

Encyclia adenocaula [LaLlave & Lex.] Schlechter 1918

Rough Stemmed Encyclia - In Mexico "Trumpillo" or Trompillo Morado"



Synonyms

Encyclia nemoralis [Lindley] Schlechter 1914; *Epidendrum adenocaulon* Lex. 1825; **Epidendrum adenocaulum* La Llave & Lex. 1825; *Epidendrum nemorale* Lindley 1840; *Epidendrum nemorale* var. *majus* R. Warner 1862; *Epidendrum verrucosum* Lindl. 1844.³

Description

Pseudobulbs to 8 x 6 cm, 1- to 3 leaved. Leaves strap-shaped, to 35 x 3 cm. Inflorescence to 1 m tall, branched, many-flowered. Flowers 10 cm across, pink to mauve, sometimes streaked with red-purple; sepals and petals spreading; lip suborbicular.¹ The scape is longer than the leaves and usually produces 8 – 10 flowers. The sepals and petals can reach 50 mm, with the petals shorter. The lip can be 45 mm long and mid lobes 28

mm by 30 mm. The column is auricled.²

Habitat

Western Mexico in the states of Guerrero, Jalisco, Mexico, Michoacán, Nayarit, and Sinaloa. Plants grow in rather dry, oak or pine-oak forests at 3300-6600 ft. (1000-2000 m). -- Source: Charles Baker⁴

F-1 Hybrids and Progeny

43 First Generation (F1) Offspring Found; 10 Awarded (23.3%)										
S/P	Genus	Name	Gen	Name	Originator	Year	Offs.	Awds.		
x Pollen:	C	violacea	= Cty	Purple Glory	W.W.G.Moir	1962	21	6		
x Pollen:	C	loddigesii	= Cty	Jennie Goode	Weeki Wachee	1967	0	0		
x Pollen:	C	tenebrosa	= Cty	Donald Egger	C.Withner	1983	0	0		
x Pollen:	C	cinnabarina	= Cty	Tzintzuntzan	H-G.Noller	1984	0	0		
x Pollen:	C	maxima	= Cty	Maureen Shank	Unknown	2012	0	1		
x Seed:	C	mossiae	= Cty	Odorata	Maron	1910	0	0		
x Seed:	C	warscewiczii	= Cty	Nemorale-Gigas	Lawrence	1911	0	0		
x Seed:	C	guttata	= Cty	Salvador	W.W.G.Moir	1968	0	0		
x Seed:	C	blumensheimii	= Cty	Nemoschen	K.Arai	1980	0	0		
x Seed:	C	Pittiae (1886)	= Cty	Christine Hartrott	H.J.Jung	1999	0	0		
x Seed:	C	pumila	= Cty	Irene	Woodland	2003	0	0		
x Seed:	C	purpurata	= Cty	Sedona	Unknown	2003	0	0		
x Seed:	C	tigrina	= Cty	Velvet Anemone	Santa Barbara	2012	0	0		
x Seed:	Cty	Purple Glory	= Cty	Charlotte Frere	Santa Barbara	2013	0	0		
x Pollen:	E	tampensis	= E	Lee Ward	W.W.G.Moir	1955	4	4		
x Pollen:	E	selligera	= E	Helen Troy	G.H.Slade	1963	1	0		
x Pollen:	E	howardii	= E	Coral Miss	Rod McLellan Co	1967	3	1		
x Pollen:	E	ceratites	= E	Summer Kozy	Hibiya A.P.	2006	0	0		
x Pollen:	E	alata	= E	Memoria Alberto Mulás	A.Mulas	2016	0	0		
x Seed:	E	Brownie	= E	Lavender Cascade	W.W.G.Moir	1962	0	0		
x Seed:	E	phoenicea	= E	Verano	L.C.Vaughn	1962	0	0		
x Seed:	E	cordigera	= E	Chiapas	W.W.G.Moir	1964	1	1		
x Seed:	E	dichroma	= E	Rosalie	G.H.Slade	1965	1	0		
x Seed:	E	Helen Troy	= E	Justine Slade	G.H.Slade	1974	1	0		
x Seed:	E	Gail Nakagaki	= E	Madge Yoak	F.H.Nelson	1981	0	1		
x Seed:	E	incumbens	= E	La Favourita	Rio Verde	2002	0	0		
x Seed:	E	correllii	= E	Patricia Sander	Carter & Holmes	2003	0	2		
x Seed:	L	Colorful	= Enl	San Antonio	W.W.G.Moir	1968	0	0		
x Seed:	L	anceps	= Enl	Great Lakes	Great Lakes	2006	0	0		
x Seed:	C	crispata	= Enl	Annamaria Botticelli	Fl.Edmondo Pozz	2015	0	0		
x Seed:	Ctt	Chocolate Drop	= Eny	All The Rage	Rex Foster Orchi	2004	0	0		
x Pollen:	Epi	Costa Rica	= Epy	Melanie Lynn	W.W.G.Moir	1976	0	2		
x Pollen:	Epi	ciliare	= Epy	Kruch	Marcel Lecoufle	1993	0	0		
x Seed:	Epi	schumannianum	= Epy	Highland Mist	W.W.G.Moir	1963	3	0		
x Seed:	Epi	pseudepidendrum	= Epy	Catherine Wilson	W.W.G.Moir	1968	3	0		
x Seed:	Epy	Highland Mist	= Epy	Snow Crystals	W.W.G.Moir	1970	0	0		
x Seed:	Epy	Belmont	= Epy	Memoria Joyce McColm	J.McColm	1992	0	0		
x Seed:	B	nodosa	= Eyv	Nomorals	Lager/Hurrell	1969	0	1		

x	Pollen:	 Gur	Guatemalensis	=	Gcy	Magma	Rio Verde	1996	0	0
x	Pollen:	 Gur	aurantiaca	=	 Gcy	Calandria	Rio Verde	2002	0	2
x	Seed:	 Gcy	Plicaboa	=	Gcy	Rosy Tondato	Lemförder Orch.	1982	0	0
x	Pollen:	 Psh	prismatocarpa	=	Prc	Gertrude	G.H.Slade	1966	0	0
x	Seed:	 Psh	mariae	=	Prc	Mauvie Marie	J.Brandenburg	1984	0	0

Encyclea adenocaula has produced 43 F-1 hybrids, 13 within the genus and 30 intergenerics. Crosses with Cattleys have been tried (at least registered) 14 times, the most successful of which is Catyclia Purple Glory with 21 offspring and 6 awards. *Encyclea adenocaula* has also been crossed with Laelia, Cattlainthe, Brassivola, Guarianthe and Prosthechea with very minor success. Looking at what photos there are, the very open form of *Encyclea*, with slender sepals and petals, seems to be common in the hybrids. *Encyclea adenocaula* hybrids extend to 4 generations with a total progeny of 85.⁴



Catyclia Purple Glory 'M-Y'

Encyclea adenocaula x *Cattleya violacea*



Encyclea Lee Ward

Encyclea adenocaula x *Encyclea tampensis*

Culture

This species needs a distinct dry rest from water and fertilizer from fall through late spring when new growth initiates then water and fertilize copiously until growth matures in the fall. This species is found in very open forests so bright light and some direct sun is beneficial.³

Water

Watering frequency can be determined by a few different things. *Encyclia* orchids need to be watered frequently (generally every 5-7 days) when the orchid is in active growth and less frequently when the orchid is dormant. Be sure to let the orchids roots dry out between waterings so that you do not unintentionally over-water your orchid.

Encyclia orchids require medium to bright, but indirect, light intensity. If you are growing your *Encyclia* indoors, an ideal place would be in a windowsill that is facing east or a southern windowsill as long as you provide a sheer curtain for protection from the intense midday sun. You don't want your orchid to get direct sunlight because this could cause sunburn.

Temperature

Encyclias thrive in intermediate to warm temperatures. The temperature requirements for *Encyclia* orchids are daytime temperatures somewhere between 70°F to 85°F (21.1°C to 29.4°C) and night temperatures between 55°F to 70°F (12.8°C to 21.1°C). If your *Encyclia* experiences extended periods of high temperatures above the recommended range, this could cause damage to the plant, slow down its growth, and prevent it from flowering in the future. In order to encourage blooming, *Encyclias* need a 10-15 degree drop in temperature at night.

Humidity

Encyclias thrive in fairly humid conditions. A relative humidity level that is ideal for *Encyclias* is somewhere in the 50-80% range. If you need to increase the humidity for your orchid, you can add a humidity tray or humidifier and also misting your orchid a few times a day will also increase the humidity and help it from drying out too quickly. It is also important to remember that the more humid you keep the orchids environment, the more air movement your orchid will need to help prevent any disease.

Fertilizer

When *Encyclia* orchids are in active growth they should be fertilized once a week. An orchid fertilizer mix of (20-20-20) is recommended. During the winter months, *Encyclias* should only be fertilized once a month. Remember, never fertilize an orchid that is completely dry, because this can cause major damage to the roots.

Potting

Encyclia orchids tend to grow well in a variety of ways such as potted, in wooden slat baskets, or even mounted on a tree. Every two to three years *Encyclia* growths can be divided and can be potted separately.⁵

Awards

Encyclea adenocaula has been awarded 12 times as follows: 3 AM, 2 CCM, 6 HCC, 1 JC

References

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²**Withner, Carl L. 1998.** *The Cattleyas and Their Relatives: Volume V.* Timber Press

³www.orchidspecies.com

<http://apps.kew.org/wcsp/qsearch.do>

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⁴OrchidWiz.Database X4.1

⁵<http://www.orchidsmadeeasy.com/encyclia/>