

Paphiopedilum hangianum Perner & Gruss 1999

Hang's Paphiopedilum [Original Vietnamese exporter of species] - In China Lu Ye Dou Lan

SUBGENUS *Parvisepalum* SECTION *Emersonianum* Aver. & Cribb 2002³



Synonyms

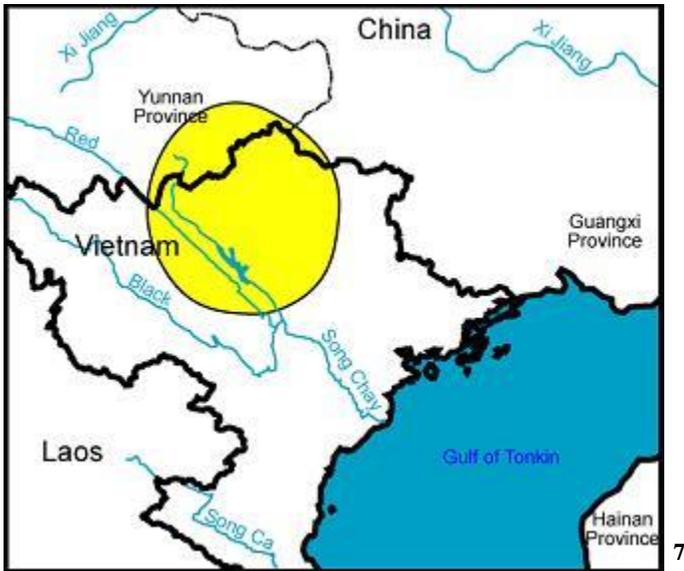
Paphiopedilum hangianum f. *album* O.Gruss & Petchl. 2002; *Paphiopedilum singchii* Liu & Zhang 2000³

Description

A recently discovered species [1999] that occurs around the China and northern Vietnamese borders in a 20 square mile range at 450 to 750 meters in elevation as a rare, medium sized, hot to warm growing lithophyte in broadleaved, evergreen, closed forests on steep, shady, highly eroded limestone cliffs with the roots running along horizontal fissures of slaty stratified limestone with a cold dry winter and a wet warm summer with 4 to 7 distichous, coriaceous, ligulate, obtuse or subacute, glossy green above, paler green below, sharply keeled beneath leaves that blooms in the spring on a single flowered, erect, 2 1/2 to 4 3/4" [6 to 12 cm] long, bright green, shortly white-pilose, terminal inflorescence with an ovate, obtuse, conduplicate, green, white-pubescent bract and carrying a slightly sweet smelling, large flower.³

Range and Habitat

Northern Vietnam. This orchid reportedly grows on limestone rocks in pockets of humus covered with moss in open shade at elevations of 2600-3300 ft. (800-1000 m). The exact location of the habitat is uncertain. Plants are reportedly found near the Chinese border, possibly from Bac Thai Province, but the origin may have been to the north in Cao Bang Province. -- Source: Charles Baker



F-1 Hybrids and Progeny



Paphiopedilum Shun-Fa Golden AM/AOS



Paphiopedilum Wossner China Moon AM/AOS



Paphiopedilum Liberty Taiwan AM/AOS



Paphiopedilum Alexej AM/AOS

Most of the F-1 crosses of *Paph hangianum* are primaries with other Paph species. There have been 66 registered since 2004. The tessellation at the base of the petals and dorsal seem to breed true. The species has 88 progeny in 3 generations. None of the progeny are particularly good at producing offspring. Shun-Fa-Golden has 12 offspring, Wossner 6, Liberty Taiwan 4 and the only second generation grex with a single offspring is Emerald Gate. So, overall this species is not a significant player in Paph hybridization.

Awards

Paphiopedilum hangianum has 37 awards, but only 2 HCC is from the AOS. It is very popular in Germany and Taiwan. Its progeny have 88 awards in 2 generations, the bulk of which are for the above pictured hybrids..

Culture

Light:

Hang's Paphiopedilum need a light level of 18000-25000 lux. These plants require filtered or diffused light and should not be exposed to the direct sunlight of the midday sun. The light level similar to other species from this region should therefore be taken as the starting point. If the plants do not bloom, the level of light can be gradually increased. Strong air movement should be ensured all the time.

Temperature:

The average temperature of the summer day is 28 ° C, the night 20 ° C, and the daily difference is 8 ° C. The average temperature of the winter day is 14-17 ° C, the night 6-8 ° C, and the daily difference is 7-9 ° C. The calculated lowest temperatures suggest that these plants in the wild may occasionally experience temperatures below 0 ° C, but the minimum winter temperatures may be slightly higher.

Humidity:

Most of the year the humidity is 80-85%, falling to 75-80% during the dry period, which occurs in winter and spring.

Substrate and growing media:

This plant can be grown in plastic pots with a loose, water-conducting substrate that retains moisture, but does not soak. To retain moisture near the roots in the substrate add sliced sphagnum. This is especially important if the orchid is kept in a room with low humidity.

Despite the fact that in nature this orchid grows on limestone rocks, it is not recommended to add it in the substrate because the contact with cold water and the fertilizer causes it to decompose, accumulating toxic substances around the roots.

Watering:

In the habitats of the *Paphiopedilum hanguanum* from late spring to autumn heavy rain falls, after which a dry period lasting from 4 to 5 months begins. In culture, the plant should be watered abundantly during the growing season (March-September), but the substrate should not be soggy or damp. Hang's *Paphiopedilum* need watering when the substrate has dried well but before it becomes completely dry. During the winter, the quantities of water are reduced, and the wetting occurs when the substratum is almost completely dry.

Fertilizer:

This species is fertilized only during the growth period using 1/4 of the dose indicated on the bottle of a suitable liquid fertilizer for orchids. The fertilizations are done once every four watering. Before fertilizing the plant it is important to water it to avoid the harmful contact of the manure with the dry roots.

Rest period and repotting:

In the culture of the plant in winter, less water is required, but the substrate must not completely dry out. In between irrigation it is useful from time to time to spray the plant. The frequency of spraying depends on the light and temperature. Fertilization should be reduced or eliminated until spring, when new growths appear and regular watering begins.⁶

References

Aldridge, Peggy. 2008. *An Illustrated Dictionary of Orchid Genera*. Selby Botanical Garden Press.

¹**la Croix, Isobyl. 2008.** *The New Encyclopedia of Orchids*. Timber Press

³Jay Pfahl's IOSPE at www.orchidspecies.com

⁴OrchidWiz.Database X5.0

⁵**Chase MW. 2006.** Cyripedioideae. In: Pridgeon AM, Cribb PJ, Chase MW, Rasmussen F, eds. *Genera Orchidacearum, Vol. 1*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 153-161.

⁶<https://travaldo.blogspot.com/care-and-culture.html>

⁷<http://www.slipperorchids.info/paphdatasheets/parvisepalum/hangianum/index.html>

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

<https://secure.aos.org/aqplus/SearchAwards.aspx>