

FIELD REPORT

IN

KAJLRANGA ORCHID PARK

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

NANDA NATH SAIKIA COLLEGE,

TITABAR

Submitted by

AKASH SAIKIA

B.Sc IV Semester

ROLL NO = 77

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6/4/18



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GASTROCHILUS CHRISTENSONIANUM

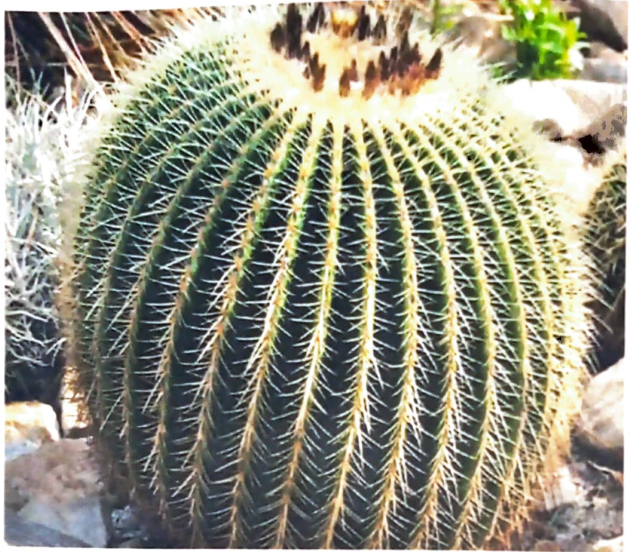
Common name : The Dense Beard Gastrochilus

Flower size : 1/2" to 1" [1.5 + 2.5 cm]

Introduction

This orchid found in Assam, eastern Himalayas, Nepal, Bhutan, Sikkim, Thailand, Laos and Vietnam at elevations of 300 to 1000 meters as a small sized, pendant, warm to hot growing, monopodial epiphyte with very short stems carrying ovate-oblong, acute, obliquely bidentate apically leaves that blooms in the fall and winter on a 3 to 6' [7 to 12 cm] long, corymbose inflorescence that has ovate bracts and several, simultaneously opening flowers. This humidity loving species needs hot to warm temperatures, year round watering, fertilizer and bright indirect light, mount it on a branch or on tree fern.

Synonyms: *Aerides dasyogon* J.E.Sm. 1867 *Epidendrum umbellatum* Buch. Ham, ex Lindl. 1833; *Saccobium dasyogon* Lindley 1833.



MAMMILLARIA SPINOSISSIMA

Scientific classification:

Kingdom : plantae

Order : Caryophyllales

Family : Cactaceae

Genus : Mammillaria

Species : Spinosissima.

Binomial name : Mammillaria spinosissima.

Introduction:

Mammillaria spinosissima, also known as spiny pincushion cactus, is a species of flowering plant in the cactus family Cactaceae, endemic to the central Mexican states of Guerrero and Morelos, where they grow at elevations of approximately 1,600 to 2,900 meters. The species was described in 1838 by James Forbes, gardener of the Duke of Bedford, Botanist David Hunt collected a specimen in 1971, where he located one near Sierra de Tepoztlán, Mexico.



ECHINOCACTUS graussonii

Scientific classification :-

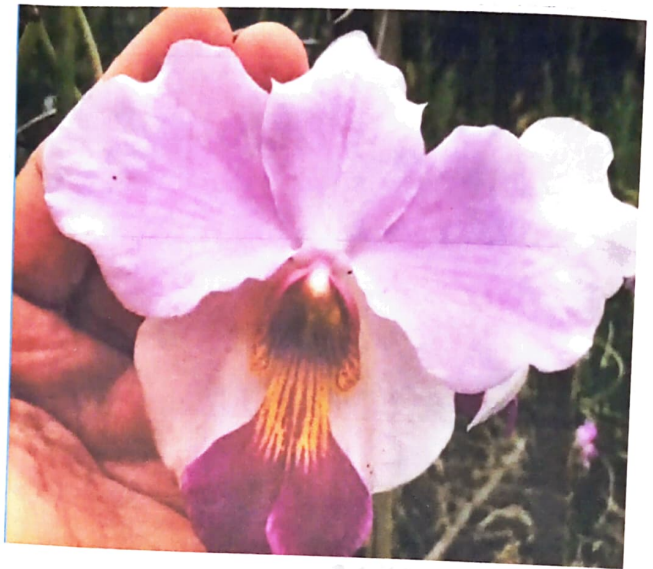
Kingdom :- plantae
order :- Caryophyllales
family :- Cactaceae
Sub-family :- Cactaceae
Tribe :- Cacteeae
Genus :- Echinocactus
Species :- Graussonii

Introduction :-

It is rare and endangered in the wild, where it is found near mesa de Leon in the state of Queretaro, and in the state of Hidalgo. The population was critically reduced in the 1990s by the creation of the Zimapan Dam and reservoir in Hidalgo. The cactus grows in volcanic rock on slopes, at altitudes around 1,400 metres.

Taxonomy :-

Echinocactus graussonii belong to the small genus *Echinocactus*, which together with the related genus *Ferocactus*, are commonly referred to as barrel cacti. The species was first described by German plantman Heinrich Hildmann in 1891. While sometimes referred to as golden ball, this species is not to be confused with *Notocactus leninghausii* which have fuzzy harmless spines and are native to Brazil and Paraguay.



PAPILIONANTHE TERES

Scientific classification :-

Kingdom :- plantae

Clade :- Angiosperms

Clade :- Monocots

Order :- Asparagales

Family :- Orchidaceae

Subfamily :- Epidendroideae

Genus :- Papilionanthe

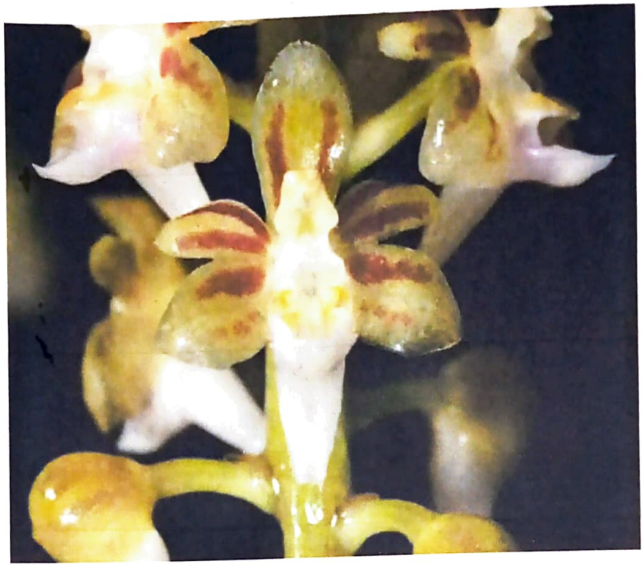
Species :- teres

Common name :- cylindrical vanda.

Synonyms :- vanda teres

Introduction

This species is very variable in form, size and colour. But when a bunch of cylindrical vanda are in flower it is quite spectacular. This is the only species in the genus that has no constriction in its cylindrical leaves and is bluntly pointed. Plants of Papilionanthe teres initiate branching before flowering but other vandaceous monopodial orchids throw branches mostly during the spring. Cylindrical vanda is an epiphyte native to India, Nepal and adjacent areas.

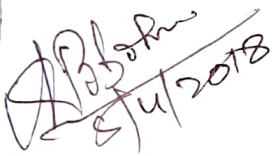


CLEISOSTOMA subulatum

Common Name : The Awl-shaped cleisostoma -
Refers to the subulate leaf, narrow, pointed and more
or less flattened.

Flower Size : .32 or more [8 mm+]

Introduction : Found as a small to medium sized,
pendant, semi-terete leaved, not growing epiphyte in
Assam India, Bangladesh, eastern Himalayas, Bhutan,
Sikkim, Myanmar, Thailand, Cambodia Vietnam, mala
Jasian peninsula, Sumatra, Java, Lesser Sunda
Islands, etc in lowlands at elevations of 100 to
500 meters with, pendulous short stems with
upturned apices carrying thick fleshy, V-channelled,
rigid acuminate leaves that blooms on an unbranch-
ed, stiffly pendant, to 4 to 6.8 long, lightly
flicked violet brown, shorter than the leaves,
racemose, densely many flowered inflorescence with
a very shortly triangular floral bract and carries
successive opening flowers occurring in the summer
and fall.


24/1/2018