

Paphiopedilum sanderianum (Rchb. f.) Stein 1895

Sander's Paphiopedilum

Etymology: Named for Frederick Sander, English nurseryman.⁷

SUBGENUS *Polyantha* SECTION *Mastigopetalum* ³



Synonyms

Paphiopedilum kolopakingii f. *katherinae* Koop. 2007; *Paphiopedilum topperi* G.J.Braem & H.Mohr 1988 ³

Description

A medium sized, hot to warm growing, lithophytic species found on southeastern facing, seeping, vertical limestone cliffs in Borneo at elevations of 150 to 900 meters that has 4 to 5, linear, shiny green leaves and has multi-flowered blooms in the spring through winter on a suberect, terminal, purple, 2' [60 cm] long, pubescent inflorescence with an elliptic-lanceolate, red brown, floral bract carrying 2 to 5, simultaneously opening

flowers. This area receives an enormous amount of annual rainfall evenly spread throughout the year and is an area that has a large day to night temperature change and heavy dews.³

Sander's *Paphiopedilum* is native to Borneo. Plants occur in northern Sarawak near the border with Brunei, at heights of 150-600 m. They often grow on vertical, south-facing limestone cliffs, in shady places, where only scattered morning light reaches. *Paphiopedilum sanderianum* usually grows on limestone rocks with roots embedded in moss and leaf litter, filling the fissures with which water drips. Sometimes they grow in the fork of trees, and their roots immerse in accumulated moss and fallen leaves.⁷ This *Paphiopedilum* species is a medium sized, hot to warm growing, lithophytic species that has 4 to 5, linear, shiny green leaves. The leaves are up to 45 cm long and 5 cm wide. They are bent or even drooping, have a clearly split apex, and the upper surface of the leaves is shiny and uniformly green. The underside has a pronounced bulge and has purple spots at the base. This orchid blooms in the spring through winter on a suberect, terminal, purple, 2" (60 cm) long, pubescent inflorescence with an elliptic-lanceolate, red brown, floral bract carrying 2 to 5, simultaneously opening flowers. The flowers are about 7 cm tall, not counting the exceptionally long petals of the inner whorl, which are usually about 60 cm in length, but there are reports about such 100 cm long. The dorsal petal is pale greenish-yellow with a purple margin and has about 10 brownish-purple stripes. It is covered with hairs, especially on the bulge and at the tip. The lower petal is similar in color and is also covered with hairs, but has narrower longitudinal stripes. The densely hairy petals of the inner whorl are pale yellowish-green with irregular brownish-purple dots and spots near the base, and become completely purple towards the apex. The yellowish-green lip has purple streaks. The base of the pollen chamber is yellow and densely covered with soft, thin hairs.⁶

Range and Habitat

Borneo. Plants grow in northern Sarawak near the border with Brunei at 500-1950 ft. (150-600 m). They often grow on vertical, southeast facing limestone cliffs that are shaded except for scattered morning light. *Paphiopedilum sanderianum* usually grows on limestone rocks with roots embedded in moss and leaf litter in cracks and water seepages. Plants occasionally grow in tree crotches with their roots in accumulated moss and leaf litter. Source: Charles Baker.⁴ Elevation: 100-500 m. Peak Flowering in the Wild: April-June. Ecology: found at the top of steep dolomite limestone pinnacles⁷



F-1 Hybrids and Progeny

The grex Prince Edward of York was registered in 1898. It is a primary with rothschildianum. It was remade in 1994 and started its AOS award debut with a FCC. So far, it has 10 FCC, 44 AM and 22 HCC. The other grexes are no slouches with 63% awarded. The six most awarded grexes are shown below.



Paphiopedilum Prince Edward of York FCC/AOS
(rothschildianum x sanderianum)



Paphiopedilum Michael Koopowitz AM/AOS
(philippinense x sanderianum)



Paphiopedilum Angel Hair FCC/AOS
(Saint Swithin x sanderianum)



Paphiopedilum Shin Yi's Pride FCC/AOS
(Michael Koopowitz x sanderianum)



Paphiopedilum Sander's Pride AM/AOS
(sanderianum x stonei)



Paphiopedilum Paul Parks AM/AOS
(adductum x sanderianum)

Awards

Paphiopedilum sanderianum has 24 AOS awards including 1 FCC, 10 AM, 1 CHM, 1 CCE, 1 CBR, 1 AQ, 1 JC and 7 HCC. Its progeny have 777 awards in 3 generations.

Culture

Light:

Paphiopedilum kolopakingii 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: day temperature at 18-25 ° C with night reduction to 16-20 ° 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 kolopakingii are grow 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 source of lime are seashells, which can be thoroughly washed from salt, crushed and poured into the substrate.

Repot 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:

Kolopaking'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 kolopakingii does not need a rest period to stimulating flowering nor in winter, so the given condition should maintain throughout the year.⁷

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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