014

Aerides falcata* var. *houlettiana

(Rchb.f.) Veitch 1891

- 🌿 Monopodial, Epiphyte
- 🌳 In evergreen, semi-deciduous and deciduous dry lowland forests.
- ⛰️ 0-700 m
- 🌸 April-June
- 📏 Medium-Large
- 👁️ Plant 30-50 cm wide; slender stems; flower 2.5-3 cm.
- ✿ Fragrant
- 📖 Pierre, L. 1870



© M. Telepova-Texier 2011

Aerides multiflora Roxburgh 1823

- 🌿 Monopodial, Epiphyte
- 🌸 In semi-deciduous and deciduous dry lowland tropical and subtropical forests.
- 🏔 0-1100 m
- 🌸 April-May
- 📏 Small-Medium
- 👁 A stout stem; leaves channelled and keeled; pendulous inflorescence 30 cm long, <50 flowers of 1.8-2.5 cm.
- ✿ Floral: nicely fragrant



Aerides odorata Lour. 1790

- 🌿 Monopodial, Epiphyte, Lithophyte
- 🌳 On tree trunks in lowland dipterocarp forest, lithophytic on boulders.
- 🏔 200-1200 m
- 🌸 April-July
- 📏 Medium
- 👁 Stout, drooping, branching stems carrying pale green leaves; >15-flowers 2.5-4 cm; Mid-lobe of lip 3–5 mm wide, much smaller than lateral lobes.
- ✿ Floral/Fruity to Offensive: honey lemon, spicy



© M. Telepova-TeXier 2015

Agrostophyllum planicaule

(Wall. ex Lindl.) Rchb.f. 1864

-  Sympodial, Epiphyte, Lithophyte
-  In humid montane coastal and riverine montane forests, growing in the shade.
-  100-700 m
-  July-August
-  Medium
-  A flattened stem; 1-2 oblong leaves; a densely many flowered, short inflorescence with lanceolate, subacute, brown floral bracts; flower <8 mm.
-  Geoffray, C. 1904



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Ania penangiana (Hook.f.) Summerhayes 1939

- Monopodial, Terrestrial
- Tropical evergreen forests.
- 600-1400 m
- December-March
- Medium
- Ovoid pseudobulbs; a single plicate, deciduous leaf; basal bracteate, racemose inflorescence 75 cm; 5-15 spaced flowers 2 cm
- Fragrant



Anoectochilus lylei Rolfe ex Downie 1925

-  Sympodial, Terrestrial
-  On mossy tree-trunks in evergreen or humid broadleaved forests.
-  600-1800 m
-  Fall-Winter
-  Miniature-small
-  A basal rosette of 2-4, ovate to circular, dark green-brown and yellow/pinkish nerved leaves 6 to 15 cm long; pubescent inflorescence 6-15 cm; 1-11 flowers 1.5 cm.



© J. Holden, 2011

Appendicula hexandra (J.Koenig) J.J.Sm. 1932

-  Sympodial, Epiphyte, Lithophyte
-  On densely shady, mossy, vertical cliffs or mossy trees.
-  450-1400 m
-  June-July
-  Small
-  Slender stems, linear-lanceolate, shortly obtuse distichous leaves. 2 cm inflorescence with 1-3 small flowers <0.5 cm.
-  Pierre, L. 1870



© A. Schuiteman 2019

Arachnis labrosa (Lindl. & Paxton) Rchb.f. 1886

- 🌿 Monopodial, Epiphyte
- 🌸 In sparse woods and forests edges on trunks of large trees and rocks.
- ⛰️ 800-1700 m
- 🌸 July-August
- 📏 Large
- 👁️ Elongate stout stem; 5 to 8 leaves >60 cm long pendant inflorescence; <10 spaced flowers 5 cm
- ✳️ Fragrant



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Arundina graminifolia (D. Don) Hochr. 1910

- 🌿 Sympodial, Terrestrial
- 🌸 In open vegetation, poor soils, on road-sides.
- 🏔 0-1200 m
- 🌸 All year
- 📏 Giant
- 👁 The 'Bamboo Orchid' has a thin, tall stem with alternating, lanceolate, acuminate leaves, appearing to be bamboo; inflorescence 18 cm; 1-3 flowers 4-6 cm.
- 🌸 Floral, in the day
- 📖 Geoffray, C. 1904



© P. Nelson 2019

Brachypeza laotica (Seidenf.) Seidenf. 1973.

-  Monopodial, Epiphyte
-  In Dipterocarp lowland and hill forests.
-  200-300 m
-  December
-  Small
-  A short stem with few broad, flushed with purple leaves; a pendulous <8 cm inflorescence with a thick rachis carrying closely set, short-lived flowers of 1 cm.



© A. Sreynak FA, 2018

Bromheadia aporoides Rchb.f. 1878

- 🌿 Sympodial, Epiphyte
- 🌸 lowland montane and dipterocarp forests.
- 🏔 700 m
- 🌸 May-July
- 🔍 Miniature
- 👁 Pendulous rhizome; single flowered inflorescence holding the flower to the base of the leaf; flower 8 mm diam.



© D. Song 2019

Bromheadia finlaysoniana (Lindl.) Miq. 1859

- 🌿 Sympodial, Terrestrial
- 🌸 In open scrub and light montane forests, in wet areas, near streams.
- ⛰ 50-1500 m
- 🌸 June-March
- 📏 Large-Giant
- 👁 Stems 70-200 cm; stiff leaves 2-4 cm apart; inflorescences 15 cm long; short-lived flowers 8 cm.
- 🌸 Fragrant
- 📖 Harmand, F.J. 1876



© J. Holden 2011

Bulbophyllum affine Lindley 1833

- 🌿 Sympodial, Epiphyte, Lithophyte
- 🌸 In evergreen lowland or montane forests, on rocks, in mixed forests.
- ⛰️ 100-1800 m
- 🌸 January / April-July
- 📏 Small
- 👁️ A unifoliate orchid; pseudobulbs erect, 4-8 cm apart from each other; leaf oblong, 6-26 × 1-4 cm; flower 3 cm.



© A. Sreynak FA, 2018

Bulbophyllum blepharistes Rchb.f. 1872

-  Sympodial, Epiphyte, Lithophyte
-  In semi-deciduous and deciduous dry lowland and montane Dipterocarp forests.
-  0-1700 m
-  October-November
-  Miniature
-  A bifoliate orchid; Plant 5-8 cm tall; peduncle 15-25 cm; inflorescence off the stem ends with florets of 4-10 flowers; flowers 1 x 3 cm.



© A. Schuiteman 2019

Bulbophyllum careyanum (Hook.) Spreng. 1826

- 🌿 Sympodial, Epiphyte, Litophyte
- 🌸 In evergreen lowland forests, in dense primary humid evergreen forest, also lithophytic on small cliffs near streams.
- ⛰️ 200-1200 m
- 🌸 September-December
- 📏 Small
- 👁️ Rhizome stout, peduncle 4.5-7 cm, flowers densely overlapping, 6-8 mm long.



© A. Sreynak FA, 2018

Bulbophyllum clandestinum Lindl. 1841

- 🌿 Sympodial, Epiphyte
- 🌸 In mixed deciduous primary forest and open secondary forests.
- ⛰️ 170-550 m
- 🌸 May-September
- 📏 Small
- 👁️ A long fractiflex rhizome; far spaced pseudobulbs; a short, erect inflorescence with single flowers 0.6 cm, held close to the rhizome.



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Bulbophyllum dissitiflorum Seidenf. 1979

- 🌿 Sympodial, Epiphyte
- 🌸 On trunks in dry, open forests, in Dipterocarp and montane forests.
- ⛰️ 1400 m
- 🌸 August-December
- 📏 Small
- 👁️ With conical pseudobulbs, 3-6 cm apart, carrying a single, apical, lanceolate leaf; inflorescence 10-15 cm long; flowers 5 x 10 mm.



Bulbophyllum haniffii Carr. 1932

- 🌿 Sympodial, Epiphyte
- 🌸 In mixed deciduous primary forest and montane forests.
- ⛰️ 700 m
- 🌸 April
- 📏 Miniature
- 👁️ Pendulous rhizome; pseudobulbs laterally flattened and 2-3 cm apart; a single, apical elliptic leaf gradually narrowing at the apex; single flower of 0.8 cm.



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Bulbophyllum laxiflorum (Blume) Lindl. 1830

- 🌿 Sympodial, Epiphyte, Lithophyte
- 🌸 In lowland hill montane or deciduous Dipterocarp forest, and lithophytic on moss-covered rocks.
- 🏔️ 100-1800 m
- 🌸 January, June-August, October, December
- 📏 Miniature
- 👁️ Plant 2.8 cm high; umbels of 7-9 cm with 8-12 flowers, flower 1.5 cm.
- ✿ Woody: musky



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Bulbophyllum lemniscatoides Rolfe 1890

- 🌿 Sympodial, Epiphyte
- 🌸 In evergreen montane, semi-deciduous or deciduous dry lowland forests or savannahs.
- 🏔️ 300-1670 m
- 🌸 February
- 📏 Miniature
- 👁️ Angled pseudobulbs; 2 deciduous leaves; 25 cm long rachis with abruptly pendent 3-5 cm many flowered inflorescence; flower 3 mm, with three rod-shaped, mobile appendages of the sepals.
- ✳️ Fragrant



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Bulbophyllum lepidum (Blume) J.J.Sm. 1905

- 🌿 Sympodial, Epiphyte, Lithophyte
- 🌸 Semi-deciduous and evergreen forests on mossy rocks / at tree bases.
- ⛰️ 300-1100 m
- 🌸 October-February
- 📏 Miniature
- 👁️ Orchid height 15 cm with a woody rhizome; inflorescences up to 20 cm; fans with 6-10 flowers 2-2.5 cm long.
- 📖 Harmand, F.J. 1875



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Bulbophyllum lobbii Lindl. 1847

- 🌿 Sympodial, Epiphyte, Lithophyte
- 🌸 In lowland and humid evergreen montane forests; on main branches, on summits.
- ⛰️ 200-1800 m
- 🌸 December-February
- ↗️ Small-Medium
- 👁️ Well spaced conical pseudobulbs 2.5 cm. in diameter; leaf 4 x 25 cm; flower 7-10 cm
- ✿ Vegetable, Floral: Fresh cucumbers / jasmine



© C. Jancloes 2013

Bulbophyllum macranthum Lindl. 1844

- 🌿 Sympodial, Epiphyte
- 🌸 In semi-deciduous and deciduous forest, broadleaf and coniferous, lowland to montane forests.
- ⛰️ 700-1500 m
- 🌸 June-July
- 📏 Small
- 👁️ Plant 8-10 cm high; with a stout hairy rhizome and well spaced pseudobulbs. Flower 5-5.5 x 4 cm.
- 🌸 Floral: thick spicy / sweet odour



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Bulbophyllum moniliforme Parish & Rchb.f. 1874

-  Sympodial, Epiphyte
-  In deciduous Dipterocarp forests.
-  500 m
-  September-December
-  Miniature
-  Very small round, glossy green pseudobulbs in clusters with a single, tiny base leaf; a 2 cm inflorescence; single flowers 3-6 mm.
-  Tixier, P. 1968



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Bulbophyllum odoratissimum

(Sm.) Lindley ex wall 1829

-  Sympodial, Epiphyte
-  In dense humid evergreen forest or in dry evergreen forest near waterfalls, in mixed deciduous and in humid evergreen forests.
-  300-1100 m
-  May-June
-  Subcylindric, spreading pseudobulbs;
-  a single, apical, oblong-lanceolate leaf; inflorescence basal, slender 7.5 cm long with bracts; 10-20 flowers held in an apical cluster at mid-leaf height; flower 7 mm.
-  Fruity: slight, pleasant fragrance.



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Bulbophyllum orientale Seidenf. 1979

-  Sympodial, Epiphyte
-  In evergreen primary montane forests, semi-deciduous / deciduous dry lowland forests and savanahs.
-  500-1800 m
-  October-November
-  Small
-  Plant size 5-10 cm; rhizome stout, 4-5 mm in diam; pseudobulbs 4-6 cm apart; flower 1 cm.



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Bulbophyllum rufinum Rchb.f. 1900

-  Sympodial, Epiphyte, Lithophyte
-  In dense forests on tree trunks, in areas with prolonged dry spells.
-  150-1000 m
-  October-January
-  Medium
-  Rhizome stout, 5-6 mm in diameter; pseudobulbs ca. 8 cm apart on rhizome; leaves 10-15 cm; inflorescence 36-40 cm; flowers <1 cm.
-  Chevalier, A.J.B. 1917



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Bulbophyllum tenuifolium (Blume) Lindl. 1830

-  Sympodial, Epiphyte
-  In old mangroves and isolated trees in grasslands and lower montane forests.
-  0-1500 m
-  March-April
-  Miniature
-  Ovoid pseudobulbs; single flower 8 x 10 mm held on long 8 cm stem.



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Calanthe cardioglossa Schltr. 1906



Sympodial, Terrestrial



On rocky ground in dense humid evergreen forests.



400-1800 m



October-January



Medium



Inflorescence 75 cm long; 10-20 loosely spaced flowers with ovate-lanceolate, narrow floral bracts; flower 1-1.5 cm.



© V. Phan 2017

Calanthe lyroglossa Rchb.f. 1878

- 🌿 Sympodial, Terrestrial
- 🌸 In lower montane forests.
- 🏔️ 700-1800 m
- 🌸 November-December
- 📏 Medium - Large
- 👁️ A stout, erect rachis 8-14 cm; inflorescence 30-50 cm with 3-4 tubular floral bracts and many small, fragrant flowers of 1 cm.
- ✳️ Fragrant



© V. Ly 2009

Calanthe triplicata (Willemet) Ames 1907

- 🌿 Sympodial, Terrestrial
- 🌸 In dense humid primary or broadleaved forests in rich humus and shade below limestone hills.
- ⛰️ 500-1500 m
- 🌸 May-June
- 📏 Medium-Giant
- 👁️ 3-6 prominently ribbed, long petiolate leaves; inflorescence 210 cm long with successively opening flowers.
- 📖 Pierre, L. 1870



Ceratostylis subulata Blume 1825

-  Sympodial, Epiphyte, Lithophyte
-  On trees and rocks in a range of habitats including coastal areas.
-  200-1700 m
-  November
-  Small-Medium
-  With slender cylindrical stems varying in length; a single-flowered inflorescence at the junction of stem and leaf; flowers 4 mm.



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Chiloschista exuperei (Guillaumin) Garay 1972

- 🌿 Monopodial, Epiphyte
- 🌸 In semi-deciduous and deciduous dry lowland forests and savannas.
- 🏔️ 0-700 m
- 🌸 April
- 📏 Miniature
- 👁️ Leafless; with pendant inflorescence, few to several flowers 0.8-1 cm.



© D. Song 2019

Chiloschista parishii Seidenf. 1988

- 🌿 Monopodial, Epiphyte
- 🌸 In semi-deciduous and deciduous dry lowland forests and savannahs.
- 🏔️ 0-700 m
- 🌸 Spring, Summer
- 📏 Miniature
- 👁️ Small leaves that fall before blooming on an erect 10-20 compubescent raceme with 10-20 fragrant flowers of 1 cm.



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Cleisomeria lanatum (Lindl.) Lindl. ex G.Don 1855

-  Monopodial, Epiphyte
-  In semi-deciduous / deciduous dry lowland forests and savannahs, in lowland Dipterocarp forest and humid evergreen montane forests.
-  0-700 m
-  August-November
-  Medium
-  Plant 15-20 cm; inflorescence 10 cm; flower 0.5 mm.
-  Geoffray, C. 1903



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Cleisomeria pilosulum (Gagnep.) Seidentf. & Garay 1972

Monopodial, Epiphyte



In lowland and montane forests.



300-400 m



May-August



Miniature



A short erect stem; 9 cm long, pendant inflorescence, densely flowered with the pubescent flowers all in the apical third; flowers <7 mm.



Poilane, E. 1930



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Cleisostoma arietinum (Rchb.f.) Garay 1972

-  Monopodial, Epiphyte
-  In dry low land and dipterocarp forests.
-  500-600 m
-  January-May
-  Small-Medium
-  Orchid height 8-25 cm; terete and bend leaves 0.6 x 7 cm; bouquet 6-10 cm; small hanging flowers 0.6 cm.
-  Dy Phon, P. 1967



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Cleisostoma birmanicum (Schltr.) Garay 1972

-  Monopodial, Epiphyte
-  In humid, mixed and coniferous forests on mossy branches of old trees and high up on mossy trees.
-  800-1400 m
-  May-August
-  Small
-  Plant height 15-25 cm; pendant inflorescence 30-40 cm; many flowers 2-2.3 cm.



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Cleisostoma crochetii (Guillaumin) Garay 1972

- 🌿 Monopodial, Epiphyte
- 🌸 In lowland montane and Dipterocarp forests.
- 🏔 300-1000 m
- 🌸 July-September
- 🔍 Miniature
- 👁 A very short stem with 2 crowded rows of thickened leathery 4-10 cm long leaves; inflorescence 20-35 cm long; up to 90 flowers, 1.2-1.4 cm wide.



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Cleisostoma discolor Lindl. 1845



Monopodial, Epiphyte



In primary lowland montane forests near streams and rivers.



350-1500 m



February-April



Miniature



An ascending stem with many dark green veined leaves; a pendant 22-60 cm inflorescence; <20 flowers of 1.5 cm.



Thorel, C. 1866,



Cleisostoma fuerstenbergianum Kraenzl. 1908

- 🌿 Monopodial, Epiphyte
- 🌸 In sparse woods, in dry Dipterocarp forest, or evergreen montane forest or trees of limestone hills.
- ⛰️ 100-1800 m
- 🌸 June-December
- 📏 Small-Large
- 👁️ Flowers 1 cm across distinguished by large side lobes, turning inwards cylindrical leaves 5-15 cm long.
- 📖 Geoffray, C. 1904



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Cleisostoma rostratum (Lindl.) Garay 1972

- 🌿 Monopodial, Epiphyte, Lithophyte
- 🌳 On trees in plantations and a range of forest-types.
- 🏔️ 0-500 m
- 🌸 August
- 📏 Small
- 👁️ Pendulous stems branching at the base; thick narrow leaves; inflorescence crowded with 8-1.2 cm wide flowers.



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Coelogyne brachyptera Rchb.f. 1881

-  Sympodial, Epiphyte
-  On tree trunk in open forests, at base of trees in Dipterocarp forests.
-  1000-1500 m
-  February-April
-  Medium
-  A long, racemose inflorescence arising on elongate-ovoid, angled pseudobulbs; 5-7 flowers 5-6 cm.
-  Slightly fragrant
-  Poilane, E. 1930



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Coelogyne cumingii Lindley 1843

- 🌿 Sympodial, Epiphyte, Lithophyte
- 🌸 In lowlands and lower primary or secondary evergreen montane forests.
- ⛰️ 300-1800 m
- 🌸 April-July
- 📏 Small
- 👁️ Pseudobulbs 2.5 cm apart; flower 3.5 cm.



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Coelogyne filipeda Gagnep. 1950.



Sympodial, Epiphyte



In dry evergreen forest with little undergrowth, in lowland and montane forests.



900 m



April, Fall



Small



Ovoid pseudobulbs; 2 apical, linear, base leaves; thread-like 18-20 cm arched, 4 flowered inflorescence; flowers 4 cm.



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Coelogyne pallens Ridl. 1903

-  Sympodial, Epiphyte, Lithophyte
-  In crevasses on limestone cliffs, in primary, evergreen lowland forests, epiphytic in deciduous and evergreen montane forests.
-  1000-1600 m
-  November-December
-  Medium
-  >4 cm between each pseudobulb; carrying 2 leaves, 5 nerved, >5 cm rachis, 1-3 flowers size 3-4 cm.



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Coelogyne quadratiloba Gagnep. 1950



Sympodial, Epiphyte



In rather dry primary montane forest with little undergrowth.



895 m



Winter



Miniature



4 angled pseudobulbs; 2 lanceolate, 7 nerved base leaves; slender peduncle 3-4 cm. nearly totally enveloped by sheathing bracts, rachis 3-4 cm; 3 flowered inflorescence; flowers 2 cm; transparent white sepals.



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Coelogyne trinervis Lindl. 1830

-  Sympodial, Epiphyte, Lithophyte
-  On trees or rocks in deciduous dipterocarp forest and primary montane forests.
-  100-1200 m
-  September-November
-  Medium-Large
-  With ovoid, 4 grooved, 8-12 cm pseudobulbs; 2 leaves, 3 nerved; inflorescence 25 cm; 4-8 flowers 4 cm.
-  Offensive, medicinal: Unpleasant, or light
-  Geoffray, C.1903



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Crepidium calophyllum (Rchb.f.) Szlach. 1995

- 🌿 Sympodial, Lithophyte, Terrestrial
- 🌸 On rocks covered by leaf litter forests and in secondary woodlands.
- ⛰️ 750-1100 m
- 🌸 May
- 📏 Small
- 👁️ A stout pseudobulb; 3-4 oblong-lanceolate, acute, bicolor leaves; 25 cm inflorescence with inverted flowers of 0.6 cm.
- 📖 Godefroy, A. 1875,



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Crepidium octodentatum (Seident.) Szlach. 1995

-  Sympodial, Terrestrial
-  In evergreen lowland forests and montane forests.
-  900 m
-  Spring
-  Miniature-Small
-  Yellowish, angled pseudobulbs, 10 cm inflorescence with 3-5 flowers of 1 cm.
-  Pierre, L.1874



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Crepidium ophrydis

(J.Koenig) M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones 1996.

-  Sympodial, Terrestrial
-  In open places in montane, mixed and coniferous forests.
-  600-1500 m
-  June-July
-  Medium
-  10-15 cm pseudobulbs; 3-5 spade-shaped, plicate deciduous leaves; inflorescence 30 cm; >100 long-lasting flowers of 0.6 cm.



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Cylindrolobus biflorus (Griff.) Rauschert 1983

- 🌿 Sympodial, Epiphyte
- 🌺 In primary montane forests.
- 🏔 300-1700 m
- 🌸 June-July, November
- 📏 Miniature
- 👁 Stem 15 cm; 3-5 leaves 1.8 x 9 cm; flowers in pairs or three with 3 broad yellow bracts 6 x 4 mm; pedicel and ovary 4 mm long.



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Cymbidium aloifolium (L.) Sw. 1799

- 🌿 Sympodial, Epiphyte, Lithophyte
- 🌸 Commonly found on palm trees, in lowlands, dry deciduous forests on mossy rocks, and rotting wood.
- ⛰️ 0-1500 m
- 🌸 March-May
- 📏 Large-Giant
- 👁️ 75 cm inflorescence with up to 75 flowers; flowers 4-4.25 cm.



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Cymbidium dayanum Rchb.f 1869

- 🌿 Sympodial, Epiphyte
- 🌳 In evergreen lowland forests.
- 🏔 300-1600 m
- 🌸 July-August
- 📏 Large
- 👁 Plant up to 60 cm; inflorescence 22.5 cm;
5-15 flowers 4-5 cm.
- 🌸 Fragrant
- 📖 Chevalier, A.J.B. 1919



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Cymbidium ensifolium (L.) Sw. 1799

- 🌿 Sympodial, Lithophyte, Terrestrial
- 🌸 In open, broad-leaved forests, in plateau forests and lowlands, on humus-rich rocks
- ⛰ 300-1800 m
- 🌸 May, July, November, December
- 📏 Large
- 👁 Small pseudobulbs 2-15 × 0.5-1.5 cm, 2-4 leaves 6-25 × 1.9-6 cm; inflorescence 20-30 cm; 3-9 flowers 3-4 cm.
- 🌸 Fruity: citrus, lemon with a touch of jasmine
- 📖 Godefroy, A. 1875



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Cymbidium finlaysonianum Wall. ex Lindl. 1833

- 🌿 Sympodial, Epiphyte, Lithophyte
- 🌸 On large trees and old rubber trees, rocky cliffs and in limestone soil.
- ⛰️ 0-1200 m
- 🌸 January-June
- 📏 Large-Giant
- 👁️ Plant up to 1.2-1.5 m; dense bush of long leaves; flowers 4-6 cm.
- ✿ Sometimes fragrant - usually not
- 📖 Couderc, P. 1883



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Dendrobium anosmum Lindley 1845

- 🌿 Sympodial, Epiphyte
- 🌸 In lower primary forests.
- 🏔️ 0-1300 m
- 🌸 February-April
- 📏 Large-Giant
- 👁️ 120 cm long stem; 8-10 flowers arising from the nodes along the apice of the leafless cane; flowers 5-10 cm.
- ✳️ Strong, Fruity: raspberry



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Dendrobium chrysotoxum Lindley 1847

- 🌿 Sympodial, Epiphyte
- 🌸 In evergreen, deciduous and semi-deciduous forests, on small trees on rocky limestone hills.
- ⛰️ 400-1600 m
- 🌸 February-March / after dry season
- 📏 Medium
- 👁️ The arching inflorescences carry several 5 cm wide flowers that last 2 weeks.
- 🍌 Fruity: Pineapple, melon, mango



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Dendrobium crumenatum Swartz 1799

- 🌿 Sympodial, Epiphyte
- 🌸 In semi deciduous lowland forests.
- 🏔 0-500 m
- 🌸 All year
- 📏 Large
- 👁 Plant in clusters of <1 m long stems, presenting pseudobulbs over the base, for a length of 8-12 cm; short-lived flowers of 4-5 cm.
- 🌸 Floral: Highly fragrant, jasmine
- 📖 Godefroy, A. 1875



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Dendrobium cumulatum Lindl. 1855

- 🌿 Sympodial, Epiphyte
- 🌳 On tree trunks in gallery forests, along small streams.
- ⛰️ 300-1500 m
- 🌸 July-September
- 📏 Medium-Large
- 👁️ Plant Size: 30-60 cm; pendulous pseudobulbs carrying 4-6, deciduous, leaves of 10-12 cm; flower 3-4 cm.
- 🌸 Sweet: vanilla
- 📖 Harmand, F.J. 1873



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Dendrobium cuspidatum Lindl. 1830

- 🌿 Sympodial, Epiphyte
- 🌸 In evergreen hill forests.
- 🏔 200 m
- 🌸 Summer and Fall (October)
- 📏 Miniature
- 👁 Short, stout pseudobulbs; 3-5 linear-oblong leaves; inflorescence 2 to 3 cm long; 3-6 flowers arising from the apex of the pseudobulb; flower 1.5 cm.



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Dendrobium delacourii Guillaumin 1924

-  Sympodial, Epiphyte
-  In deciduous forests.
-  200-1300 m
-  April-May
-  Small-Large
-  Plant <10 cm; leaves 8-15 x 2-3 cm;
< 20 fleshy flowers 1.6-2 cm of diameter;
flowers with a wide open lip, not inrolled
around the column as *D.venustum*.
-  Poilane, E. 1939



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Dendrobium draconis Rchb.f 1862

- 🌿 Sympodial, Epiphyte
- 🌸 Lowlands and evergreen forests.
- 🏔️ 700-1800 m
- 🌸 March-April
- 📏 Small-Medium
- 👁️ Plant 13-15 cm; 8-9 noded stems with sheaths covered in black hairs; obliquely bilobed leaves; flower 6.5-7.5 cm.
- ✳️ Slightly Fruity: Tangerine
- 📖 Poilane, E. 1928



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Dendrobium ellipsophyllum

T. Tang & F.T. Wang 1951

-  Sympodial, Epiphyte
-  In evergreen, lowland montane, deciduous dipterocarp forests and conifer forests.
-  300-1300 m
-  February-March, August-October
-  Medium
-  Cane-like pseudobulbs 40-60 cm; 14-18 leaves all in one direction, opposite flowers 1.5-2.5 cm.
-  Floral: jasmine, vanilla
-  Thorel, C. 1866



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Dendrobium farmeri Paxton 1849

- 🌿 Sympodial, Epiphyte
- 🌸 In deciduous woodlands or rainforests, usually in situations that are shady all year.
- 🏔️ 0-1000 m
- 🌸 February, May
- 📏 Large-Giant
- 👁️ Inflorescence 15-20 cm long; <40 flowers 3 cm wide lasting for a week.



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Dendrobium gibsonii Paxton 1838

-  Sympodial, Epiphyte, Lithophyte
-  On tree trunks in open forests, secondary montane forest or lithophyte on mossy limestone cliffs.
-  600-1000 m
-  April
-  Large
-  Plant 35-100 cm; leaves 10-15 × 2.5-3.5 cm; sepals 14-16 × 9-11 mm; petals 14-16 × 8-9 mm. *D. chrysanthum* has wider petals, lateral sepals less spread and lip opening less round.
-  Fragrant flowers



Dendrobium heterocarpum Wall. ex Lindl. 1830

- 🌿 Sympodial, Epiphyte
- 🌸 In evergreen lowland forests and primary montane forests.
- ⛰️ 100-1800 m
- 🌸 February-March, Summer, Winter
- 📏 Small to Giant
- 👁️ Subcylindrical, erect or pendulous, many noded, yellow with age stems; deciduous leaves; lateral inflorescence arising from old leafless canes; flower 6 cm.
- 🌸 Floral, Offensive: Honeysuckle, violets primrose, to fetid. More fragrant in the day.



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Dendrobium indivisum (Blume) Miq. 1859

- 🌿 Sympodial, Epiphyte
- 🌸 In semi-and deciduous dry lowland forests and savannas, in dry Dipterocarp forests.
- 🏔 100-1600 m
- 🌸 March-July
- 📏 Small-Medium
- 👁 Plant 15-30 cm tall; imbricating leaves and a single, fan-shaped flower 0.3-0.9 cm.



Dendrobium infundibulum Lindl. 1859

- 🌿 Sympodial, Epiphyte
- 🌸 In dense evergreen primary montane and cloud forests.
- ⛰️ 200-1800 m
- 🌸 Many times per year, January-April
- 🌱 Medium
- 👁️ A 10 leaved stem with sheaths covered with black hairs; 2 flowers <10 cm.



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Dendrobium intricatum Gagnep. 1930

-  Sympodial, Epiphyte
-  On tree trunks in gallery and cloud forests, near small streams.
-  300-1500 m
-  July-September
-  Medium
-  Clustered, flattened stems; 5-7 deciduous, leaves; short inflorescence with 2-5 flowers of 2-3 cm arising on leafless stems.
-  Slightly fragrant, sweet
-  Pierre, L. 1874



Dendrobium jenkinsii Wallich ex Lindley 1839

- 🌿 Sympodial, Epiphyte
- 🌸 Open forests and in humid evergreen montane forests.
- ⛰️ 700-1300 m
- 🌸 February-March
- 📏 Small
- 👁️ Pseudobulbs 1-2.5 cm, 4-angled, 1 leaf, apical, 1-3 × 0.5-0.8 cm. 1-3-flowered; flowers ca. 4 cm.
- ✿ Floral: honey, mild during the day



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Dendrobium kentrophyllum Hook.f. 1890

- 🌿 Sympodial, Epiphyte
- 🌸 In peat swamp, hill, ridge-top and lower montane forests.
- ⛰️ 600-1500 m
- 🌸 Fall
- ↗️ Small-Medium
- 👁️ Zig-zagging erect to pendent stems with almost terete, curved leaves, single flower < 1cm.



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Dendrobium kontumense Gagnep. 1932

- 🌿 Sympodial, Epiphyte
- 🌸 In lowlands and evergreen forests.
- 🏔️ 700-1800 m
- 🌸 March-April
- 📏 Small-Medium
- 👁️ Plant 13-15 cm; slender, cylindrical, medially swollen stems with sheaths covered in black hairs; obliquely bilobed leaves; flower 6-7 cm.



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Dendrobium lagarum Seidenf. 1985

- 🌿 Sympodial, Epiphyte
- 🌸 In open broadleaf forests.
- 🏔️ 300-600 m
- 🌸 Winter
- 🔗 Medium
- 👁️ With elongate, leafless stems with 4-6, widely spaced, terete leaves, 1-4 flowered, inflorescence with single, successively opening flowers <2 cm.



Dendrobium leonis Rchb. f. 1864

- 🌿 Sympodial, Epiphyte, Lithophyte
- 🌸 Lowland forests and humid evergreen forest, on trees on cliffs.
- ⛰️ 0-1100 m
- 🌸 June, August, October, December
- 📏 Miniature-Small
- 👁️ Orchid size 5-8 cm; flattened stems with triangular, imbricating leaves; flower at the apex; flowers 1-1.3 cm.
- 🌸 Floral to offensive: honey, vanilla, rotten
- 📖 Thorel, C. 1866



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Dendrobium lomatochilum Seidenf. 1981

- 🌿 Sympodial, Epiphyte
- 🌸 In coastal evergreen and montane forests.
- 🏔 500-1000 m
- 🌸 April-May
- 📏 Small-Medium
- 👁 40-60 cm basally swollen stems; small and needle-shaped leaves; apical, single flowered inflorescence; flower 2 cm.



Dendrobium macrostachyum Lindl. 1830

- 🌿 Sympodial, Epiphyte
- 🌸 On orchard trees in open lowlands, in broad-leaved montane forests and savannahs.
- ⛰️ 600 m
- 🌸 May
- 📏 Small-Medium
- 👁️ Thin pendulous stems carrying many, thin, ovate-oblong to ovate-lanceolate, deciduous, acute leaves and blooms after leaves have fallen; inflorescence short with 2-3 flowers 2.5 x 3 cm.



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Dendrobium oligophyllum Gagnep.1950



Sympodial, Epiphyte



In evergreen lowland forests and primary montane forests.



600 m



July-November



Miniature



Orchid height 8-10 cm; cylindrical stems carrying 2-8 distichous, bilobed leaves; flower 1.5-2 cm.



Dendrobium pachyglossum Parish & Rchb. f. 1874

- 🌿 Sympodial, Epiphyte, Lithophyte
- 🌸 In open montane / humid evergreen lowland forests, conifer woodlands.
- ⛰️ 169-1200 m
- 🌸 July-October
- ↗️ Small-Large
- 👁️ Inflorescence arising from the centre of the leaf cluster with 1-2, colour variable flowers. of 1-1.5 cm.



Dendrobium pachyphyllum (O. Ktze) Bakh. f. 1963

- 🌿 Sympodial, Epiphyte
- 🌸 On large branches and trunks in coastal forests, and in evergreen forests.
- ⛰️ 0-800 m
- 🌸 August - September
- 🔍 Miniature
- 👁️ Forms colonies of closely set, two-leaved pseudobulbs; short peduncle; flower >1 cm.
- ✳️ Fragrant



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Dendrobium parishii Rchb.f. 1863

- 🌿 Sympodial, Epiphyte, Lithophyte
- 🌸 In broadleaf, evergreen, lowland and primary montane forests or mossy limestone rocks.
- ⛰️ 200-1800 m
- 🌸 April-May
- 📏 Medium
- 👁️ Leafless stems, 30-60 cm; leaves 4 x 2 cm; multiple inflorescences of 1-3 flowers > 5-7 cm
- ❁ Fruity: highly fragrant, rhubarb, raspberry



© C.Jancoes 2018

Dendrobium plicatile Lindl. 1840.

-  Sympodial, Epiphyte
-  In cloud forests, along streams in lowland evergreen and semi-deciduous forests.
-  200-1300 m
-  April-September
-  Large
-  A long, stout, branching rhizome with compressed, freely branching stems giving rise to yellow, compressed pseudobulbs; oblong-elliptic, acute leaves; flower short-lived <2 cm.
-  Fragrant, slightly sweet



© D. Song 2019

Dendrobium polyanthum Wall. ex Lindl. 1830

- 🌿 Sympodial, Epiphyte
- 🌸 In open forests on trees.
- 🏔️ 700-1800 m
- 🌸 March
- 📏 Small
- 👁️ Pendant pseudobulbs, whitish with purple stripes 15-30 cm; 6 deciduous leaves; inflorescence 1.25 cm on nodes and stems; single flower of 3-5 cm.
- ✿ Fragrant



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Dendrobium reflexitepalum J.J.Sm. 1921

- 🌿 Sympodial, Epiphyte
- 🌸 Lowland primary montane forests.
- 🏔 200-1000 m
- 🌸 Fall, Winter, Spring
- 📏 Medium
- 👁 Erect then pendulous stems, leafy below and leafless above, single flowered, short inflorescence; flower <7 mm.



Dendrobium secundum (Blume) Lindl. 1828

-  Sympodial, Epiphyte
-  In semi-deciduous, deciduous dry lowland forests and savannah hills.
-  0-700 m
-  February-April
-  Medium-Large
-  Known as the 'tooth-brush' orchid for its long stems (<80 cm) with silvery sheaths; dense inflorescence with many, flashy and erect flowers 0.6 x 1.8 cm.
-  Poilane, E. 1928



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Dendrobium subulatum (Blume) Lindl. 1830

-  Sympodial, Epiphyte, Lithophyte
-  In lowland open spaces and swamps on trees and rock faces.
-  50-1600 m
-  Spring, Summer
-  Miniature
-  Pendulous plant; 7-10, recurved, terete,
-  sharply pointed reddish brown leaves 5-15
-  cm; inflorescence with 1-3 flowers <1 cm.



Dendrobium trigonopus Rchb. f. 1887

-  Sympodial, Epiphyte
-  In forests on tree trunks.
-  300-1800 m
-  February-April
-  Small
-  Stem 5-11 cm with 3-5 nodes; 3-4 leaves
8-9.5 x 1.5-2.5 cm with leathery, sharp
peaks; 1-2 inflorescences, 2-flowered;
flower <3 cm.
-  Fragrant



© M. Telepova-Texier 2013

Dendrobium unicum Seident. 1970

- 🌿 Sympodial, Epiphyte, Lithophyte
- 🌸 In evergreen, semi-deciduous, deciduous dry lowland forests and savannahs.
- ⛰️ 800-1500 m
- 🌸 February-May
- 📏 Miniature
- 👁️ Small stems carrying 2-3 leaves leafless canes with up to 4 flowers of 3-4 cm.
- ❁ Fruity: peach, apricot, tangerine



Dendrobium venustum Teijsm. & Binn. 1864

- 🌿 Sympodial, Epiphyte, Lithophyte
- 🌸 Savannah woodland and on bare rocks.
- 🏔️ 300-500 m
- 🌸 July-October
- 📏 Medium
- 👁️ Orchid height 20-35 cm; arching or pendulous stems with 7 leaves. 15-30 cm inflorescence with 5-25 flowers; flower 2.5-3 cm; lip is closed around the column.
- 📖 Poilane, E. 1928



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Dendrolirium lasiopetalum

(Willd.) S.C.Chen & J.J.Wood 2009

-  Sympodial, Epiphyte, Lithophyte
-  In evergreen lowland forests, in poor soil and light shade.
-  50-1500 m
-  January-June
-  Small
-  Pseudobulb fusiform, 3-7.5 x 1.5-3.5 cm with sheath; leaves 12-30 x 1.5-5 cm; inflorescence 10-20 cm long, flower 3 cm.
-  Woody: Musky



© C.Jancloes 2015

Diploprora championii (Lindl.) Hook.f. 1890

- 🌿 Monopodial, Epiphyte, Lithophyte
- 🌸 On trunks in forests or on rocks in valleys.
- ⛰️ 200-1500 m
- 🌸 Spring
- 📏 Miniature
- 👁️ A pendant branching stem, many elliptical leaves twisted to face the same way; inflorescence 4-5 cm; 3-5 flowers 1.5 cm.
- ✳️ Fragrant



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Dipodium paludosum (Griff.) Rchb. f. 1862

- 🌿 Monopodial, Terrestrial
- 🌸 Boggy montane grassland with *Nepenthes*, *Sphagnum*, etc.
- 🏔️ 900 m
- 🌸 Multiple times: Spring, Summer, Fall
- 📏 Medium-Large
- 👁️ Basal roots with an elongate stem and imbricate strap-shaped leaves; 40 cm inflorescence with 10 flowers of 4 cm
- 📖 Regnier, A. 1883



Eria scabrilinguis Lindl. 1858

- 🌿 Sympodial, Epiphyte, Lithophyte
- 🌸 In evergreen, broad-leaved forests.
- ⛰️ 800 m
- 🌸 Summer, Fall
- 📏 Miniature-Small
- 👁️ Pseudobulbs close together, quadrangular in cross-section, two-leaved at the top; leaves elliptic, acuminate; 2-3 elliptic-lanceolate base leaves; 6-22 cm inflorescence; 6-30 flowered with rudimentary or deltoid floral bracts; flower 1.5 cm.



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Erythroides blumei (Lindl.) Schltr. 1905

-  Sympodial, Terrestrial
-  Humus rich soils often with bamboos in forests.
-  400-1600 m
-  Winter and Spring
-  Medium
-  An erect stem; 4 basal, obliquely oblong-ovate 7-12 cm leaves; inflorescence 20 cm; flowers 1 cm.



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Eulophia andamanensis Rchb.f. 1872

-  Sympodial, Terrestrial
-  In grass, wastelands, among rocks in open vegetation on hilltops.
-  700 m
-  March-May
-  Medium
-  Shiny pseudobulbs 10 cm; 5 leaves 1 x 30 cm; inflorescence 30-40 cm with 10-15 flowers of 2.5-3 cm.
-  Regnier, A. 1883



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Eulophia bracteosa Lindl. 1833

- 🌿 Sympodial, Terrestrial
- 🌸 Along valleys and in scrubby grasslands in sunny locations.
- ⛰️ 400-600 m
- 🌸 April-July
- 📏 Medium-Large
- 👁️ Plants 45-80 cm tall; 1-3 leaves 2.5-7.5 x 50 cm; 8-16 flowers; sepals 4 x 0.9 cm; spur ca. 5 mm.



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Eulophia flava (Lindl.) Hook.f. 1890

- 🌿 Sympodial, Terrestrial
- 🌸 Found in open, evergreen dipterocarp forest, in open vegetation, where seasonally dry.
- ⛰️ 400-1500 m
- 🌸 April-July
- 📏 Large-Giant
- 👁️ Many-noded pseudobulbs carrying 2 basal leaves that arise after blooming; tall inflorescences 60-95 cm; bright yellow flowers 6 cm.



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Eulophia graminea Lindl. 1833

-  Sympodial, Terrestrial
-  In shady grassy places in open montane forests.
-  0-1200 m
-  February-June
-  Small-Large
-  Large, semi-buried pseudobulbs with leafy stems or as an inflorescence; leaves 1.5 x 30 cm; inflorescence 60 cm; flowers 1.5 cm.



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Eulophia macrobulbon Parish & Rchb. f. 1874

-  Sympodial, Terrestrial
-  In open vegetation, where seasonally dry
-  700 m
-  January-April
-  Medium-Large
-  Large tuber-like pseudobulbs; wide stripe-shaped leaves 60 cm; inflorescence 60-80 cm; 12-20 flowers of 3-3.3 cm.
-  Poilane, E. 1928



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Eulophia nuda Lindl. 1833

-  Sympodial, Terrestrial
-  Open grasslands, swamps, disturbed soils
-  200-900 m
-  March-May (Spring)
-  Large
-  Autotrophic plant; subterranean round pseudobulbs; 3-4 long petiolate leaves 30-40 cm; inflorescence 30-100 cm; 2-20 flowers of 2.5-3 cm, with colour variations.
-  Pierre L. 1870



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Gastrochilus obliquus (Lindl.) Kuntze 1891

- 🌿 Monopodial, Epiphyte
- 🌸 In dense forests and in dry evergreen montane forests.
- ⛰️ 800-1400 m
- 🌸 October-November
- 📏 Miniature
- 👁️ Stout stems 1-2 cm; 3-5 leaves 8-20 × 1.7-6 cm; 1-4 inflorescences, 5-8-flowered; peduncle 1-2 cm; flowers 2.5 cm.
- ✿ Fragrant: sweet



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Geodorum siamense Rolfe ex Downie 1925

-  Sympodial, Terrestrial
-  In humid, mossy, mixed, and coniferous forests in shady, humid habitats on rocky substrates; in open, seasonally dry, deciduous woodland.
-  0-700 m
-  February-April
-  Small
-  Orchid height 15-25 cm; 2-3 leaves 10-15 cm long; inflorescence 15-20 cm; flowers 2 cm.



Geodorum terrestre (L.) Garay 1997

- 🌿 Sympodial, Terrestrial
- 🌸 In moist spots on the forest floor; also in open, seasonally dry, deciduous woodland.
- ⛰️ 0-1000 m
- 🌸 May-June
- 📏 Small
- 👁️ Subterranean pseudobulb, tall slender stem, 4-6 leaves; inflorescence 15-20 cm; <12 flowers, 2.5-3 cm; boat-shaped lip with down-turned edges.
- ✿ Fragrant, sweet



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Grammatophyllum speciosum Blume 1825

-  Sympodial Epiphyte, Lithophyte
-  In elevated areas in mangroves, in lowland forests near streams and rivers.
-  0-1200 m
-  July (at many years interval)
-  Giant
-  The (<3m!) stems of tiger orchids are similar to sugar canes, with many ridges. stems bearing many leaves <75 cm long. Inflorescence > 2 m with 80 to 100 flowers per stalk; flowers >5 cm - blooms after many years.



© C. Ryan 2019 (ex. Borneo)

Grosourdia appendiculata (Blume) Rchb.f. 1868

- 🌿 Monopodial, Epiphyte
- 🌸 On fallen twigs, forms colonies on mossy tree trunks.
- ⛰️ 400-500 m
- 🌸 April-May
- 📏 Miniature
- 👁️ A very short stem with 5-8, two ranked leaves; inflorescence 4 cm; 5 flowers short-lived (1 day); flower <1.5 cm.



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Habenaria dentata (Sw.) Schlechter 1919

-  Sympodial, Terrestrial
-  In open grasslands, semi-deciduous, deciduous dry lowland forests, savannahs.
-  600-1800 m
-  Late Summer, Fall
-  Medium-Large
-  A leafy stem carrying oblong-elliptic leaves; inflorescence 50-60 cm; 15 flowers 3-4 cm.
-  Poilane, E. 1927



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Habenaria lindleyana Steud. 1841.

-  Sympodial, Terrestrial
-  In humid soils, in coastal or montane forests, near streams.
-  0-300 m
-  December
-  Small-Medium
-  3-6 leaves in a rosette; 4-12 sterile bracts; 50 cm inflorescence; 2-25 flowers 4 cm.



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Habenaria rhodocheila Hance 1866

-  Sympodial, Lithophyte
-  Near water on mossy rocks in deciduous, pine or bamboo forests.
-  200-1300 m
-  Summer (June), Fall
-  Small
-  Stem with 1-2 leaves below and 3-4 above; 10 flowers on 60 cm raceme; colour variable.
-  Harmand, F.J. 1873



© D. Song 2018

Habenaria rostellifera Rchb.f. 1878

-  Sympodial, Terrestrial
-  On the margins of rice fields in the low-lands, on grassy slopes and open deciduous forests.
-  200 m
-  August
-  Medium
-  With 2-4 basally clasping leaves grading to above 5 to 11 shortly hairy bracts; an erect inflorescence 16-50 cm; 5-17 flowers with a 5 cm rachis; flowers <2.5 cm.
-  Godefroy, A. 1875



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Liparis atrosanguinea Ridl. 1870



Sympodial, Terrestrial



In evergreen lowland and montane forests.



800-1200 m



Spring (April)



Medium



Close set stems; 3-4 elliptic, triangular, acute, basal leaves; inflorescence 40 cm; spaced flowers 2 cm.



Pierre, L. 1874



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Liparis cespitosa (Lamarck) Lindley 1825

- 🌿 Sympodial, Epiphyte
- 🌳 On branches in humid evergreen and in Fagaceae dominated secondary evergreen montane forests.
- ⛰️ 800-1100 m
- 🌸 July
- 📏 Small
- 👁️ Clumping pseudobulbs with a single, apical leaf; 22.5 cm long raceme with <15 inverted flowers 0.6 cm



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Liparis gibbosa Finet 1908

- 🌿 Sympodial, Epiphyte, Lithophyte
- 🌸 On trees in montane forests, on rocks on cliff faces.
- ⛰️ 200-900 m
- 🌸 June-October
- 📏 Small
- 👁️ Small compressed pseudobulbs, single apical, linear, acute leaf; flattened, imbricating inflorescence of 30 cm; 1-2 flowers 1 cm



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Ludisia discolor (Ker Gawl.) Blume 1859

- 🌿 Sympodial, Lithophyte, Terrestrial
- 🌸 On damp cliffs in valleys in evergreen broad-leaved forests.
- ⛰️ 900-1300 m
- 🌸 February-April
- 📏 Small
- 👁️ Plants 10–25 cm; stem erect,; 3–5 blackish green leaves with 5 silvery-red veins, 3–7 × 1.7–3 cm; inflorescence pubescent; with 2-3 sterile bracts; rachis 3–8 cm, few to 10 flowers; flowers <1.5 cm.
- ✿ Fragrant



Luisia filiformis J.D. Hooker 1890

- 🌿 Monopodial, Epiphyte
- 🌸 In dense forests and in dry forests.
- 🏔 100-600 m
- 🌸 March-May
- 📏 Small
- 👁 Arching stem with terete leaves >8 cm; single successively opening flowers 1.25 cm with obliquely imbricating, truncate, dark brown bracts halfway between the internodes.



© C. Jancloes 2008

Luisia morsei Rolfe 1903

- 🌿 Monopodial, Epiphyte
- 🌸 On exposed trees in Dipterocarp forests and savannahs.
- ⛰️ 40-900 m
- 🌸 Multiple times per year
- ↗️ Small
- 👁️ Rigid, stout, terete, noded stem with alternate, fleshy, terete, obtuse leaves; 3-10 small flowers of 2 cm on an axillary <4 cm.



Luisia psyche Rchb.f. 1863

- 🌿 Monopodial, Epiphyte
- 🌸 In lowland dipterocarp forests.
- 🏔 400-1100 m
- 🌸 April-July
- 📏 Small-Medium
- 👁 An elongate stout stem with terete, basally clasping leaves; short inflorescence; 1-2 flowers 1.3 cm close to the leaf axil.



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Luisia zollingeri Rchb.f. 1863

- Monopodial, Epiphyte
- Montane or humid evergreen forests, limestone hills, near streams.
- 0-1000 m
- March-April
- Medium-Large
- Pendulous stem; terete leaves; inflorescence 1 cm, several flowered; flower 0.8 cm.



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Macropodanthus alatus

(Holtum) Seidenf. & Garay 1988

- 🌿 Monopodial, Epiphyte
- 🌳 In lowlands and montane forests.
- 🏔️ 1300-1400 m
- 🌸 April-August
- 📏 Small
- 👁️ With fleshy, bilobed with acute convergent pointed leaves; internodes of stem 10 mm; leave fleshy, 2.5x18 cm; flowers 2.5 cm.
- ✿ Fruity: slightly floral, sweet.



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Micropera thailandica

(Seidenf. & Smitinand) Garay 1972

- 🌿 Monopodial, Epiphyte
- 🌳 On small trees and branches in primary evergreen forest and cloud forests.
- ⛰️ 400-700 m
- 🌸 March-April
- 📏 Small-Medium
- 👁️ Stem with dark, rugose sheaths 20 cm long, many flowered inflorescence with 2 to 3 equally spaced bracts; flower 1.5 cm.



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Microsaccus griffithii

(E.C.Parish & Rchb.f.) Seidenf.1988

-  Monopodial, Epiphyte
-  In lowland open forests.
-  500-1000 m
-  July
-  Miniature
-  Occasionally branching stem, distichous, imbricating, laterally flattened, ovate, obtuse leaves; 2 flowers 0.3 cm from the leaf axils.
-  Godefroy, A. 1875



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Mycaranthes floribunda

(D.Don) S.C.Chen & J.J.Wood 2009.

-  Sympodial, Epiphyte
-  In primary montane forests on large trees along streams.
-  500-1200 m
-  April-May
-  Small-Medium
-  Stems 15-35 cm; 3-6 alternating two-ranked leaves near the apex 1-2 x 15 cm long and more; 3-5 inflorescences spreading horizontally, 7-15 cm; many resupinate flowers, 5-8 mm across.
-  Earthy: Brackish scent - nectar producing



© C. Jancloes 2010

Mycaranthes oblitterata Blume 1825

- 🌿 Sympodial, Epiphyte, Lithophyte
- 🌸 Mountainous areas, on tree forks and branches and on mossy rocks.
- ⛰️ 200-1200 m
- 🌸 Spring-Summer
- 📏 Large
- 👁️ Elongate stems with apically erose, acute leaves, 1-3 inflorescences 18 cm long; 40 to 50 flowers of 0.5 cm.



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Nephelaphyllum pulchrum Blume 1825

- 🌿 Sympodial, Terrestrial
- 🌸 Damp shady places in mixed forests and lower montane forests.
- ⛰️ 300-1800 m
- 🌸 April-May
- 📏 Miniature
- 👁️ Creeping rhizome; pseudobulbs close; leaves green flushed with purple; inflorescence 10-25 cm; 3-7 flowers 0.3 cm in apical head.
- 📖 Poilane, E. 1930



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Nervilia mekongensis S.W.Gale, Schuit. & Suddee

- 🌿 Sympodial, Terrestrial
- 🌸 In open deciduous forests and savannahs.
- 🏔 600 m
- 🌸 April-June
- 📏 Medium
- 👁 Terrestrial herb <26 cm, stem <6.5 cm;
erect stalk 8.5-16.8 cm; leaves 6.2-
9.3 x 7.8–11.4 cm with 21–27 veins;
inflorescence 7.0-18.5 cm;
4–8 flowers <2 cm
- 🌸 Faintly malodorous



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Oberonia falcata King & Pantl. 1895

- 🌿 Sympodial, Epiphyte
- 🌸 On hills sides of cloud forest.
- 🏔 800-1300 m
- 🌸 August
- 📏 Miniature-Small
- 👁 Stem enveloped completely by imbricating leaf-bearing sheaths; 5-6, linear-ensiform, falcate leaves; 4-16 cm dense inflorescence; flower 3-4 mm.
- 📖 Poilane, E. 1933



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Oxystophyllum carnosum Blume 1825

-  Sympodial, Epiphyte
-  Lowland hills, low montane forests
-  0-1200 m
-  Fall
-  Small
-  Clustered stems; 10-14 closely spaced alternating flat, curved leaves; inflorescence 2.4 cm arising mostly apically from a leafy or leafless stem; 1-2 fleshy flowers 0.8 cm.
-  Geoffray, C. 1903



Paphiopedilum appletonianum

(Gower) Rolfe 1896

- 🌿 Sympodial, Terrestrial, Lithophyte
- 🌱 In silicate soils, mossy rocks in deep shade in evergreen and primary highland cloud forests.
- ⛰️ 700-1800 m
- 🌸 January-March
- 📏 Medium
- 👁️ Leaves: 6-8 x 10-25 cm; inflorescence 15-50 cm; 1-2 flowers 6-10 cm wide.
- 📖 Chevalier, A.J.B. 1917



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Paphiopedilum callosum (Rchb.f.) Stein 1892

- 🌿 Sympodial, Terrestrial, Lithophyte
- 🌸 In primary evergreen montane forests, in soils rich in silicates, granite, sandstone.
- ⛰️ 300-1800 m
- 🌸 February-April
- 📏 Medium
- 👁️ 3-5 leaves 10-20 x 3-5 cm; inflorescence 12-25 cm; 1-2 flowers 8-11 cm across.
- 📖 Pierre, L. 1870



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Paphiopedilum concolor (Bateman) Pfitzer 1888

- 🌿 Sympodial, Terrestrial, Litophyte
- 🌸 In partial shade on plateau of cloud forests, also in evergreen montane forests.
- ⛰️ 10-1000 m
- 🌸 All Year - February, May
- 📏 Medium
- 👁️ Orchid height 10-20 cm; leaf <4 x 12 cm ; inflorescence 12-15 cm, <2 flowers 6-7 cm.
- 📖 Geoffray, C. 1904



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Paphiopedilum villosum (Lindl.) Pfitzer 1895

- 🌿 Sympodial, Epiphyte, Lithophyte
- 🌸 In areas with high rainfall, clump forming on tree-forks or on ferns, high in trees, as lithophyte on cliffs.
- ⛰️ 1100-1800 m
- 🌸 January-May
- 📏 Large
- 👁️ Orchid up to 30 cm tall, leaves 5 x 25 cm; flowers 7-13 cm.
- ✳️ Offensive: the 'odore spermatico-urinoso' of Delpino.



© C. Jancloes 2011

Papilionanthe pedunculata (Kerr) Garay 1974

- 🌿 Monopodial, Epiphyte, Lithophyte
- 🌸 In open swamps, in montane forests, savannahs and cloud hills.
- ⛰️ 1200-1300 m
- 🌸 October
- 📏 Large-Giant
- 👁️ Over 1m terete stems; 5-10 cm long tube-shaped leaves, inflorescence 15 cm long; flowers 5-7 cm.
- 📖 Eryl Smith 1928



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Pelatantheria ctenoglossum Ridl., J. Linn. 1896

- 🌿 Monopodial, Epiphyte
- 🌸 In semi-deciduous, deciduous dry lowland forests and savannahs
- 🏔️ 0-700 m
- 🌸 May-August
- 📏 Miniature
- 👁️ An elongate, branching stem; leaves 2 x 0,4 cm; single flowered inflorescence 1,4 x 1,2 cm; lip has butterfly-like tip.



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Pennilabium acuminatum (Ridl.) Holttum 1947

- 🌿 Monopodial, Epiphyte
- 🌸 In humid evergreen montane forests as an epiphyte on thin tree trunks.
- ⛰️ 700 m
- 🌸 Winter-Spring
- 📏 Small
- 👁️ A short stem; elliptic and basally clasping leaves, pendant rachis 1.5 cm; inflorescence 4-7 cm; few shortlived flowers opening successively over months; flower >4 cm.



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Peristylus maingayi (King & Pantl.) J.J.Wood & Ormerod



Sympodial, Terrestrial



Open woodlands and grasslands.

100-1200 m



October



Medium



Up to 45 cm tall from underground tuber;



few lanceolate-oblong basal leaves 5-9 cm
x 8-14 mm; inflorescence many flowered;
flowers <1 cm.



Floral: sweet



Harmand, F.R. 1873-78



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Peristylus parishii Rchb.f. 1874

-  Sympodial, Terrestrial
-  In tropical valleys, broad leaved forests and evergreen montane forests.
-  610 to 1800 m
-  Spring-Summer
-  Medium-Large
-  An ellipsoid, pubescent tuber; 4-5 basal leaves grading above into 2-8 sterile bracts; inflorescence 5-19 cm laxly flowered with lanceolate, acuminate floral bracts; flowers 5 mm.



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Peristylus tentaculatus (Lindl.) J.J.Sm. 1905.

- 🌿 Sympodial, Terrestrial
- 🌸 In Dipterocarp, pine forests, or in savannahs.
- 🏔 0-1300
- 🌼 August-December
- 📏 Small
- 👁 An erect, glabrous stem; 2-5, herbaceous, and basally clasping leaves; 1-6 spreading, sterile bracts; 10-15 cm laxly many flowered inflorescence; flowers 5 mm



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Phaius indochinensis Seidenf. & Ormerod 1995

-  Sympodial, Terrestrial
 -  In humid evergreen montane forest, in leaf litter in dense shade.
 -  870 m
 -  November
 -  Medium-Large
- Uniformly terete stems; long and large leaves; inflorescence erect 30-40 cm; flowers 6-8 cm.



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Phaius tankervilleae (Banks ex l'Her.) Blume 1856

- 🌿 Sympodial, Terrestrial
- 🌸 In lower montane woods, in low place of grasslands with black soil.
- 🏔️ 700-1300 m
- 🌸 January-April
- 📏 Large
- 👁️ Ovoid or conical, green pseudobulbs enveloped basally by several leaf bearing sheaths; inflorescence <100 cm; <30 flowers <10 cm.
- 🌸 Floral to slightly offensive.



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Phalaenopsis difformis

(Wall. ex Lindl.) Kocyan & Schuit. 2014



Monopodial, Epiphyte



In multiple forest types, from open cliffs to dense humid forests.



300-1600 m



April-August



Medium-Large



Pendulous inflorescence with 1-2 branches with 10-20 flowers 5-8 mm.



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Phalaenopsis hygrochila J.M.H.Shaw 2015

-  Monopodial, Epiphyte
-  In evergreen, semi-deciduous, Dipterocarp montane forests.
-  100-1300 m
-  November, May-June
-  Large
-  A stout stem; leaf 15-25 x 5 cm wide; inflorescence 40 cm; <6 flowers; flowers 4-5 cm.
-  Fruity: berry, apple, vanilla, rose



© D. Song 2018

Phalaenopsis mannii Rchb.f. 1871

-  Monopodial, Epiphyte
-  In shady areas of humid broad-leaved evergreen forests with dense undergrowth near streams and rivers.
-  500-1800 m
-  May
-  Small-Medium
-  A short stem enveloped by imbricating leaf bases; 4-5 oblong, shiny leaves; pendulous 45 cm inflorescence; 10-15 flowers 4 cm.
-  Slightly fragrant



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Phalaenopsis pulcherrima (Lindl.) J.J.Sm. 1933

-  Monopodial, Terrestrial, Lithophyte
-  Sun-loving, on sandy soil along river banks, more often on bare, flat-topped rocks in grassland and savannahs.
-  0-300m
-  All year, especially June-September
-  Small
-  Erect stout stem with dark green leathery leaves <10 cm; inflorescence <70 cm; flowers are wide-open 3.3×2.5 cm.
-  Pierre, L. 1866



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Pholidota articulata Lindl. 1830

-  Sympodial, Epiphyte, Lithophyte
-  In varied humid forest, also lithophyte above limestone hills.
-  300-1800 m
-  May-August
-  Medium
-  Cylindrical pseudobulbs 20-50 cm;
2 oblong-elliptic leaves at apex 6-15 x 2-4
cm; inflorescences 3-13 cm; flower 1.2 cm.
-  Earthy: musk, chocolate
-  Geoffray, C. 1904



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Pholidota chinensis Lindl. 1847

- 🌿 Sympodial, Epiphyte, Lithophyte
- 🌸 On trees and rocks and dense shrubs of cloud forests and primary evergreen forests.
- ⛰️ 800-1300 m
- 🌸 January-June
- 📏 Medium
- 👁️ Ovoid pseudobulbs; 3 ovate-oblong lanceolate leaves; 30 cm pendulous inflorescence arising from the apex of a new growth developing leaves; <30 flowers 2 cm.
- Floral



© M. Telepova Texier 2015

Pholidota imbricata (Roxb.) Lindl. 1825

-  Sympodial, Epiphyte, Lithophyte
-  In evergreen lowland forests on rocks near streams, in filtered light.
-  0-1700 m
-  August-October
-  Small-Medium
-  Pseudobulbs contiguous, 2.5-8 × 1-1.5 cm; 4-ridged apex; 1 leaf 7-35 × 2-8.5 cm; inflorescence 25-50 cm; <50 flowers of 1.25 cm.
-  Fragrant, floral
-  Thorel, C. 1866



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***Pinalia acervata* (Lindl.) Kuntze 1891**

-  Sympodial, Epiphyte
-  On tree trunks in open forests.
-  600-1500 m
-  August-September
-  Small
-  Pseudobulbs closely and regularly arranged into a row, 2-4 × 0.6-1.5 cm; 2-4 leaves 4-10 × 0.8-2 cm; 1-3 inflorescences 3-6 cm; 4-7 flowers <1 cm.
-  Poilane, E. 1928



© C. Jancloes 2010

Pinalia bractescens (Lindl.) Kuntze 1891

-  Sympodial, Epiphyte
-  In lowland forests, on the upper branches and forks of tall trees.
-  20-1800 m
-  February-March
-  Small-Medium
-  Stout, erect, 2-3 noded pseudobulbs with 2 leaves; inflorescence 15 cm; <15 flowers.
-  Slight, Sweet: honey vanilla fragrance
-  Geoffray, C. 1904



© C.Jancoles 2010

Pinalia floribunda (Lindl.) Kuntze 1891

-  Sympodial, Epiphyte
-  In primary montane forests on large trees along streams.
-  500-1800 m
-  April-May
-  Small-Medium
-  Stems 15-35 cm; leaves near the apex, 1-3.5 x 12-30 cm; 3-5 inflorescences, 7-20 cm with many flowers 5-8 mm across
-  Earthy: Brackish scent - nectar producing



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***Pinalia tenuiflora* (Ridl.) J.J.Wood 2011**

-  Sympodial, Epiphyte
-  In well-lit situations on branches over water, or in pole forest, in montane coastal forests.
-  300-500 m
-  Summer
-  Medium
-  10-25 cm cylindrical pseudobulbs, 5-15 mm apart; creeping rhizome; 3-5 leaves at the apex; 1-3 inflorescences; <30 flowers of 8-9 mm that vary from white to pale yellow.



***Pinalia xanthocheila* (Ridl.) W.Suarez & Cootes 2009**

-  Sympodial, Epiphyte, Lithophyte
-  In hills and lower montane forests near lakes and rivers.
-  300-600 m
-  December
-  Medium
-  A clavate pseudobulb; 5 lanceolate, acute leaves; 1-4 horizontal, brown hairy, 5-9 cm inflorescence; <25 short-lived flowers of 1-1.2 cm.
-  Fragrant



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***Plocoglottis bokorensis* (Gagnep.) Seidenf. 1979**

- 🌿 Sympodial, Terrestrial
- 🌸 In dense evergreen forest close to streams of hill forests.
- 🏔 900 m
- 🌸 June, July
- 📏 Medium
- 👁 With deciduous leaves.
- 📖 Mme Porée-Maspero 1955



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Podochilus lucescens Blume 1825

- 🌿 Sympodial, Epiphyte
- 🌸 Low on trees of shady forests, also as lithophyte on mossy rocks near streams.
- ⛰️ 400-700 m
- 🌸 April
- 🔗 Miniature-Small
- 👁️ Stem with 2 rows of distichous, imbricate leaves, inflorescence 1.5-2 cm, 2 ranked, with barely opening, small flowers <1 cm.



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Podochilus microphyllus Lindl 1833

- 🌿 Sympodial, Epiphyte
- 🌸 In shaded places in evergreen forest, on tree trunks and rocks.
- ⛰️ 60-1400 m
- 🌸 June
- 📏 Miniature-small
- 👁️ Pendant, thin stems enveloped by sheaths, with 2 ranked leaves; inflorescence 1 cm; 2-6 small flowers open slightly <5 mm.



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Polystachya concreta ([Jacq.] Garay & Sweet 1974

-  Sympodial, Epiphyte
-  In coastal forests, in dry evergreen forest and on small trees near streams through conifer forests.
-  300-1000 m
-  August-September
-  Miniature-small
-  Plant height 10-29 cm; inflorescence 7-15 cm; 1-4 branches of 1-2 cm long; 3-8, flowers 0.5 x 0.7 cm.



Porpax elwesii (Rchb.f.) Rolfe 1908

- 🌿 Sympodial, Epiphyte, Lithophyte
- 🌸 Near mountain streams, on open vertical cliffs, on large boulders.
- ⛰️ 700-1600 m
- 🌼 October-January
- 📏 Miniature
- 👁️ Pseudobulbs round and flat, <1 cm diam.; 2 leaves 2.5 cm long; flower 1.2 cm.



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Porpax muscicola

(Lindl.) Schuit., Y.P.Ng & H.A.Pedersen 2018

-  Sympodial, Epiphyte, Lithophyte
-  Found in highlands, on rocks and trees usually with mosses.
-  900 m
-  October-November.
-  Miniature
-  Plants only 1-2 cm high; pseudobulb flat spherical, thick 3-6 mm, grid-like membranous sheath; 2-3 leaves; 3-4 small flowers.
-  Fragrant



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Porpax verrucosa Schuit. 2016

- 🌿 Sympodial, Litophyte
- 🌸 On mossy, dead tree trunk in disturbed evergreen hill forest on a ridge crest.
- ⬆️ 430 m
- 🌸 November
- 🔍 Miniature
- 👁️ Non-reticulate veins on the sheath covering the pseudobulbs; blooms on leafless pseudobulb; broadly obovate petals; sepals at apex shortly apiculate; peduncle 2 mm; flower 4 mm with large swollen cells giving the appearance of warts.



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Pteroceras teres (Blume) Holttum 1960

-  Monopodial, Epiphyte
-  In well-lit situations in lowlands on branches overhanging rivers.
-  50-1500 m
-  July-December
-  Small-Medium
-  Several inflorescences extending slowly (1 year), producing clusters of short lived flowers at sporadic intervals; flower 1.2 cm.
-  Tixier, P. 1967



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Renanthera coccinea Lour. 1790

- 🌿 Monopodial, Terrestrial, climber
- 🌸 As terrestrial climber in secondary forest, and deciduous dipterocarp forests.
- 🏔 200-300 m
- 🌸 February-April
- 📏 Giant
- 👁 Elongate, stout stem, with many leaves 2 ranked; inflorescence 60-90 cm; well spaced flowers 5-6 cm.



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Rhynchosstylis coelestis

(Rchb. f.) Rchb. f. ex Veitch 1891

- 🌿 Monopodial, Epiphyte
- 🌸 In semi-deciduous, deciduous dry lowland forests and savannahs.
- 🏔 350-1200 m
- 🌸 April-December
- 📏 Small
- 👁 Orchid size 20-30 cm; inflorescence 17-23 cm; flowers 1.8-2 cm.
- ✳ Fruity, Offensive: Citrus to unpleasant smell
- 📖 Pierre, L. 1870



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Rhynchosstylis gigantea [Lindley] Ridley 1896

- 🌿 Monopodial, Epiphyte
- 🌸 Semi-deciduous, deciduous dry lowland forests and savanahs. High in the canopy.
- 🏔️ 0-700 m
- 🌸 December-February
- 📏 Medium
- 👁️ Vandaceous with long roots. Stems erect, plump and broad leaves oblong, 4-8 x 20-40 cm; flowers 2-3 cm in raceme.
- ✿ Very fragrant. Floral: jasmine
- 📖 Harmand, F.J. 1875



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Rhynchosstylis retusa [L.]Blume 1825



Monopodial, Epiphyte



On tree trunks in semi-deciduous, deciduous dry lowland forests and savannahs.



0-1200 m



Winter-Spring



Medium



A stout stem with 12 curved, deeply channelled leaves, tubular inflorescence 60 cm densely flowered; flowers 2 cm.

Fragrant



C. d'Alleizette 1909



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Robiquetia spathulata (Blume) J.J. Sm. 1912

- 🌿 Monopodial, Epiphyte
- 🌸 In evergreen lowland riverine forests and primary montane forests.
- ⛰️ 400-800 m
- 🌸 Fall and Winter
- 📏 Medium
- 👁️ Hanging stem with obovate-oblong leaves, a pendent 10 cm inflorescence with many flowers 0.6 cm.
- 🌸 Woody: Musky
- 📖 Pierre, L. 1870



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Schoenorchis gemmata (Lindl.) J.J.Sm. 1825

-  Monopodial, Epiphyte
-  In humid evergreen forests on fallen tree trunks; in cloud forests.
-  1000 m
-  November-December
-  Small-Medium
-  Pendulous plant with curved, terete stem carrying many, linear-terete leaves; inflorescence 12 cm, flowers 5 mm.
-  Floral: sweet
-  Pierre, L.1870



© M. Telepova-TeXier 2015

Seidenfadenia mitrata (Rchb.f.) Garay 1972.

- 🌿 Monopodial, Epiphyte
- 🌸 In semi-deciduous, deciduous dry lowland tropical/subtropical forests.
- ⛰️ 100-800 m
- 🌸 March-May
- 📏 Small
- 👁️ A short stem with pendant, semi-terete leaves; 15 cm long inflorescence with triangular-ovate bracts; >10 flowers 1.2-1.8 cm.
- 🌸 Sweet - Fruity



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Smitinandia helferi (Hook.f.) Garay 1972

-  Monopodial, Epiphyte
-  In lowland and primary montane forests.
-  470 m
-  Summer
-  Miniature-Small
-  A short stem with close set leaves; 7.5 cm descending racemose inflorescence with many successively opening flowers; flower 2-3 mm.



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Smitinandia micrantha (Lindl.) Holttum 1969

- 🌿 Monopodial, Epiphyte
- 🌸 In deciduous lowland forest and low montane riverine forests.
- ⛰️ 200-1300 m
- 🌸 February-April
- 📏 Small
- 👁️ Stems are round and flat; leaves oblong 1.4-2 x 7-12 cm alternate left and right; inflorescence 7 cm; flowers 0.7 cm.
- 📖 Poilane, E. 1930



© Arnold Marseille 2012

Spathoglottis affinis de Vriese 1854

-  Sympodial, Terrestrial
-  In semi-deciduous and deciduous, dry, lowland forests and savannas.
-  700-1200 m
-  October -December
-  Miniature
-  Small subterranean pseudobulbs;
2-4 deciduous leaves 40-60 x 1-1.5 cm;
60-80 cm peduncle; <10 flowers 3-5 cm.
-  Chevalier, A.J.B. 1917



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Spathoglottis eburnea Gagnep. 1931

- 🌿 Sympodial, Terrestrial or Lithophyte
- 🌸 In sandy soil and on flat rocks in open deciduous mixed and Dipterocarp forests.
- ⛰️ 500 m
- 🌼 October
- 📏 Small-Medium
- 👁️ Subterranean pseudobulbs; 3 leaves, 5 nerved; erect peduncle 33 cm long; rachis 15 cm; <12 flowers 3-4 cm.
- 📖 Poilane, E. 1927



© J. Holden 2010

Spathoglottis pubescens Lindl. 1831

-  Sympodial, Terrestrial, Lithophyte
-  In open swampy terrain and grassy and rocky slopes, in montane forest margins.
-  1000 m
-  Summer-Winter
-  Medium
-  Flattened pseudobulbs; <3 plicate leaves; 50 cm inflorescence; 2-8 flowers 3 x 4 cm.
-  Geoffray, C. 1904



Strongyleria pannea

(Lindl.) Schuit., Y.P.Ng & H.A.Pedersen 2018.

-  Sympodial, Epiphyte, Lithophyte
-  In highland primary montane cloud forests, in mixed and deciduous dipterocarp forests.
-  0-1500 m
-  March-May
-  Miniature-small
-  Erect shoots with 2-3 cylindrical leaves 7-15 cm; 1-3 small flowers <1 cm.
-  Floral: Vanilla
-  Pierre, L. 1875



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Taeniophyllum pusillum

(Willd.) Seidenf. & Ormerod 1995

-  Monopodial, Epiphyte
-  In swampy and montane forests, mangrove, on fruit trees and shrubs
-  0-1200 m
-  May
-  Small
-  Plant leafless; creeping, radiating roots; 1 cm rachis, brown-green with tubercles; 2-ranked triangular, concave, warty floral bracts; flowers 0.85 cm.



Tainia latifolia (Lindl.) Rchb. f. 1857

- 🌿 Sympodial, Terrestrial
- 🌳 In leaf litter in lowland and montane forests
- ⛰️ 600-900 m
- 🌸 February-March
- 📏 Medium
- 👁️ Creeping rhizome with 10 cm pseudobulb; one leaf per pseudobulb, 12 x 30 cm; inflorescence <1 m with loosely spread flowers; flowers 4 cm.



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Thecostele alata [Roxb.] Parish & Rchb. f. 1874

-  Sympodial, Epiphyte
-  In dense evergreen forests and lowland montane forests.
-  500 m
-  May-July
-  Small-Medium
-  Pseudobulbs wide, oval, 3 cm; 18-25 cm long blade; dangling bouquet of flowers 20-35 cm; flowers 1.2 cm; with polyembryonic seeds.
-  Floral, Fruity: Slightly fragrant



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Thelasis perpusilla (Parish & Rchb.f.) Schuit. 2014

-  Sympodial, Epiphyte
-  On tree trunks in evergreen forests.
-  400-900 m
-  February-March
-  Small
-  Small round pseudobulbs with few leaves that fall off in the dry season; minute, 3 mm long white flowers, when the plant is leafless.



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Thrixspermum centipeda Lour. 1790

- 🌿 Monopodial, Epiphyte, Lithophyte
- 🌸 In semi-deciduous and deciduous, lowland forests, orchards, and on pines in montane forests.
- ⛰️ 300-1300 m
- 🌸 September-December
- 🔗 Miniature
- 👁️ Erect, elliptic rooting along the stem with thick, elliptic leaves; pendant, flattened inflorescence <40 cm; 2 rows of flowers 5-6 cm.
- 📖 Godefroy, A. 1875



Thunia pulchra Rchb.f. 1872

- 🌿 Sympodial, Epiphyte
- 🌸 In primary hill and montane forests.
- 🏔 400-1000 m
- 🌸 May
- 📏 Large
- 👁 6 to 8 flowered, racemose inflorescence of 40 cm, flowers 5-6 cm.



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Trichoglottis fasciata Rchb. f. 1872

- 🌿 Monopodial, Epiphyte
- 🌸 In evergreen, semi-deciduous deciduous lowland forests, savannahs.
- 🏔️ 0-800 m
- 🌸 April-May
- 📏 Large
- 👁️ An elongate stem with many unequally rounded apically leaves, inflorescence 12 cm; 2-8 lasting flowers 5-6 cm wide.
- 📖 Pierre, L. 1870



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Trichoglottis orchidea (J.König) Garay 1972

- 🌿 Monopodial, Epiphyte
- 🌳 In dense secondary evergreen forests.
- ⛰️ 100-400 m
- 🌸 January-April
- 📏 Medium
- 👁️ 30-40 cm long stem <4 mm in diameter; flowers 1,3 cm.



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Trichoglottis retusa Blume 1825

- 🌿 Monopodial, Epiphyte
- 🌳 On hills of primary coastal forests.
- 🏔️ 300 m
- 🌸 January
- 📏 Medium
- 👁️ Elongated stems with alternate, oblong, narrowly linear leaves; 1-3 single flowered inflorescence close to the stem; flowers 3-4 cm
- 🌸 Fruity: lemon
- 📖 Poilane, E. 1928



Trichoglottis seidenfadenii Aver. 1988.

- 🌿 Monopodial, Epiphyte
- 🌸 In semi-deciduous and deciduous dry lowland forests and savanahs.
- 🏔️ 0-700 m
- 🌸 Summer
- 📏 Medium
- 👁️ Elongated stems with alternate, oblong narrowly linear leaves, single flowered inflorescence with flowers (2-3 cm) close to the stem.



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Trichoglottis triflora

(Guillaumin) Garay & Seidenfaden 1972

- 🌿 Monopodial, Epiphyte
- 🌳 In forests on tree trunks.
- 🏔 1100-1200 m
- 🌸 June
- 📏 Small
- 👁 Clusters of short stems that support 8-10 thick, fleshy, 2-3 cm long oblong leaves 2-3 mm apart; 1-2 inflorescences 1-3 cm; 3-6 crowded flowers 1-1.5 cm.



© J.P. Delpal 2012

Trichotosia dasyphylla (Parish & Rechb.f.) Kraenzl. 1911

- 🌿 Sympodial, Epiphyte
- 🌳 In broadleaf, evergreen, lowland forests, in evergreen ridge-crest forests.
- 🏔️ 300-1000 m
- 🌸 May-June
- 🔍 Miniature
- 👁️ With pilose leaves and long creeping rhizomes; stem very short with 2-6 apical, hairy leaves; terminal, short, pilose, single flowered inflorescence; hairy flowers 1 cm.



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Trichotosia pulvinata (Lindl.) Kraenzl. 1911



Sympodial, Epiphyte



In tropical valleys, in primary evergreen
cloud forests.



300-1200 m



Spring



Miniature-Medium

A pendent, cylindric, hispid stem; many,
narrowly lanceolate, reddish pubescent
leaves; hispid inflorescence and floral
bract; 3-6 flowers 1cm-1.5 cm.



Pierre, L. 1870



Tropidia angulosa (Lindl.) Blume 1859

- 🌿 Sympodial, Terrestrial
- 🌸 In primary and disturbed forests.
- 🏔 0-1600 m
- 🌼 Fall
- 📏 Small - medium
- 👁 Thin, woody stem enveloped loosely by 4 sheaths; 2 plicate, ovate basally clasping leaves; inflorescence 11 cm; 20-30 non-resupinate flowers 2 cm.



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Vanda denisoniana Bens. & Rchb.f. 1869

- 🌿 Monopodial, Epiphyte
- 🌳 In primary montane and Dipterocarp forests.
- 🏔️ 450-1600 m
- 🌸 February - April
- 📏 Large
- 👁️ Plant 25-30 cm; lorate to ligulate, recurved leaves; 3-7 waxy flowers 4-6 cm.
- ✿ Fragrant: vanilla



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Vanda dives (Rchb.f.) L.M. Gardiner 2012

- 🌿 Monopodial, Epiphyte
- 🌸 In forests, on summits of limestone hills; growing on tree trunks in the shade.
- ⛰️ 650 - 900 m
- 🌸 May
- 📏 Stem 10 cm, ascending, densely leafy;
- 👁️ leaves linear, 13-17 x 1.4-1.7 cm, each in a separate plane; pendulous inflorescence 17 cm; rachis ribbed 14 cm; pedicel and ovary slender, 2–3 mm long; flowers widely opening, 4.5 mm.
- ✳️ Slight fragrance, Vegetable: cucumber



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Vanda lilacina Teijsm. & Binn. 1862

- 🌿 Monopodial, Epiphyte, Lithophyte
- 🌸 On limestone hills and lowland dipterocarp forest and savannahs.
- ⛰️ 100-1000 m
- 🌸 January-April
- 📏 Small-Medium
- 👁️ With an erect, simultaneously opening, many (20) flowered inflorescence.
- 📖 Poilane, E. 1928



© C. Jancloes 2014

Vanda liouvillei Finet 1912

- 🌿 Monopodial, Epiphyte
- 🌸 In lowland, montane evergreen and deciduous forests.
- ⛰️ 600-1000 m
- 🌸 Winter-Spring
- 📏 Medium-Large
- 👁️ Erect stem, strap shaped leaves an axillary 50 cm long inflorescence, with 10-15 flowers >5cm.



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Vanda miniata (Lindl.) L.M.Gardiner 2012

-  Monopodial, Epiphyte
-  In deciduous or evergreen forests.
-  600-1000 m
-  February-April, September
-  Small
-  Plant height 10-20 cm; fan-like V-cupped leaves 1-1.5 x 12-15 cm; 20-50 transparent orange flowers with veining sepals and petals narrow, lip recurved.



© C. Jancloes 2013

Vanilla aphylla Blume 1825

- 🌿 Monopodial, Climber
- 🌸 Broad-leaved, evergreen, humid primary montane forests in damp soils, near streams.
- ⛰️ 20-500 m
- 🌼 July-November
- 📏 Large
- 👁️ Plant >1 m, circular stems, 6-8 cm long nodes; leaves alternate; 2-3 flowers >4 cm.



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Vanilla atropogon Schuit., Aver. & Rybkova 2013

-  Monopodial, Climber
-  Near water, in shade of primary evergreen broad-leaved forests.
-  180–300 m.
-  January-May.
-  Large
-  Creeping vine <15 m; stem 5–9 mm diam., internodes 3.5-9.5 cm; inflorescence 10-15 cm; 10-23 spirally arranged flowers 4.5 cm.
-  Offensive



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Vrydagzynea albida Blume 1858

-  Sympodial, Terrestrial
-  Moist/damp areas and shallow water of small streams, forests rich in ferns and undergrowth.
-  800 m
-  Spring
-  Small
-  Erect stems 20 cm tall; 6-8 spaced, green leaves with a silvery grey steak;
<20 flowers 5.5 cm.



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Zeuxine nervosa (Wall. ex Lindl.) Benth. ex Trimen 1885

-  Sympodial, Lithophyte
-  In dry but well-shaded places, for example on top of flat rocks in evergreen forests.
-  400 m
-  Winter / Early Spring
-  Small
-  Small, grey-green leaves with silvery central streak; erect, terminal, laxly flowered, pubescent inflorescence with red-brown, hairy bracts; flowers 1.25 cm.
-  Fragrant





CALENDAR AND INDEX

Species	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Page
<i>Acampe carinata</i>													16
<i>Acampe ochracea</i>													17
<i>Acampe praemorsa</i>													18
<i>Acanthophippium gougahensis</i>													19
<i>Acriopsis indica</i>													20
<i>Adenoncos vesiculosa</i>													21
<i>Aerides crassifolia</i>													22
<i>Aerides falcata</i>													23
<i>Aerides falcata</i> var <i>houlettiana</i>													24
<i>Aerides multiflora</i>													25
<i>Aerides odorata</i>													26
<i>Agrostophyllum planicaule</i>													27
<i>Ainia penangiana</i>													28
<i>Anoectochilus lylei</i>													29
<i>Appendicula hexandra</i>													30
<i>Arachnis labrosa</i>													31
<i>Arundina graminifolia</i>													32
<i>Brachypeza laotica</i>													33
<i>Bromheadia aporoides</i>													34
<i>Bromheadia finlaysoniana</i>													35
<i>Bulbophyllum affine</i>													36
<i>Bulbophyllum blepharistes</i>													37
<i>Bulbophyllum careyanum</i>													38
<i>Bulbophyllum clandestinum</i>													39
<i>Bulbophyllum dissitiflorum</i>													40
<i>Bulbophyllum haniffii</i>													41
<i>Bulbophyllum laxiflorum</i>													42
<i>Bulbophyllum lemniscatoides</i>													43
<i>Bulbophyllum lepidum</i>													44
<i>Bulbophyllum lobbii</i>													45
<i>Bulbophyllum macranthum</i>													46
<i>Bulbophyllum moniliforme</i>													47
<i>Bulbophyllum odoratissimum</i>													48
<i>Bulbophyllum orientale</i>													49
<i>Bulbophyllum rufinum</i>													50



CALENDAR AND INDEX

Species	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Page
<i>Bulbophyllum tenuifolium</i>													51
<i>Calanthe cardioglossa</i>													52
<i>Calanthe lyroglossa</i>													53
<i>Calanthe triplicata</i>													54
<i>Ceratostylis subulata</i>													55
<i>Chiloschista expuperei</i>													56
<i>Chiloschista parishii</i>													57
<i>Cleisomeria lanatum</i>													58
<i>Cleisomeria pilosulum</i>													59
<i>Cleisostoma arietinum</i>													60
<i>Cleisostoma birmanicum</i>													61
<i>Cleisostoma crochettii</i>													62
<i>Cleisostoma discolor</i>													63
<i>Cleisostoma fuerstenbergianum</i>													64
<i>Cleisostoma rostratum</i>													65
<i>Coelogyne brachyptera</i>													66
<i>Coelogyne cumingii</i>													67
<i>Coelogyne filipeda</i>													68
<i>Coelogyne pallens</i>													69
<i>Coelogyne quadratiloba</i>													70
<i>Coelogyne trinervis</i>													71
<i>Crepidium callophyllum</i>													72
<i>Crepidium octodentatum</i>													73
<i>Crepidium ophrydis</i>													74
<i>Cylindrolobus biflorus</i>													75
<i>Cymbidium aloifolium</i>													76
<i>Cymbidium dayanum</i>													77
<i>Cymbidium ensifolium</i>													78
<i>Cymbidium finlaysonianum</i>													79
<i>Dendrobium anosmum</i>													80
<i>Dendrobium chrysotoxum</i>													81
<i>Dendrobium crumenatum</i>													82
<i>Dendrobium cumulatum</i>													83
<i>Dendrobium cuspidatum</i>													84
<i>Dendrobium delacourii</i>													85



CALENDAR AND INDEX

Species	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Page
<i>Dendrobium draconis</i>													86
<i>Dendrobium ellipsophyllum</i>													87
<i>Dendrobium farmeri</i>													88
<i>Dendrobium gibsonii</i>													89
<i>Dendrobium heterocarpum</i>													90
<i>Dendrobium indivisum</i>													91
<i>Dendrobium infundibulum</i>													92
<i>Dendrobium intricatum</i>													93
<i>Dendrobium jenkinsii</i>													94
<i>Dendrobium kentrophyllum</i>													95
<i>Dendrobium kontumense</i>													96
<i>Dendrobium lagarum</i>													97
<i>Dendrobium leonis</i>													98
<i>Dendrobium lomatochilum</i>													99
<i>Dendrobium macrostachyum</i>													100
<i>Dendrobium oligophyllum</i>													101
<i>Dendrobium pachyglossum</i>													102
<i>Dendrobium pachyphyllum</i>													103
<i>Dendrobium parishii</i>													104
<i>Dendrobium plicatile</i>													105
<i>Dendrobium polyanthum</i>													106
<i>Dendrobium reflexitepalum</i>													107
<i>Dendrobium secundum</i>													108
<i>Dendrobium subulatum</i>													109
<i>Dendrobium trigonopus</i>													110
<i>Dendrobium unicum</i>													111
<i>Dendrobium venustum</i>													112
<i>Dendrolirium lasiopetalum</i>													113
<i>Diploprora championii</i>													114
<i>Dipodium paludosum</i>													115
<i>Eria scabrilinguis</i>													116
<i>Erythrodes blumei</i>													117
<i>Eulophia andamanensis</i>													118
<i>Eulophia bracteosa</i>													119
<i>Eulophia flava</i>													120



CALENDAR AND INDEX

Species	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Page
<i>Eulophia graminea</i>													121
<i>Eulophia macrobulbon</i>													122
<i>Eulophia nuda</i>													123
<i>Gastrochilus obliquus</i>													124
<i>Geodorum siamense</i>													125
<i>Geodorum terrestre</i>													126
<i>Grammatophyllum speciosum</i>													127
<i>Grosourdyia appendiculata</i>													128
<i>Habenaria dentata</i>													129
<i>Habenaria lindleyana</i>													130
<i>Habenaria rhodocheila</i>													131
<i>Habenaria rostellifera</i>													132
<i>Liparis atosanguinea</i>													133
<i>Liparis cespitosa</i>													134
<i>Liparis gibbosa</i>													135
<i>Ludisia discolor</i>													136
<i>Luisia filiformis</i>													137
<i>Luisia morsei</i>													138
<i>Luisia psyche</i>													139
<i>Luisia zollingeri</i>													140
<i>Macropodanthus alatus</i>													141
<i>Micropera thailandica</i>													142
<i>Microsaccus griffithii</i>													143
<i>Mycaranthes floribunda</i>													144
<i>Mycaranthes oblitterata</i>													145
<i>Nephelaphyllum pulchrum</i>													146
<i>Nervilia mekongensis</i>													147
<i>Oberonia falcata</i>													148
<i>Oxystophyllum carnosum</i>													149
<i>Paphiopedilum appletonianum</i>													150
<i>Paphiopedilum callosum</i>													151
<i>Paphiopedilum concolor</i>													152
<i>Paphiopedilum villosum</i>													153
<i>Papilionanthe pedunculata</i>													154
<i>Pelatantheria ctenoglossum</i>													155



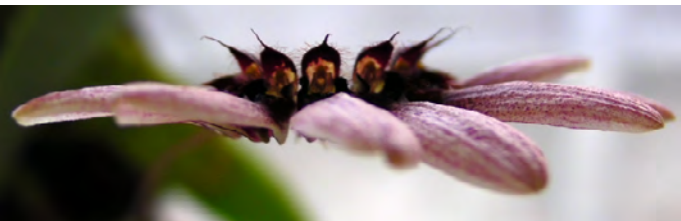
CALENDAR AND INDEX

Species	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Page
<i>Pennilabium acuminatum</i>													156
<i>Peristylus maingayi</i>													157
<i>Peristylus parishii</i>													158
<i>Peristylus tentaculatus</i>													159
<i>Phaius indochinensis</i>													160
<i>Phaius tankervilleae</i>													161
<i>Phalaenopsis difformis</i>													162
<i>Phalaenopsis hygrochila</i>													163
<i>Phalaenopsis mannii</i>													164
<i>Phalaenopsis pulcherrima</i>													165
<i>Pholidota articulata</i>													166
<i>Pholidota chinensis</i>													167
<i>Pholidota imbricata</i>													168
<i>Pinalia acervata</i>													169
<i>Pinalia bractescens</i>													170
<i>Pinalia floribunda</i>													171
<i>Pinalia tenuiflora</i>													172
<i>Pinalia xanthocheila</i>													173
<i>Plocoglottis bokorensis</i>													174
<i>Podochilus lucescens</i>													175
<i>Podochilus microphyllus</i>													176
<i>Polystachya concreta</i>													177
<i>Porpax elwesii</i>													178
<i>Porpax muscicola</i>													179
<i>Porpax verrucosa</i>													180
<i>Pteroceras teres</i>													181
<i>Renanthera coccinea</i>													182
<i>Rhynchosstylis coelestis</i>													183
<i>Rhynchosstylis gigantea</i>													184
<i>Rhynchosstylis retusa</i>													185
<i>Robiquetia spathulata</i>													186
<i>Schoenorchis gemmata</i>													187
<i>Seidenfadenia mitrata</i>													188
<i>Smitinandia helferi</i>													189
<i>Smitinandia micrantha</i>													190



CALENDAR AND INDEX

Species	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Page
<i>Spathoglottis affinis</i>													191
<i>Spathoglottis eburnea</i>													192
<i>Spathoglottis pubescens</i>													193
<i>Strongyleria pannea</i>													194
<i>Taeniophyllum pusillum</i>													195
<i>Tainia latifolia</i>													196
<i>Thecostele alata</i>													197
<i>Thelasis perpusilla</i>													198
<i>Thrixspermum centipeda</i>													199
<i>Thunia pulchra</i>													200
<i>Trichoglottis fasciata</i>													201
<i>Trichoglottis orchidea</i>													202
<i>Trichoglottis retusa</i>													203
<i>Trichoglottis seidenfadenii</i>													204
<i>Trichoglottis triflora</i>													205
<i>Trichotosia dasyphylla</i>													206
<i>Trichotosia pulvinata</i>													207
<i>Tropidia angulosa</i>													208
<i>Vanda denisoniana</i>													209
<i>Vanda dives</i>													210
<i>Vanda lilacina</i>													211
<i>Vanda liouvillei</i>													212
<i>Vanda miniata</i>													213
<i>Vanilla aphylla</i>													214
<i>Vanilla atropogon</i>													215
<i>Vrydagzynea albida</i>													216
<i>Zeuxine nervosa</i>													217





COLLECTION TIPS

Collectors usually keep a (precious) note book to record all findings. The specimen is documented with the following:

1. Collection number: This is a serial number specific to each of the specimens found by the collector. The collector successively adds a new number for each specimen found through the collector's life time. New serial numbers can be started for new collections.

2. The name of the plant: Even if the collector has no idea what the specimen is, it is useful to give a name to the specimen simply so that the collector can remember the individual plant - an arbitrary name can be used. This name can be applied to other specimens of the same species, this way there is no need to collect the plant more than once and avoid getting confused.

3. Locality: Handheld GPS units make recording accurate locations much easier than it used to be. It is useful to have the names of the location, village, commune, district and province.

4. Description: Include as much as you can on the plant - focusing on information that will not be kept once the specimen is collected. Essentially, this covers the description of the plant in its original location: the habit or posture (erect or pendant), height of plant and height on the tree,



the population (single, in patches, in colonies), the smells, the colours (these often fade on dried specimens).

5. Habitat: This describes the habitat such as the type of forest, the elevation at which it is found, as well as specific details of micro-habitat. For example, the type of soil or other substrate (sand, clay, granite, dead wood, other vegetation), the associated tree / other species, the moisture levels, the exposure to the sun, the presence of other orchids, insects / pollinators...

6. Date: the day, month and year of collection

7. Names of collector(s): The serial number will usually include the initials of the collector. The name of the collector is detailed in the notes, and the name of witnesses present during collection.

8. Notes: Keep some space in the note book for the following information that is often produced later: the name of the person that makes the final determination (identification), the date on which it is made; the place where the specimen is sent or stored; the accession number of the herbarium or collection receiving the specimen.

9.Tag: Tag rapidly the specimen, using the serial, the date and the initials of the collectors. Without the tag, you can not reconcile your notes.



DRY SPECIMENS

Dry specimens help to keep records with details of the plant, its original location, the date it was collected, the collectors names. To keep track, all dry specimens use a unique collection number (ex: RUPP#123). Sometimes, flowers are also preserved in alcohol.

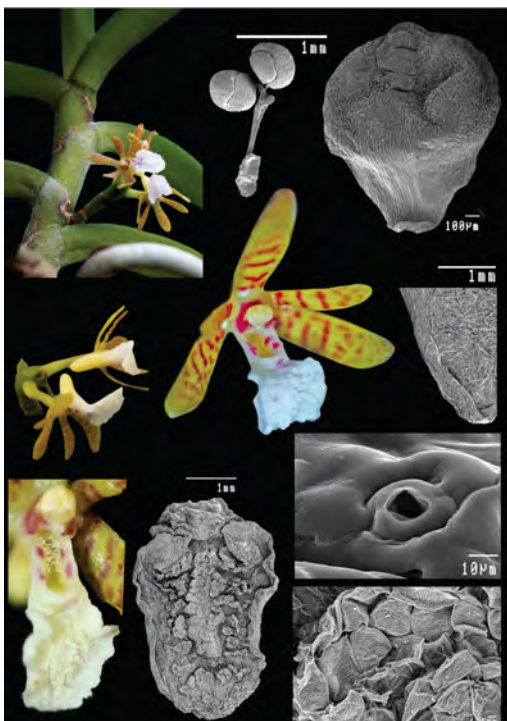




DIGITAL SPECIMENS

It is a new and growing practice to make digital herbariums. This allows you to show the plant fully, using photographic records.

Electronic microscopy can also help to determine species, particularly to examine the usually unseen parts of the orchid.





CLASSIFYING ORCHIDS

Plants are classified based on their relationships. A unit of classification is called a taxon. There is a hierarchy of taxa: species, genus, family, order, class and division. The species is the lowest natural unit in the hierarchy.

While Genetics give us a new hindsight into the classification of plants, a system based on the reproduction of the plants was developed in 1753 by Linnaeus (Ref: "Species Plantarum"). The current names of nearly all plants follow this system.

The scientific name for an organism consists of two words:

- i) the genus or generic name,
- ii) the specific epithet.

To be unambiguous, the name should also be followed by the name of the person who first described it.

Example: *Acriopsis indica* **Wight**



ETYMOLOGY

It is easier to remember a word when you know its meaning. Most of the orchid names are in Latin and/or in Greek.

It is useful to understand these names because they usually describe the color, shape of leaves, habit, number of parts, size, habitat, place of origin and sometimes the people who found the plants.

Below are some Latin language tips to help you adapt orchid names to Cambodian language.

Noun Endings:

masculine	feminine	neuter
-us	-a	-um
-er	-ra	-rum
-is	-is	-is
-r	-ris	-re

Normally, adjectives follow the gender of the noun; at times you



ETYMOLOGY

also will find names that are the same regardless of the gender of the noun, for example, those in -ans, -ens, -x, and -iorum.

Example: *Coelogyne virescens*

Many names of orchids honour people by using their names. These can be easily recognized because they often end in 'ii' if the name ends with a consonant, in 'i' if the name ends with "-er" or with a vowel except "a", and in 'e' if the name ends with an "a".

Ex: *Dendrobium delacourii*

Meaning of the listed species:

Species	Genera meaning (E)	Species meaning (E)	P.
<i>Acampe carinata</i>	akampas: rigid	carina: keel of a ship, shell of a nut	16
<i>Acampe ochracea</i>	akampas: rigid	ochre color (yellow, golden, dull red, reddish brown)	17
<i>Acampe praemorsa</i>	akampas: rigid	premorse: as if bitten off.	18
<i>Acanthophippium gougahensis</i>	akantha: prickle (pointy) + ephippium: saddle.	from Gougah Falls in Vietnam	19
<i>Acriopsis indica</i>	akris: locust / grasshopper + opsis: having the appearance of / like	from India	20
<i>Adenoncos vesiculosa</i>	adenos: gland + onkos: tumour	vesicularis: little blister, bladder	21
<i>Aerides crassifolia</i>	aer-: airy + belonging to	crassus: thick + foliage (leaves)	22



ETYMOLOGY

Species	Genera meaning (E)	Species meaning (E)	P.
Aerides falcata	aer-: airy + belonging to	falc: a sickle + suffix: Sickle-shaped	23
Aerides falcata var houlletiana	aer-: airy + belonging to	French collector and horticulturist Houillet	24
Aerides multiflora	aer-: airy + belonging to	flos: flower ; many flowered	25
Aerides odorata	aer-: airy + belonging to	fragrant	26
Agrostophyllum planicaule	agrostos: forage grass + phyllon: leaf	planus: flat, level + caulis: stem (flat stemmed)	27
Ainia penangiana	taeni: ribbon, fillet, stripe	from Penang (Malaysia)	28
Anoectochilus lylei	anoiktos: open + cheilos: lips	after Lyle the original discoverer of the species	29
Appendicula hexandra	small appendage	hex: six + andros: male; having six pollinia	30
Arachnis labrosa	arachne: spider; shaped like a spider	labrum: lip or edge, rim; large-lipped	31
Arundina graminifolia	arundo: a reed	gramen: grass; grass-like leaves	32
Brachypeza laotica	brachys: short + pezos: on foot/walking	from Laos	33
Bromheadia aporoides	Sir Edward Thomas Ffrench Bromhead, British mathematician	Aporum, an orchid genus, + -oides, resembling	34
Bromheadia finlaysoniana	Sir Edward Thomas Ffrench Bromhead	Scottish naturalist George Finlayson	35
Bulbophyllum affine	bolbos: bulb + phyllon: leaf.	affinis: related; neighbouring	36
Bulbophyllum blepharistes	bolbos: bulb + phyllon: leaf.	blepharis: eyelash(es), and blepharo-: eyelid.	37
Bulbophyllum careyanum	bolbos: bulb + phyllon: leaf.	William Carey, botanist	38
Bulbophyllum clandestinum	bolbos: bulb + phyllon: leaf.	clandestinus: hidden; concealed; secret	39
Bulbophyllum dissitiflorum	bolbos: bulb + phyllon: leaf.	dis-: away from, divided + florum; with distant flowers	40



ETYMOLOGY

Species	Genera meaning (E)	Species meaning (E)	P.
Bulbophyllum haniffii	bolbos: bulb + phyllon: leaf.	M.Haniff, botanist	41
Bulbophyllum laxiflorum	bolbos: bulb + phyllon: leaf.	laxus: loose; loose-flow- ered	42
Bulbophyllum lemniscatoides	bolbos: bulb + phyllon: leaf.	lemniscatus: adorned with ribbons + resembling	43
Bulbophyllum lepidum	bolbos: bulb + phyllon: leaf.	lepus: a hare; the flowers resemble the ears of a hare	44
Bulbophyllum lobbii	bolbos: bulb + phyllon: leaf.	William Lobb plant collector	45
Bulbophyllum macranthum	bolbos: bulb + phyllon: leaf.	makros: long or large ; large flowered	46
Bulbophyllum moniliforme	bolbos: bulb + phyllon: leaf.	monile: necklace + shape	47
Bulbophyllum odoratissimum	bolbos: bulb + phyllon: leaf.	very fragrant or highly scented	48
Bulbophyllum orientale	bolbos: bulb + phyllon: leaf.	oriens: rising (as the sun); of the east	49
Bulbophyllum rufinum	bolbos: bulb + phyllon: leaf.	rufi-: red; fox red	50
Bulbophyllum tenuifolium	bolbos: bulb + phyllon: leaf.	tenuis: thin; thin, slender leaves	51
Calanthe cardio-glossa	kalos: beautiful + anthos: flower	cardium: heart + glossa: tongue	52
Calanthe lyroglossa	kalos: beautiful + anthos: flower	lyrate: lyre-shaped + glossa: tongue	53
Calanthe triplicata	kalos: beautiful + anthos: flower	plicatus: folded; folded three times	54
Ceratostylis subulata	cerato: horn, horn-like- parts + stylis: column	subulatus: awl-like; awl- shaped	55
Chiloschista exuperei	cheilos: lip, rim + schistos: split, divided	Frère Exupère, the discoverer of this species	56
Chiloschista parishii	cheilos: lip, rim + schistos: split, divided	Rev.Charles Samuel Pollock Parish	57
Cleisomeria lanatum	kleistos: shut + -mera: part; piece; portion	lana: wool; wooly	58
Cleisomeria pilosulum	kleistos: shut + -mera: part; piece; portion	pilos: felt (material made from fur, hair) + diminu- tive; slightly hairy	59



ETYMOLOGY

Species	Genera meaning (E)	Species meaning (E)	P.
Cleisostoma arietinum	kleistos: shut + stoma: mouth	aries: a ram + like; pertaining to rams	60
Cleisostoma birmanicum	kleistos: shut + stoma: mouth	from Myanmar (ex Burma)	61
Cleisostoma crochetii	kleistos: shut + stoma: mouth	after Commandant Crochet, the discoverer	62
Cleisostoma discolor	kleistos: shut + stoma: mouth	with more than one color	63
Cleisostoma fuerstenbergianum	kleistos: shut + stoma: mouth	of Fürstenberg, a county in Germany.	64
Cleisostoma rostratum	kleistos: shut + stoma: mouth	rostrans: having, or like a beak; likened to a bird's beak.	65
Coelogyne brachyptera	koiolos: hollow + gyne: female	brachi-: arm-shaped or branch-like + pter-: wing	66
Coelogyne cumingii	koiolos: hollow + gyne: female	British botanist Hugh Cuming	67
Coelogyne filipeda	koiolos: hollow + gyne: female	filum: thread + pedale: foot; with a slender inflorescence stalk	68
Coelogyne pallens	koiolos: hollow + gyne: female	pallidus: pale ; fading, waning.	69
Coelogyne quadratiloba	koiolos: hollow + gyne: female	quadrus: square + lobos: ear-lobe.	70
Coelogyne trinervis	koiolos: hollow + gyne: female	nervata: nerved; three-nerved	71
Crepidium callophyllum	crepida: boot, shoe or base	kalos: beautiful + leaf	72
Crepidium octodentatum	crepida: boot, shoe or base	octo: eight + dentata; toothed	73
Crepidium ophrydis	crepida: boot, shoe or base	ophrys: eyebrow; brow shaped	74
Cylindrolobus biflorus	cylindro: cylinder + lobus: relating to a lobe or lobes	two flowered	75
Cymbidium aloifolium	cymba: cup, bowl, boat + idium: a diminutive, little	aloe + leaf; leaves similar to leaves of Aloe plant	76
Cymbidium dayanum	cymba: cup, bowl, boat + idium: a diminutive, little	after John Day, British orchid collector and illustrator	77



ETYMOLOGY

Species	Genera meaning (E)	Species meaning (E)	P.
Cymbidium ensifolium	cymba: cup, bowl, boat + idium: a diminutive, little	ensis: sword; sword- shaped leaves	78
Cymbidium finlaysonianum	cymba: cup, bowl, boat + idium: a diminutive, little	Scottish naturalist George Finlayson	79
Dendrobium anosmum	dendron: tree + bium: resembling	an-: no + osme: no smell	80
Dendrobium chrysotoxum	dendron: tree + bium: resembling	chryso: gold + toxon: bow, arch; a golden arch.	81
Dendrobium crumenatum	dendron: tree + bium: resembling	Crumena: a purse; pouch + suffix: like; having.	82
Dendrobium cumulatum	dendron: tree + bium: resembling	cumulatus: piled (up); crowded flowers	83
Dendrobium cuspidatum	dendron: tree + bium: resembling	cuspidis: point; having a prong	84
Dendrobium delacourii	dendron: tree + bium: resembling	French botanist La- cour-Gouffé	85
Dendrobium draconis	dendron: tree + bium: resembling	drakon: dragon; like a dragon	86
Dendrobium ellipsophyllum	dendron: tree + bium: resembling	elleipsis: ellipsoid.+leaves	87
Dendrobium farmeri	dendron: tree + bium: resembling	after W.F.G. Farmer, British orchid grower	88
Dendrobium gibsonii	dendron: tree + bium: resembling	English mercenary John Gibson	89
Dendrobium heterocarpum	dendron: tree + bium: resembling	hetero: different + karpos: fruit	90
Dendrobium indivisum	dendron: tree + bium: resembling	undivided	91
Dendrobium infundibulum	dendron: tree + bium: resembling	infundibulum: a funnel	92
Dendrobium intricatum	dendron: tree + bium: resembling	intricatus: entangled	93
Dendrobium jenkinsii	dendron: tree + bium: resembling	Captain Jenkins, officer of the East India Co.	94
Dendrobium kentrophyllum	dendron: tree + bium: resembling	kentro: refers to spur + leaf,	95



ETYMOLOGY

Species	Genera meaning (E)	Species meaning (E)	P.
Dendrobium kontumense	dendron: tree + bium: resembling	from the Annam Highlands, Vietnam	96
Dendrobium lagarum	dendron: tree + bium: resembling	lagaros: lax; loose; thin; supple	97
Dendrobium leonis	dendron: tree + bium: resembling	leo: lion; lion-like	98
Dendrobium lomatochilum	dendron: tree + bium: resembling	lomatium: small fringe; hem; border + lip.	99
Dendrobium macrostachyum	dendron: tree + bium: resembling	makros: long or large + stachys: a grain, spike	100
Dendrobium oligophyllum	dendron: tree + bium: resembling	oligos: a little, few; Having few leaves	101
Dendrobium pachyglossum	dendron: tree + bium: resembling	pachys: thick + glossa: tongue	102
Dendrobium pachyphyllum	dendron: tree + bium: resembling	pachys: thick + leaves	103
Dendrobium parishii	dendron: tree + bium: resembling	Botanist Rev. Charles Samuel Pollock	104
Dendrobium plicatile	dendron: tree + bium: resembling	plicatus: folded; capable of being folded	105
Dendrobium polyanthum	dendron: tree + bium: resembling	poly: many + anthum: flower	106
Dendrobium reflexitpalum	dendron: tree + bium: resembling	reflexed + tepals	107
Dendrobium secundum	dendron: tree + bium: resembling	secund: in a row, unilateral; leaves on one side	108
Dendrobium subulatum	dendron: tree + bium: resembling	subulatus: awl-like; awl-shaped	109
Dendrobium trigonopus	dendron: tree + bium: resembling	trigonos: three angled + foot.	110
Dendrobium unicum	dendron: tree + bium: resembling	unicus: singular; unique	111
Dendrobium venustum	dendron: tree + bium: resembling	Venus goddess of beauty, grace	112
Dendrolirium lasiopetalum	dendron: tree + lily	lasios: wooly, hairy + petals	113
Diploprora championii	diploos: double + prora: prow (front of a boat).	Botanist John George Champion	114



ETYMOLOGY

Species	Genera meaning (E)	Species meaning (E)	P.
Dipodium paludosum	di-: two +-podium: small foot	paludose: of swamps	115
Eria scabrilinguis	erion: wool; of wool; wooly	scabri-: rough; gritty; scurfy + lingua: tongue	116
Erythodes blumei	erythros: red + like	Carl Ludwig von Blume German Phytologist	117
Eulophia andamanensis	eu: good, well + lophos: mane, crest	from the Andaman & Nicobar Islands (Indian territory)	118
Eulophia bracteosa	eu: good, well + lophos: mane, crest	bractea: small leaf ; having many (or large) bracts	119
Eulophia flava	eu: good, well + lophos: mane, crest	yellow color	120
Eulophia graminea	eu: good, well + lophos: mane, crest	gramen: grass; grass-like appearance	121
Eulophia macrobulbon	eu: good, well + lophos: mane, crest	makros: long, large + bulb	122
Eulophia nuda	eu: good, well + lophos: mane, crest	nudus: naked; bare; unadorned; plain; without	123
Gastrochilus obliquus	gaster: belly + lip.	obliquus: oblique	124
Geodorum siamense	geo: earth + durum: hard	from Siam (Thailand)	125
Geodorum terrestre	geo: earth + durum: hard	terra: earth; terrestrial	126
Grammatophyllum speciosum	gramma: a line or streak + phyllon: leaf	speciosus: beautiful, splendid	127
Grosourdyia appendiculata	Botanist Renato de Grosourdy	small appendages + suffix: like; having.	128
Habenaria dentata	habena: strap or rein	toothed	129
Habenaria lindleyana	habena: strap or rein	Prof. John Lindley british phytologist	130
Habenaria rhodochela	habena: strap or rein	rhodon: rose + lipped	131
Habenaria rostellifera	habena: strap or rein	rostrum + dimin.: having a small beak	132



ETYMOLOGY

Species	Genera meaning (E)	Species meaning (E)	P.
Liparis atrosanguinea	liparos: oily, greasy, shiny	atro-: strong; dark; blackish + sanguinea: Blood red	133
Liparis cespitosa	liparos: oily, greasy, shiny	caespitose: growing in tufts; patches	134
Liparis gibbosa	liparos: oily, greasy, shiny	gibbus + -osa: having an obvious, prominent hump	135
Ludisia discolor	ludere: to play (at)	with more than one color	136
Luisia filiformis	Don Luis de Torres, Portugese botanist	filii: thread + shape; threadlike	137
Luisia morsei	Don Luis de Torres, Portugese botanist	Samuel F. B. Morse	138
Luisia psyche	Don Luis de Torres, Portugese botanist	psyche: lady with beautiful wings; butterfly like	139
Luisia zollingeri	Don Luis de Torres, Portugese botanist	German botanist Heinrich Zollinger	140
Macropodanthus alatus	makros: big, giant + pod: feet + anthus: flower	alatus: winged	141
Micropera thailandica	mikros: small, little + pera: pouch, wallet	from Thailand	142
Microsaccus griffithii	mikros: small + saccus: bag	Botanist William Griffith	143
Mycaranthes floribunda	mykes: mushroom + are: possession + anthus: flower	abundant in flowers	144
Mycaranthes oblitterata	mykes: mushroom + are: possession + anthus: flower	obliteratus: very poorly developed;	145
Nephelaphyllum pulchrum	nephele: cloud; mist + leaf.	pulchrum: beauty	146
Nervilia mekongensis	nervus: nerve	from the Mekong	147
Oberonia falcata	Oberon, king of the fairies or Latin word meaning "flattened"	falcate: Sickle-shaped	148
Oxystophyllum carnosum	oxysto-: (sharp) cutting + phyllum: leaves	carnosus: fleshy	149



ETYMOLOGY

Species	Genera meaning (E)	Species meaning (E)	P.
Paphiopedilum appletonianum	Paphia: (Aphrodite) goddess of love + pelidon: slippers	British grower W.M. Appleton	150
Paphiopedilum callosum	Paphia: (Aphrodite) goddess of love + pelidon: slippers	kalon: a lump of wood; calloused; with many calli	151
Paphiopedilum concolor	Paphia: (Aphrodite) goddess of love + pelidon: slippers	with one color	152
Paphiopedilum villosum	Paphia: (Aphrodite) goddess of love + pelidon: slippers	villus: a small, fine, soft, upright hair	153
Papilionanthe pedunculata	Papilio: butterfly + anthus: flower	having, or like a peduncle	154
Pelatantheria ctenoglossum	pelates: neighbour; one who is near + flowers; flowery.	ktenos: a comb + glossa: tongue	155
Pennilabium acuminatum	penna: feather, wing, arrow + lip	acuminate: pointed	156
Peristylus maingayi	peri: around + stylos: pillar	Botanist Alexander Carroll Maingay	157
Peristylus parishii	peri: around + stylos: pillar	Botanist Rev.Charles Samuel Pollock Parish	158
Peristylus tentaculatus	peri: around + stylos: pillar	tentaculatus: having organs, tentacles	159
Phaius indochinensis	phaios: dusky or brown	from Indochina	160
Phaius tankervilleae	phaios: dusky or brown	after Lady Tankerville	161
Phalaenopsis difformis	phalaena: a kind of moth + -opsis: like	difformis: differently formed	162
Phalaenopsis hygrochila	phalaena: a kind of moth + -opsis: like	hygros: moist + lip.	163
Phalaenopsis mannii	phalaena: a kind of moth + -opsis: like	Phytologist Gustav Mann	164
Phalaenopsis pulcherrima	phalaena: a kind of moth + -opsis: like	pulchrum: beauty; Beautiful	165
Pholidota articulata	pholidotos: clad in scales	articulatus: having joints, jointed	166
Pholidota chinensis	pholidotos: clad in scales	from China	167



ETYMOLOGY

Species	Genera meaning (E)	Species meaning (E)	P.
Pholidota imbricata	pholidotos: clad in scales	imbricatus: overlapped	168
Pinalia acervata	Pinalia (from Nepalese): a type of forest yam	acervatus: piled up; gathered	169
Pinalia bractescens	Pinalia (from Nepalese): a type of forest yam	bractea: small leaf; Developing or turning to bracts	170
Pinalia floribunda	Pinalia (from Nepalese): a type of forest yam	abundant in flowers	171
Pinalia tenuiflora	Pinalia (from Nepalese): a type of forest yam	tenuis: thin; Slender flowered	172
Pinalia xanthocheila	Pinalia (from Nepalese): a type of forest yam	xanthos: brownish yellow + lip	173
Plocoglottis bokorensis	ploke: bound together + tongue.	from the Bokor Mountain	174
Podochilus lucescens	pod: foot + lip.	lux + suffix: becoming shiny	175
Podochilus microphyllus	pod: foot + lip.	mikros: small + leaves	176
Polystachya concreta	poly: many + stachys: spike	concretus: stiff; hardened,	177
Porpax elwesii	porpax: handle of a shield ref: the pair of small leaves at the pseudobulb	botanist Henry John Elwes	178
Porpax muscicola	porpax: handle of a shield ref: the pair of small leaves at the pseudobulb	muscus: moss, -cola: growing; growing in moss	179
Porpax verrucosa	porpax: handle of a shield ref: the pair of small leaves at the pseudobulb	verrucosus; covered with warts	180
Pteroceras teres	pter-: wing + ceras: horn(s).	teres: rounded; cylindrical; smooth	181
Renanthera coccinea	renis: kidney + anther: flower	scarlet / crimson color	182
Rhynchostylis coelestis	rhynchos: beak + stylis: column	caelestis: heavenly, celestial; sky blue	183
Rhynchostylis gigantea	rhynchos: beak + stylis: column	like giant	184



ETYMOLOGY

Species	Genera meaning (E)	Species meaning (E)	P.
Rhynchostylis retusa	rhynchos: beak + stylis: column	retusus: notched	185
Robiquetia spathulata	Pierre Jean Robiquet, French chemist	spatula shaped	186
Schoenorchis gemmata	schoenos: reed + orchis: testicle	gemma: a bud + suffix	187
Seidenfadenia mitrata	Danish botanist Gunnar Seidenfaden	a head covering; cap. (Bishop's Mitre)	188
Smitinandia helferi	Thai forest botanist Tim Smitinand	after J.W. Helfer, Czech naturalist	189
Smitinandia micrantha	Thai forest botanist Tim Smitinand	mikros: small, anther: flower; having small flowers	190
Spathoglottis affinis	spathe: broad blade + glottis: throat	closely related to, or akin to	191
Spathoglottis eburnea	spathe: broad blade + glottis: throat	of ivory	192
Spathoglottis pubescens	spathe: broad blade + glottis: throat	ripening or hairy	193
Strongyleria pannea	strongyl: round; rounded + Eria: of wool; wooly	pannus: piece of cloth; (like) wool, or felt cloth,	194
Taeniophyllum pusillum	tainia: ribbon, fillet, band, stripe + phyllon: leaf	pusillus: very small	195
Tainia latifolia	tainia: ribbon, fillet, band, stripe	lati: broad + leaf	196
Thecostele alata	theke: a case, container + stele: base; stand.	winged	197
Thelasis perpusilla	thele: nipple; nipple-like	perpusilla: insignificant; very small	198
Thrixspermum centipeda	thrix: hair + sperma: seed	like a centipede; referring to the inflorescence	199
Thunia pulchra	Count von Thun Hohenstein of Tetschin, Bohemia (Czechoslovakia)	pulchrum: beautiful	200
Trichoglottis fasciata	trichos: hair + glottis: tongue	fasciate: banded, striped	201



ETYMOLOGY

Species	Genera meaning (E)	Species meaning (E)	P.
Trichoglottis orchidea	trichos: hair + glottis: tongue	Orchis, an orchid genus, + resembling	202
Trichoglottis retusa	trichos: hair + glottis: tongue	retusus: notched	203
Trichoglottis seidenfadenii	trichos: hair + glottis: tongue	Danish botanist Gunnar Seidenfaden	204
Trichoglottis triflora	trichos: hair + glottis: tongue	three flowers	205
Trichotosia dasy-phylla	trichos: hair, very hairy + covered	dasys: hairy + phyllon: leaf	206
Trichotosia pulvinata	trichos: hair, very hairy + covered	referring to a cushion	207
Tropidia angulosa	tropidos: keel + of. the labellum	strongly-angled	208
Vanda denisoniana	vanda (Sanskrit): mistletoe	after Sir William Denison	209
Vanda dives	vanda (Sanskrit): mistletoe	dives: rich; very wealthy	210
Vanda lilacina	vanda (Sanskrit): mistletoe	lilac: a pale violet	211
Vanda liouvillei	vanda (Sanskrit): mistletoe	Liouville, Joseph, French mathematician	212
Vanda miniata	vanda (Sanskrit): mistletoe	miniata: having vermilion or bright red color	213
Vanilla aphylla	vaina + dimin: a small sheath	missing leaves	214
Vanilla atropogon	vaina + dimin: a small sheath	atro: strong; dark; blackish + bearded; beard-like (Pogonia)	215
Vrydagzynea albida	Dutch chemist Theodore Daniel Vrydag Zynen	alba: white, whitish, pale	216
Zeuxine nervosa	zeugis: joining, yoking	with conspicuous nerves	217



ILLUSTRATED GLOSSARY

SHAPES OF LEAVES



deltoid



falcate



lanceolate



linear



ligulate



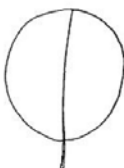
lyrate



oblong



obovate



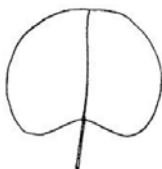
orbicular



oval



ovate



reniform



runcinate



spatulate



subulate

LEAF MARGINS



crenate



crenulate



dentate



denticulate



double dentate



entire



lobed



recurved



serrate



serrulate



sinuate



undulate



LEAF TIPS



acuminate acute aristate cuspidate emarginate mucronate



obcordate obtuse retuse truncate



attenuate auriculate cordate cuneate decurrent hastate



oblique peltate perfoliate sagittate sheathing

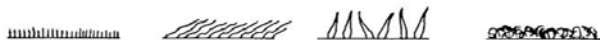


flat channeled involute keeled plicate

LEAF / PLANT SURFACES



floccose papillose pillous puberulent



pubescent sericeous strigose tomentose



velutinous villous



GLOSSARY:

Term	Detail
anther	Male part of the flower, forming pollen
anther cap	a lid formed from the dry outer wall of an anther.
apex / apical	the end point; at the end of
appendage	an attachment developed on, and projecting from, the surface of an organ.
autotroph (adjective autotrophic)	a plant that produces its own nutrition by means of photosynthesis, containing chlorophyll and hence green
axil	the point at the angle between a leaf and a stem.
bifoliate	two-leaved.
bracts	a frequently leaflike organ (often very reduced or absent) subtending a flower, inflorescence, or partial inflorescence in its axil, sometimes brightly colored.
callus (plural calli)	a waxy, fleshy, or other protuberance, as on the lip.
Caudicle	An appendage of the pollinia formed within the anther, often sticky (see stipe / viscidium)
column	central organ formed by the fusion of the male and female part (stamen and pistil) in an orchid flower
deciduous	Falling off the plant when dead.
distichous	having leaves or other organs in two opposite rows.
elliptic	spindle-shaped, two-dimensional; with an index around
ensiform	sword-shaped.
epiphyte	rooting on trees or scrubs or other plants
erect	standing upright
erose	bitten or gnawed.
fusiform	spindle-shaped.
hispid	bristly
imbricating	overlapping
inflorescence	the flowering part of a plant, which includes usually floral axis, floral bracts and flowers.



GLOSSARY:

Term	Detail
labellum / lip	the middle one of the three inner most segments of the orchid flower usually very different from the other two (petals)
lithophyte	growing on rocks
membrane	thin and translucent surface
monopodial	With the stems having unlimited top growth
mycotroph (adjective mycotrophic)	a plant that obtains part or all of its nutrition from organic substances provided by fungi.
nodes	the point on a stem at which a leaf or bract is attached.
pedicel	the stalk of a single flower in an inflorescence.
peduncle	the stalk bearing an inflorescence or solitary flower.
petals	the two lateral ones of the three inner most segments of the orchid flower
petiole	the stalk of a leaf
pollen / pollinia	more or less coherent pollen masses that occur in most orchids (not in the Paphiopedilums and some others)
protocorm	the ephemeral structure resulting from the germinated orchid seed and from which the first true shoot and root differ- entiate.
pseudobulbs	the fleshy stem in many sympodial orchids - it can have one or more internodes - they are sometimes described as "slender petiole-like stems"
pubescent	softly hairy or downy.
pulvinate	cushion-like.
raceme -ose	an unbranched inflorescence; -ose: having flowers in racemes.
rachis	central axis of the flower-bearing part of the inflorescence
reniform	kidney-shaped.
resupinate	with the lip situated below the column - as for most orchids
reticulate	netted
rhizome	in sympodial orchids, the basal part of the plant from which the roots emerge



GLOSSARY:

Term	Detail
rosette	a densely clustered spiral of leaves, usually borne near the ground.
rostellum	highly modified, often beak-like sterile median portion of stigma lying between the functional part of stigma (stigmas) and stamen”
saprophyte	plants which obtain nutrients by absorption of organic substances from the soil
sepals	the tree outermost segments of the orchid flower
sessile	attached directly, without stalk or petiole
sheath	a leaf-like structure which enfolds a stem, pseudobulb, or young inflorescence.
spur	a hollow tube or sac, often containing nectar, usually part of the lip, rarely of the column-foot or the sepals
stigma	pollen receiving part of the flower
stipe	an appendage of the pollinia formed outside the anther, always of definite and characteristic shape
sympodial	with the stems having limited top growth
tepals or Perianth	a collective term for sepals and petals, together.
terete	more or less narrowly cylindrical, round in cross section
terminal	the end or apex
terrestrial	growing on the ground.
tuber	a thickened, more or less modified tuber-like root with a bud and some anatomical stem structures at the base
umbel	inflorescence with flowers stalks of equal length arising from a common point
viscidium	A sticky piece of tissue to which the pollinia are attached, either directly or with the caudicles or the stipe - formed outside the anther.
zygomorphic	bilaterally symmetrical.



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Articles of the Law on Protected Areas:

- Article 59, sub-section 3 and 4 stipulate that transportation and harvesting of natural resource by-products without permission and the collection of by-products of natural resources without permission are subjected to fines in cash of \$250 to \$2,500.
- Article 61, point 4, stipulates that cutting, pruning, felling, collecting, destroying, encroaching, and stockpiling endangered or rare plants as defined by the declamation of the Ministry of Environment shall be punished as natural resource offences or jail sentences for between one to five years and/or a fine of between \$3,750 and \$37,500.

Cambodia is also a signatory of CITES, regulating the export/trade of orchids. It is illegal to export orchids without a CITES license.

Help us protect orchids:

- Do not collect wild orchids.
- Use this manual to show people who do not know about the law.
- Report illegal sales and poaching.



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