

Genus Dendrobium

Sections and Species Review
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Section Amblyanthus

Section Amblyanthus was established by Schlechter in 1905.

A little known section with 14 described species (perhaps lower when synonyms are accounted for). All of the species are from New Guinea except for two: Borneo and Peninsular Malaysia, and Solomons. Their habitat is at low to moderate altitudes in cloud forests. They grow low down on trees with stems hanging down from the trunk. The flowers grow laterally in a short bundle of a few flowers with a scaly covering and a 3 lobed lip with an appendage pointing backwards. The crowded arrangement of the stems are pendulous producing leaves in 2 ranks along the apical half of the stem.

species	prog/awards	elevation	habitat	light./temp	season
squamiferum	0/0	150 - 500 m.	Paupa New Guinea	warm/bright light	April to July
dendrobium/ D. squamiferum	0/0	lowland to 1000 m.	new guinea	intermediate	every three months

Section Aporum

Lindley 1850

Originally, this group of plants was created as a genus by Carl Blume in 1825. Dr. John Lindley classified them as a section of the genus Dendrobium. Recent DNA studies suggest that Blume's generic concept may have been correct. The flowers as well as the plants are generally small. A distinguishing feature are the laterally flattened leaves. There are approximately 45 species in this section. Their distribution is throughout South East Asia-specifically Myanmar and Borneo.

Characterized by the erect then pendulous, short to moderately long, leafy stems carrying close spaced to overlapping based, laterally flattened, usually acute tipped leaves that blooms with usually lateral with a single flower from a cluster of chaffy bracts or from along an elongate terminal leafless extension with short lived, small flowers. This section briefing is limited to 12 species.

Species	prog/awards	elevation	habitat	light/temp	season
keithii	0 prog/1 CBR	low altitudes	high humidity South east Asia-Thailand	bright/filtered warm to intermediate	
leonis	2 prog/ 1 AM 2016 1 HCC 2004 1 CBR	lowland up to 1400 m.	high humidity South east Asia	bright/filtered warm growing	throughout the year
lobulatum	0 prog/ 1 CBR 1 CHM 2014 1 CHM 1999	lowland forests 500 to 1200 m.	high humidity South east Asia	bright/filtered	throughout the year
mannii	0/0	low to moderate altitudes	India Thailand Indochina Malaysia	warm to intermediate	winter
patentilobum	0/0	800 to 1500 m.	lower montane forests Borneo high humidity	warm to intermediate-	
prostratum	0/0	below 1000 m. lowland forest	lowland forests Malaysia and Borneo	warm growing	
pseudocalceolum	0/0	sea level to 500 m.	New Guinea	warm with high humidity	12 to 13 days post heavy rainfall
sagittatum	0/0	700 to 1500 m.	Java and Sumatra- open forests	warm to intermediate- bright filtered sunlight	
acinaciforme [synonym D. spatella - D.banaense]	0 prog. 1 CBR	800 to 2000 m.	Wide spread South East Asia montane forests	intermediate to cool	

Species	prog/awards	elevation	habitat	light/temp	season
aloifolium [D. serra and D. micranthum]	0 prog. 1 CBR	low below 600 m.	Wide spread South East Asia rainforest trees	warm growing bright filtered light	throughout the year
distichum [D. indivisum]	0 prog 1 CBR	sea level to 900 m.	Philippines- mangroves & trees growing in swamps	warm with high humidity- bright filtered light	
indivisum [D. incrassatum D. eulophotum]	0 prog 1 CBR 1 HCC 2012	sea level to 1600 m.	South East Asia mangroves coffee plantations lower montane forests	warm with high humidity- bright filtered light	throughout the year

Section Australorchis

[Monophyllaea Benth]

Brieger 1981

This section has only 4 species all located in eastern and north eastern Australia. Growing from low to moderate altitudes in open forests and rainforests. They grow on trees and rocks in bright sunlight. Habitats range from rainforest to coastal scrubs. Climate conditions range from tropical to subtropical. The plants are densely matted characterized by thick hard pseudobulbs. Rhizomes are very short. The leaves are dense and flat with star-shaped coped flowers on long inflorescences. The flowers sport a three lobed lip. The flower in Autumn and Spring and this section is most closely related to Dendrocoryne. Brieger in 1981 suggested that this section should be a separate genus from Dendrobium.

species	prog/awards	altitude	habitat	light/temp	season
carrii	0/0	900 to 1400 m.	Australia-north eastern	intermediate to cool/ filtered sunlight	spring
monophyllum	12 prog/ 1 CCM 1 CHM (1998-2017)	low to moderate up to 900 m.	Australia-northern new south wales	strong sunlight/warm to intermediate	late winter/ spring
schneiderae	1 prog/ 2 HCC 1 CBR (2008 - 2018)	low to moderate up to 1000 m.	New South Wales - central Queensland	intermediate with strong light	autumn

Section Bolbidium

This section was proposed by Dr. John Lindley in 1850. Small growing plants who's distribution is throughout South East Asia with the majority in Peninsular Malaysia. There are 5-7 species: Den. hymenanthum, Den. micholitzii, Den. procumbent, Den. pachyphyllum, Den. straitellum, and Den. ustulatum. Epiphytes of low to moderate altitudes and closely related to section Dendrobium. The pseudobulbs are small and crowded together. There are 2 leaves without leaf sheaths appearing opposite of each at the apex. The ephemeral flowers are singular out of a group of bracts between the leaves. Noted with a pronounced lip with a long mentum.

species	awards	elevation	habitate	light/temp	season
hymenanthum [syn. quadrangulare] mini-miniature size	0	sea level to 300 m.	high humidity hot steamy lowland rainforests	warm to intermediate/ bright to strong filtered sunlight	late spring/ early summer
pachyphyllum	CCM 2009 CBR	sea level to 1500 m.	India to Burma Roadside trees and in plantations	warm to intermediate/ strong light	sporadic blooming throughout year

Section Breviflores

The species (approx. 12) in this section are found from India to Borneo to Java. The center of this distribution is Southeast Asia accounting for most of the defined species. The validity of this section is not well defined with some of the species with fringed lips being placed in Section Stuposa. The stems are slender with the upper part occasionally swollen. The length is normally less than 60 cm with narrow leaves. They become deciduous in one to three years. Inflorescences are along the stems in short racemes of 3 to 10 flowers either pink or yellow. Further distinguishing characteristics are broad saccate lips which are three-lobed, short, urn shaped. Preferred climates have pronounced dry periods and very wet, warm periods.

species	prog/awards	elevation	habitate	light/temp	season
aduncum	3 F1 prog. AM 2013 CCM 2013 CBR	300-1300 m.	montane forest -dry seasonal winter-Borneo to Java	intermediate/warm/ bright filtered light	spring
dantaniense	0 prog/ CBR 2010	700-1800 m.	montane forest -dry seasonal winter/ Southeast Asia-Borneo	filtered light or semi-shade/	spring/ summer
hercoglossum	10 F1 Prog/ CHM 2017 CHM 2015 CCM 2012 CCM 2010 BM 2009 CHM 2008 CCE 2000 CCM 1999	low to moderate altitudes	rainforest/ drier winter - spring/ Southeast Asia-Borneo to Have	filtered light or semi-shade/	spring/ summer
linguella	1 F1 Prog/ CCM 2017 HCC 2017 CBM 1970	100-1300 m.	foothill forests, riverine forests, year around rainfall and high humidity/ Southeast Asia-Borneo to Have	warm to intermediate/ bright to filtered light	

Section Cadetia

The New Guinea Dendrobium section Cadetia contains 51 species and is divided into 3 subsections based on the position of the inflorescences and the shape of the cross-section of ovary and stem: Subsection Cadetia, Subsection Pterocadetia, Subsection Sarcocadetia.

They are miniature or small plants with one-leaved slender stems or small swollen pseudobulbs. The short, one-flowered inflorescence grow from a point just below the apex of the stem in the axil of the leaf. Subsection Sarcocadetia has an additional inflorescence arising from a point below the apex of the stem on the abaxial side of the leaf. Of the 51 species, most have pure white flowers. The largest flowers in the section is 2.5 cm across.

species	prog/awards	elevation	habitate	light/temp	season
chionantha section ptero- cadetia	0 prog 1 CCM 1 CBR (1984 - 2000)	1300 to 3000 m.	trees, rocks, roadside cuttings/ Papua, New Guinea	intermediate to cool / high humidity	throughout year/peak spring
citrina section ptero- cadetia	0 prog 0	1500 m.	fallen tree branches/ papua new guinea	intermediate to cool	
collina section ptero- cadetia	0 prog. 0 CBR	below 500 m.	fallen tree branches/ papua new guinea/ lowland forest	intermediate to warm/ semi-shade or filtered light	throughout year/peaks May to August
collinsii section cadetia	0 prog 0 awards	low altitudes	rainforest/ north eastern Australia	shady conditions	throughout year/peaks in summer and autumn
karoensis section cadetia	0/0	low altitudes coastal forests	year round rainfall/small clumps on tree trunks/ north eastern Australia	warm conditions/ semi-shade or filtered sunlight.	continuous
maideniana section cadetia	0/0	altitudes below 1000 m.	rainforests north eastern Queensland, Australia	warm to intermediate/ semi-shade	erratic/ anytime of year

species	prog/awards	elevation	habitate	light/temp	season
	0	sea level	Paupa New Guinea	warm/bright light	erratic/ anytime of year
taylorii * section pterocadetia	0 prog. CCM 2018 CCM 2013 CCM 1996 CCM 1988 CCM 1987 CBR	low to moderate altitudes up to 1200 m.	Northeastern Australia-possibly New Guinea	warm to intermediate/ semi shade	any time/more common summer and autumn
transversiloba section pterocadetia	0/0	low-below 500 m.	Northeastern Australia-uncommon in New Guinea and Jaya	warm to intermediate/ semi-shade	throughout year
wariana section sarco-cadetia	0 prog. CCM 2013 CCBR CHM 2001	200-800 m.	new guinea-northeastern australia	warm conditions/ semi-shade or filtered sunlight.	throughout year
section Sarco-Cadetia April River	CCM 1994	400 m.	Paupa, New Guinea	warm /shady	
section sarco-cadetia Mt. Gahavesuka	0/0	2500 m.	eastern highlands-Paupa New Guinea	intermediate to warm/ semi-shade or filtered light	

Section Calcarifera

First described in 1908 by J.J. Smith. There are approximately 50 to 60 species with their distribution in Asia, Borneo (having the most @ 21), Java, New Guinea, Philippines. These medium sized plants occur from low to moderate elevations which require warm to intermediate conditions in year around rainfall. Characteristically this section produces fleshy stems or pseudobulbs with leaves occurring in two ranks along their stems. Interestingly they become deciduous after a year or more of growth. The flowers have a long mentum and a membranous lip somewhat broad with a claw narrowing sharply at the base. The lip is somewhat continuous with the base of the column foot forming a short spur.

species	prog/awards	elevation	habitat	light/temp	season
amethystoglossum *	1 prog. 2 AM ACM 4AM's 3CBM 2 CCE 9 CCM 1 CHM (1965 to 2020)	1500 m.	Luzon, Philippines	intermediate/ strong filtered light	winter
arcuatum	4 F1 prog 1 HCC 1 CBR (2008- 2010)	sea level to 800 m.	east Java	warm/bright filtered light	
auriculatum *	1 F1 prog. 1 AM 1 CCM 1 CHM 1 HCC (2001- 2016)	1000 m.	Philippines	intermediate/ filtered sunlight	winter and spring
calicopis	0 prog. 1 CBR 2002	low altitudes	Langkawi Islands, west coast of Malay Peninsula	warm- intermediate/	
chameleon	0 prog. 1 ST 1 SC 1 HCC 2 CHM (2000- 2014)	600-1000 m.	Luzon island Philippines, Taiwan	warm to intermediate/ filtered sunlight	summer autumn
cumulatum	2 F1 prog. 1 HCC 1 SM 1 BM (2003 - 2016)	low to moderate	India Burma Indochina Borneo		summer
epidendropis	0/0	900 m.	Luzon Island Japan	warm to intermediate/ bright light	autumn winter
fairchildae	1 ST 2011	1000 to 1500m.	Luzon Philippines	intermediate/ bright light	late autumn/ spring

species	prog/awards	elevation	habitat	light/temp	season
gonzalesii	0 prog. 1 AM 1 CBR 1 CCM 1 CHM 1 HCC (1989 - 2001)	860 m.	Luzon Philippines	warm/bright filtered light	
guerreroi	3 F1 prog. 1 CCM 1 CHM (1997 - 2015)	lowland	Dinagat & Mindoro Islands/ Philippines	warm/bright filtered light	summer
hymenophyllum	0/0	900 to 1250 m.	west and central Java and Sumatra	warm to intermediate/ heavily filtered light	
lancifolium	1 F1 prog. 1 CHM 2000	sea level to 1900 m.	irian java and eastern Indonesia	hot to cool night temps	continuous blooming
montannum	0/0	1300 to 2000 m.	west & central Java	intermediate to cool/bright filtered light	January to March
mutabile	1 F1 prog. 2 CHM (2001 - 2003)	500 to 1800 m.	west Java & Sumatra	warm to intermediate/ filtered sunlight	spring
papilio *	4 F1 progeny 1 CCE	moderate to high altitudes	Luzon Philippines	intermediate to cool/low light	anytime- emphasis on summer to early winter
sanguinolentum	1 CCM 1 SBM 1 BM 1 CBR (2001 - 2015)	low to moderate up to 900 m.	Thailand, Malaysia, Sumatra, Java, Sulu Archipelago and Borneo	warm to intermediate/ bright filtered light	autumn and winter
serratilabium	6 F1 progeny 1 AM 1 CCE 1 CHM 1 HCC (1984 - 2019)		Luzon Philippines	warm to intermediate/ filtered sunlight	autumn and winter
sphilingue	0/0	500 to 800 m.	East Java and Bali	warm/bright filtered light	several times per year related to temp. falls

species	prog/awards	elevation	habitat	light/temp	season
victoriae-reginate	0/0	1300 to 2600 m.	Philippines: Luzon, Camiguin, Mindanao, Mindoro Negros islands	cool to intermediate/ semi-shade	throughout year

Section Callista

Closely related to section Dendrobium and section Latouria. A section of 10 species confined to mainland Asia, India through Burma, Thailand and Indochina to southern China. Members of these species are some of the most desirable of all Dendrobium species. Brightly colored and abundantly displayed, the flowers last for about one week. This species is often characterized by shortened, fusiform to clavate stems which carry a few terminal leaves which bloom on a single, terminal, multi flowered inflorescence on both new and older stems producing large yellow or occasional pink flowers. The lip is entire and densely hairy on the inner surface.

species	prog/awards	altitude	habitat	light/temp	season
chrysotoxum "golden arch orchid"	34 F1 progeny 2 ACC 11 AM 9 HCC 3 CCM (1978 - 2019)	400 to 1600 m.	north eastern India, Himalayas to Burma, Thailand, Indochina, Yunnan province of China	warm to intermediate/ bright light	spring and early summer
densiflorum	4 F1 progeny 1 AM 9 CCM 1 HCC	1000 to 1900 m.	north eastern India, Himalayas to Burma, Thailand, Indochina, southwest China	intermediate to cool/bright filtered light	spring

species	prog/awards	altitude	habitat	light/temp	season
farmeri	19 F1 progeny 1 ACE 1 ACM 11 AM 4 BM 14 CCM 2 CHM 1 FCC 2 HCC	300 to 1000 m.	India, Burma, Thailand, Indochina, Malaysia	well lit no bright sun/ min. temp of 5 degrees C	spring
lindleyi	7 F1 Progeny 6 ACC 2 ACM 15 AM 3 CCE 28 CCM 13 HCC (1965-2018)	low to moderate	north eastern India, Himalayas to Burma, Thailand, Indochina, Southern China	warm to intermediate/ bright light	spring
palpebrae	2 F1 progeny 1 CCE 2 CCM 1 HCC 1 AM	800 to 1500 m.	south east Asia, north east India, Burma, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, southern china	warm/ intermediate/ bright filtered sunlight	spring
sulcatum	0 prog 3 AM 2 CCM 2 CHM 2 HCC	500 to 1000 m.	Burma, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam	intermediate to warm/ bright filtered light	spring
thyrsiflorum	16 F1 Progeny 2 ACC 1 ACE 1 ACM 2 AM 1 BM 3 CCE 13 CCM 3 HCC	500 to 2000m.	north east India, Burma, Thailand, Indochina, southern china	warm/bright light	spring

Section Calyptrochilus

This section has 40 species - closely related to sections Pedilonum, Oxyglossum and Cuthbertsonia. With only a few exceptions, Calyptrochilus comes from New Guinea.

They grow at moderately low altitudes around 500 m. up to high altitudes in cloud forests with year around rainfall. The leaves become deciduous within a couple of years. The flowers are long lasting and grow on a small, pendulous, lateral inflorescence . They can distinguish themselves from Pedilonum, Oxyglossum, and Cuthbertsonia by the tip of the lip which is folded inwards making it boat shaped and fringed.

Dendrobium section Calypetrochilus contains some of the most colorful of all flowering plants. Almost any color of the spectrum can be observed in plants of this section including blue, violet, green and scarlet. Calypetrochilus is the second largest section of Dendrobium after section Grastidium. This table will be limited to 5 species.

species	prog/awards	altitude	habitat	temp/light	season
lawesii	20 F1 Progeny 1 ACM 8 AM 1 CCE 6 CHM 8 HCC 3 JC (1973 - 2020)	500 to 1500 m.	new guinea, solomon islands	intermediate/ filtered light	winter/spring
cochleatum	0/0	800 to 1000 m.	new guinea	intermediate/ moderate light	
subclausum	4 F1 Progeny 5 CHM 1 CCE 1 CCM (1998 - 2017)	1200-3300 m.	new guinea	intermediate to cool/semi- shade	throughout year
dendrobium *	6 F1 Progeny 2,700 !!!!! (1933 - 2020)	600 to 800 m.	Papua, New guinea	intermediate to warm/ bright filtered light	throughout year

Gallery of Highly
Awarded Dendrobiums



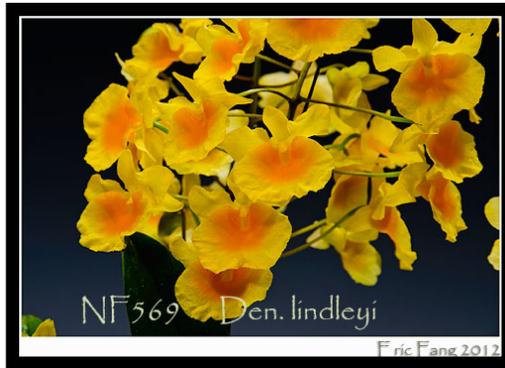
Section Calyptrichilus species dendrobium



Section Calyptrichilus species lawesii



Section Callista species farmeri



Section Callista species lindleyi



Section Callista species thyrsoflorum



Section Calcarifera species amethystoglossum



Section Callista species chrysotoxum