

Paphiopedilum primulinum PM.W. Wood & P. Taylor 1973

The Primrose Yellow Paphiopedilum

SUBGENUS *Cochlopetalum* [Haller] Karasawa & Saito 1982³



Synonyms

Paphiopedilum chamberlainianum f. *primulinum* (M.W.Wood & P.Taylor) Fowlie 1973; *Paphiopedilum chamberlainianum* [Sander] Stein subsp. *liemianum* forma *primulinum* Fowlie; *Paphiopedilum chamberlainianum* var. *flavum* Fowlie 1973; *Paphiopedilum chamberlainianum* var. *primulinum* (M.W.Wood & P.Taylor) Braem 1988; *Paphiopedilum liemianum* f. *purpurascens* (M.W.Wood) K.Karas. & K.Saito 1982; *Paphiopedilum liemianum* var. *primulinum* (M.W.Wood & P.Taylor) K.Karas. & K.Saito 1982; *Paphiopedilum primulinum* f. *purpurascens* (M.W.Wood) O.Gruss 2002; *Paphiopedilum victoria-regina* f. *purpurascens* M.W.Wood 1976; *Paphiopedilum victoria regina* subsp. *primulinum* [M. Wood & P. Taylor] M. Wood 1976³

Description

Found on the north side of the island of Sumatra in humus on limestone hills at elevations of 400 to 1000 meters as a small sized, hot to warm growing, multi-flowered terrestrial with distichous, oblong-lanceolate, clear green leaves that are tridenticulate apically that blooms on an erect, 4 to 12" [10 to 30 cm] long, green, pubescent inflorescence that has several flowers that open in succession from the lowest out, occurring through the summer months.³

Range and Habitat

Northern Sumatra. Plants are found at 1300-1650 ft. (400-500 m) in the vicinity of Mt. Leuser. They grow in humus on the floor of dwarf forest on top of limestone hills. -- Source: Charles Baker⁴



F-1 Hybrids and Progeny



Paphiopedilum Pinocchio AM/AOS



Paphiopedilum Prime Child AM/AOS



Paphiopedilum Golddollar FCC/AOS



Paphiopedilum Deperle AM/AOS



Paphiopedilum Honey AM/AOS



Paphiopedilum Henrietta Fujiwara AM/AOS

Of the 181 F-1 hybrids, 63 are Primaries with other species of Paphiopedilum. The most awarded grex is Paph Pinocchio, a primary with *Paphiopedilum glaucophyllum*. Pinocchio has 27 AOS awards and an additional 17 from other countries. It has produced 60 F-1 hybrids and a total of 117 progeny in 3 generations. The hybrids pictured above, all 1st Gen primaries, have a combined total of 164 progeny and have been awarded 168 times.

Awards

Paphiopedilum primulinum has 34 AOS awards including 1 FCC, 15 AM, 1 CHM, and 14 HCC. Its progeny have 168 awards in 3 generations.

Light:

Paphiopedilum primulinum loves lots of light (without which it does not bloom), but the direct rays of the sun must be shielded. The ideal lux is 20000-22000, the photoperiod must be 12-14 hours.

Temperature:

The temperature should be 20-25 ° C during the day and 16-18 ° C at night. It can also adapt to a few degrees more, but daytime temperatures should never exceed 29 ° C.

Humidity:

Being cultivated in pots, this orchid is content with 50-60%. If the humidity is lower than 45%, the orchid can slow down a lot or even stop its growth.

Substrate, growing media and repotting:

Paphiopedilum primulinum is grown in pots only. Medium-sized pine bark (2-3 cm), or a mixture of pine bark (60%), coconut fiber (30%), and coconut flakes (10%) are used as a substrate. The ideal pH of the substrate must be 6.9-7.5: if it is lower or higher, the roots cannot take any important substance, which causes the yellowing of the leaves. To avoid the excessive accumulation of mineral salts in the substrate, the repotting must be quite frequent, at least once a year. When we repot the orchid, the substrate must cover all the roots.

You can place the plant outdoors, choosing a luminous position, protected from direct sunlight and rainfall, but only in the period when night temperatures remain above 15 ° C and daytime temperatures above 20 ° C.

Watering:

In its natural habitats, precipitation is constant throughout the year. The orchid should be water regularly and abundantly, as soon as the substrate has dried out well enough, but before it becomes completely dry.

Fertilizer:

This species is fertilized once every 3-4 watering (but no more often than once every 2 weeks), with 1/2 of the dose indicated on the vial of a special liquid fertilizer for orchids. Before fertilizing the orchid it is necessary to water it to avoid the harmful contact of the manure with the dry roots.

Rest period:

The blooms of Paphiopedilum primulinum are stimulated by daily changes of 3-4 ° C between day and night and adequate light. Keep in mind that in winter the substrate dries much slower than in summer, so the watering will be much less frequent.

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 X5.3

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://slipperorchids.info/paphdatasheets/cochlopetalum/primulinum/index.html>

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

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