

Paphiopedilum haynaldianum (Rchb.f.) Stein 1892

Haynald's Paphiopedilum

SUBGENUS Polyantha SECTION Polyantha [Pfitzer] Brieger 1971³



Synonyms

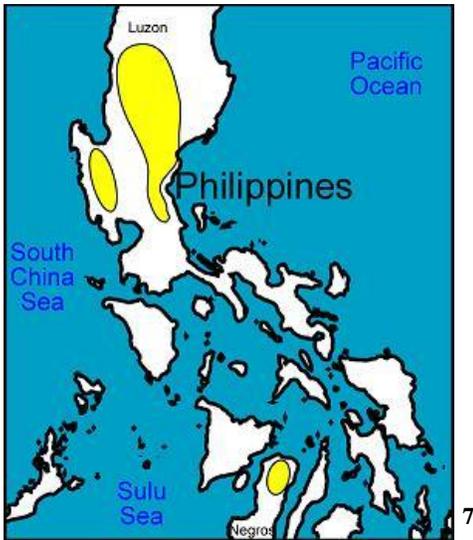
Cordula haynaldiana [Rchb.f] Rolfe 1912; **Cypripedium haynaldianum* Rchb. f. 1874; *Paphiopedilum haynaldianum* f. album Asher ex O.Gruss & Roeth 2000³

Description

This is a large sized, hot to cool growing, Philippine terrestrial, lithophytic and rarely epiphytic species with 6, ligulate or narrowly elliptic, clear dull green leaves found on limestone hills and serpentine cliffs from sea level to 1500 meters and blooms in the late winter till spring on an erect, pubescent, 1 1/2' [45 cm] long, successively opening, several [3 to 6] flowered inflorescence with oblong-lanceolate floral bracts and held well above the green leaves.³ *Paphiopedilum haynaldianum* is endemic to islands of Negros and Luzon of the Philippines. It grows as an lithophyte and frequently as an epiphyte on rocks and decaying leaves. It grows in areas that are constantly moist with high humidity in subtropical or tropical moist montane forest from sea level to 1500 meters. It is a large sized, hot to cool growing, terrestrial, lithophytic and rarely epiphytic species with 6, ligulate or narrowly elliptic, clear dull green, up to 30 cm long, 4-5 cm wide leaves. Haynald's Paphiopedilum blooms in the late winter till spring on an erect, pubescent, 45 cm long, successively opening, 3 to 6 flowered inflorescence with oblong-lanceolate floral bracts and held well above the green leaves.⁶

Range and Habitat

The Philippine Islands. *Paphiopedilum haynaldianum* is found on Negros Island and on Luzon Island in Tarlac, Mountain Province, and Rizal provinces. Plants grow on rocks, granite boulders, or limestone hills from sea level to 4600 ft. (0-1400 m).-- Source: Charles Baker.⁴ Elevation: sea level -1400 m. Peak Flowering in the Wild: January-March. Ecology: granite, serpentine, and limestone boulders.⁷



F-1 Hybrids and Progeny

Paphiopedilum haynaldianum has produced 86 F1 crosses. It has contributed to 166 hybrids in three generations. The grex Houghtoniae, registered in 1918, was remade in 1978. It has 39 AOS Awards including 19 AM. The highest awarded grexes are primaries with other species of *Paphiopedilum*. Even though *Paphiopedilum haynaldianum* has been used in hybridization since 1890, it has few progeny compared to other species.



Paphiopedilum Lebaudy anum AM/AOS
(*haynaldianum* x *philippinense*)



Paphiopedilum Toni Semple AM/AOS
(*haynaldianum* x *lowii*)



Photo (c) Ramon de los Santos

Paphiopedilum Bengal Lancers AM/AOS
(haynaldianum x parishii)



Paphiopedilum Henrietta Fujiwara AM/AOS
(primulinum x haynaldianum)



Paphiopedilum Leonard's Pride FCC/AOS
(Leonard Smith x rothschildianum)



Paphiopedilum Eva Weigner AM/AOS
(stonei x haynaldianum)

Awards

Paphiopedilum haynaldianum has 61 AOS awards including 1 FCC, 28 AM, 1 CBM, 1 CCC, 10 CCM and 19 HCC. Its progeny have 254 awards in 3 generations.

Culture

Light:

Paphiopedilum haynaldianum like bright sunshine without access to direct sunlight, so during the midday solstice they must be placed behind a curtain or in the shade of other plants.

Temperature:

This orchid needs the following temperature regime: In summer, the day temperature at 20-22 ° C, and night temperature at 17-19 ° C; in winter the day temperature at 20-23 ° C, and night temperature at 13-16 ° C. For successful cultivation at home, the night temperature of the content should always be 3 ° C lower than the daily one.

Humidity:

The humidity of 50-70% will be enough for normal growth and development of the plant. However, at temperatures above 27 ° C, it is desirable to increase the air humidity to at least 70%, since too dry air adversely affects the roots and leaves of the plant. A lot of fresh air and sufficient air circulation are recommended.

Substrate, growing media and repotting:

Paphiopedilum haynaldianum are grown only in the pot. A mixture of bark of coniferous trees with peat is best suited as a substrate. In addition, it is strongly recommended to add lime to the substrate. Practically not exhausted sources of lime are seashells, which can be thoroughly washed from salt, crushed and poured into the substrate.

Repotting is necessary annually. The best time for this is spring - the beginning of a new growth. A very important point here is the height of planting. If this orchid is planted incorrectly, for example, too high, the orchid's roots will hang in the air and stop growing. The substrate should cover the upper red-and-white part of the plant for 1-2 fingers, and in no case should it be tamped down, because if the substrate is too dense, the orchid can simply suffocate. When planting, you must take care of a thick layer of drainage to protect the orchid from stagnant water inside the pot.

Watering:

Haynald's *Paphiopedilum* needs frequent and abundant watering throughout the year. Excess water during irrigation should flow freely from the pot, since stagnation of water both inside the pot and in its pan can very quickly lead to rotting of the roots and the lower part of the plant. The substrate between waterings should dry well, but not dry completely. After watering, water from the leaves must be removed with a tissue or tissue.

Spraying the outer part of the plant at home will not lead to anything good, since the structure of its leaves resembles a funnel, and water constantly accumulates in the core of the plant, which can very quickly lead to rotting of both peduncles and the core itself.

Fertilizer:

Throughout the year, this orchid is fertilized once every two weeks in the spring and summer, once every 4 weeks in the fall and winter. Fertilizer should be applied to the plant with 30-10-10 fertilizer, diluted, ¼ teaspoon per week in summer and once a month in winter. Each month to flush the water once to prevent the salt from standing in the pot.

Rest period:

Paphiopedilum haynaldianum does not need a rest period to stimulating flowering nor in winter, so the given condition should maintain throughout the year.

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>

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