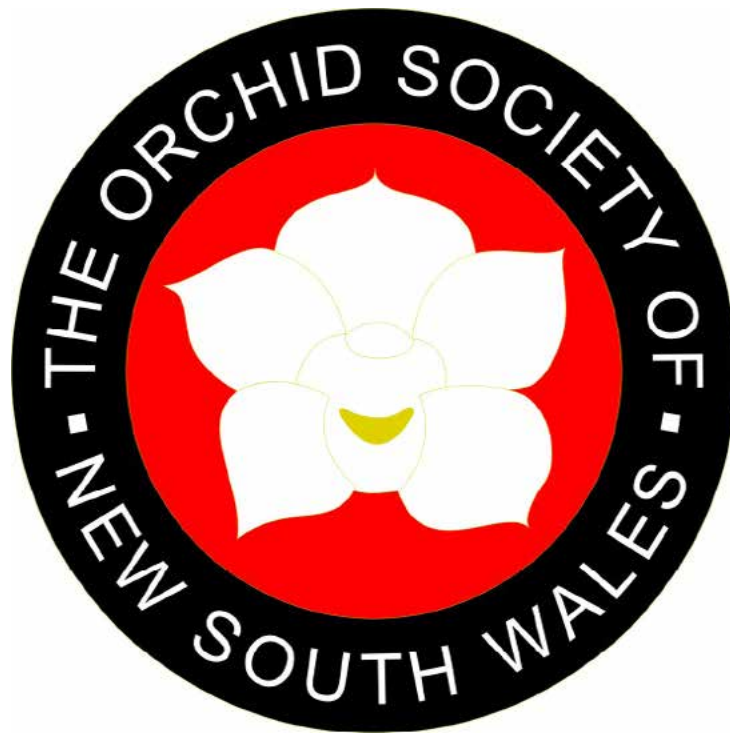


ORCHID SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Orchid Judging



TrainingManual

ORCHID JUDGING-TRAINING MANUAL

FORWORD.

This manual of training is designed to be one of many tools used in the training of an orchid judge. It is to be studied in conjunction with the books and articles listed in the Introduction to this manual and has been designed to complement, not replace the Australian Orchid Council Guidelines for Judging Handbook.

As well as the above 'formal' resources, this Manual recognises local panel rules and articles of interest by prominent Orchid personalities.

Included in the Biography is a list of internet addresses and other resources which will provide information on orchid registration, orchid species and other related matters.

Section 4 of this manual is designed as a series of stand-alone topics which can be addressed or studied in any order. This manual details the NSW Panel's implementation the relevant parts of the Australian Orchid Council Guidelines for Judging Handbook. It provides for learning reinforcement with an Assessment of Understanding of the topic. Homework will be included as an integral part of each topic.



Contents

FORWORD	2
1. INTRODUCTION:	5
2. STAGES OF TRAINING	6
2.1. Stage 1 - Formal Theory Training	6
2.2. Stage 2 – Practical Training	7
2.3. Process of Acceptance	7
3. THEORY TRAINING	7
3.1. Theory Training	7
3.2. Typical Session Plan	7
3.3. Formal Training – Brief outline	8
3.3.1. Introductory Session	8
3.3.2. Judging	8
3.3.3. Resources	8
3.3.4. Question session	8
3.4. Assessment	8
3.5. Practical	8
3.6. Show Judging	8
4. TOPICS	10
4.1. Introduction to the course	10
4.1.1. Philosophy of Judging	10
4.1.2. Expectations	11
4.1.3. Explanation of show bench and award judging	11
4.1.4. Geographic and genetic distribution	11
4.2. Monthly meeting/Show Judging Culture and specimens	13
4.2.1. Monthly meeting/ Show Judging	13
4.2.2. Approach to Judging	13
4.3. Miscellaneous Orchids	15
4.4. Cymbidium - Standard and Non-Standard Types.	17
4.4.1. General: 17	
4.4.2. Key species used in breeding. 17	
4.4.3. Cymbidium Over 90mm	17
4.4.4. Cymbidium Between 60mm and 90mm. 19	
4.4.5. Cymbidium Less than 60mm 14	
4.4.6. Miniature Cymbidium Less than 60mm and small plant size. 19	
4.5. Laeliinae – Miniature, Mid-Size, Standard and Non-Standard Types. 20	
4.5.1. Standard Type (Exhibition shape): 20	
4.5.2. Miniature and Mid-size Laeliinae: 22	
4.5.3. Non-Standard Type Laeliinae: 23	
4.5.4. Cluster Cattleya 23	
4.5.5. Show Bench Judging	23
4.6. Paphiopedilums 24	
4.6.1. Exhibition Type 24	
4.6.2. Non exhibition types:	26
4.6.3. Maudae types 26	
4.6.4. Multi Flowered Types: 26	
4.6.5. Sequential 27	
4.6.6. Including Parvisepalum	27

ORCHID JUDGING - TRAINING MANUAL

4.6.7.	Other	Hybrids	27
4.6.8.	Show	Bench	27
4.7.	Phalaenopsis - Standard and Non-Standard Types.		28
4.7.1.	Standard Type:	28	
4.7.2.	Non-Standard Type	29	
4.8.	Vandaceous - Standard and Non-Standard Types.		32
4.8.1.	Standard form Vandaceous	31	
4.8.2.	Non classical	32	
4.8.3.	Other Vandaceous	33	
4.9.	Dendrobium		35
4.9.1.	General Introduction	35	
4.9.2.	Phalaenanthe Dendrobium:	31	
4.9.3.	Dendrobium - Eugenanthe Type - Soft Cane	37	
4.9.4.	Dendrobium - Spatulata and Intermediate Types.	38	
4.10.	Oncidiinae		41
4.10.1.	Oncidiinae – Oncidium - Odontoglossum Shape	41	
4.10.2.	Oncidiinae – Miltoniopsis Shape.	43	
4.10.3.	Gomesa -- Oncidiums, Varicosum and Other Types.	44	
4.10.4.	Varicosum Type:	44	
4.10.5.	Other Types	46	
4.11.	Lycaste and allied	48	
4.12.	Masdevallia, Dracula and Other Pleurothallids.	50	
4.13.	Australian Native Species and Hybrids.	52	
4.13.1.	General.	52	
4.13.2.	Terrestrial Native Orchids: General Considerations:	52	
4.13.3.	Epiphytes - Species:	52	
4.13.4.	Australian Native Dendrobium Hybrids	54	
4.13.5.	Australian Native Sarcanthinae	56	
4.14.	Other Orchids	58	
4.15.	Species	60	
4.16.	Display Judging	61	
4.16.1.	Introduction:	61	
4.16.2.	Key Features of a Display:	61	
4.16.3.	Display Judging Forms:	61	
4.17.	Nomenclature.	62	
4.17.1.	Introduction:	62	
4.17.2.	Species and Their Variants:	62	
4.17.3.	4.22.3 Hybrids:	82	
4.17.4.	4.22.4 Citation of Awards:	62	
4.17.5.	General Points:	63	
4.17.6.	Accepted names	63	
5.	RESOURCES		6
A.	TYPES OF AWARDS		65
B.	ETHICS AND PROCEDURES		67
C.	FAULTS		69
C.1.	FAULTS THAT DISQUALIFY	69	
C.2.	FAULTS THAT DEPRECIATE ONLY	69	
D.	JUDGING AUSTRALIAN TERRESTRIAL ORCHIDS		71
D.1.	E1 INTRODUCTION:	71	
D.2.	E2 POINTS TO OBSERVE WHEN JUDGING:	71	
E.	GUIDELINES FOR JUDGING NON-STANDARD VANDAS		75
F.	GENERAL INFORMATION		78
G.	ANATOMY OF ORCHIDS		80
H.	Glossary and Definitions		83

ORCHID JUDGING-TRAINING MANUAL

1. INTRODUCTION:

A continuous training program is essential to ensure viability of the panel.

The program is designed to improve understanding of the judging process and explain what judges are looking for. It is beneficial for more orchid growers to become aware of judging criteria and what the judges are looking for.

Judging has become more complex as more species and genera have entered the mainstream of orchid hybridising. Also growers are exhibiting an increasing range of orchids. This means that judges and growers need a greater knowledge of orchids.

Judges need to be aware that many hybrids are sold and benched as species and should examine the species benched critically to ensure they are species.

Due to DNA research there is an increasing number of name changes – both for species and for intergeneric hybrids. This course will generally use the current accepted names as published in *Plants of the World Online*.

The training course includes regular feedback and measurement of progress. The outcomes of the course include:

1. Knowledge of The Australian Orchid Council Guidelines for Judging Handbook
2. Understanding of the relevant Constitutional clauses and By-laws pertaining to AOC judging
3. Understanding of techniques in show bench judging.
4. Understanding of techniques and the benchmarks used in award judging.
5. Knowledge of the types of Awards and the requirements for each award.
6. An understanding of what is needed on the award application forms, the data required and the use RHS Colour charts.
7. Knowledge of the research tools available including books magazines and internet.
8. Nomination and voting procedures for AOC Orchids of the Year, Society Champion of Champions, Ira Butler, Bill Murdock and Herman Slade Competitions.
9. Knowledge of geographic and generic implication for benching classes
10. Knowledge of the range of species orchids and their influence on hybrids.
11. Knowledge of hybrids that are incorrectly benched as species.

ORCHID JUDGING - TRAINING MANUAL

2. STAGES OF TRAINING

This training manual sets out the stages through which a trainee must pass to become an orchid judge.

2.1. Stage 1 - Formal Theory Training

The classes may be presented either by Zoom or Face to Face.

This is the formal training phase where the Trainee receives instruction on the standards relevant to the various popular orchid genera, culminating in formal theory and practical examinations.

For a Trainee to be invited to be a Probationary Associate the following criteria shall be satisfied:

1. Minimum pass mark of 75% in both the theory and practical examinations.
2. Complete 80 % of the theory classes.
3. The trainee is nominated from the floor at a Panel meeting, to be invited to join the panel.
4. Complete the assignments given throughout the course and demonstrate that the assignments have been researched by the trainee.
5. Be a member of the Orchid Society of NSW
6. Be a personal member of the Australian Orchid Council (i.e. subscribe to Orchids Australia).

2.2. Stage 2 – Practical Training

Trainees will be assigned to a panel based on there place of residence.

The practical sessions may differer from panel to panel. They will include pointing up selected plants and show bench judging.

The results, submitted by the trainees, will be assessed against the scores of the judges present.

2.3. Process of Acceptance

Once the formal theory examination has been completed, a trainee may be accepted as a Probationary Associate Judge

Probationary Associate/Associate Judges must be self-motivated by attending scheduled workshops, participating in judging sessions at club meetings, shows, award judging as well as attending scheduled Judges' meetings. The AOC has stipulated in the bylaws that there will be a minimum training period of three years as an Associate judge, the first 12 months is as a Probationary Associate.

The performance of Probationary Associates and Associates are assessed by the panel, who decide on promotion to an Associate and for the Associate to be promoted to a Judge. Note this promotion is not automatic. The assessment includes the Associate's performance and how the Associate relates to the orchid growers and other judges.

ORCHID JUDGING - TRAINING MANUAL

3. FORMAL TRAINING PHASE.

3.1. Theory Training

The theory training covers an understanding of the award guidelines and procedures. The theory program will also attempt to increase the general knowledge of orchids and the key species used in hybridisation.

The trainees will be presented with techniques for judging.

This part of the program consists of assignments, tests, research topics which might lead to an oral presentation to peers or written articles for a local club newsletter; they should be constructive, educational and form an integral part of the training program.

Judges can be a valuable resource for presentations. Their knowledge is vital to the continued development of trainees and their experience is invaluable.

Images of awarded orchids are essential in presenting to trainees a 'picture' of previous awards; in showing the development of hybrids and in giving them a sense of the history leading to the present Benchmarks. Images of non- awarded orchids also play a valuable role in putting before the students a wide range of species and hybrids which might not otherwise be seen; especially of images taken at overseas conferences and shows etc.

Accurate spelling of the names of orchids and the correct method of writing the names is an essential part of being a judge — this should be addressed at every opportunity throughout the training program. Correct and recognisable pronunciation of words, whilst varying slightly, should also be insisted upon.

Assignment papers and tests will be marked and returned to students with appropriate comments/corrections, together with the assessment. Records of these will be maintained by the Training Officer.

It is expected that trainees will become familiar with:

1. the Australian Orchid Council Guidelines for Judging Handbook
2. the relevant Constitutional clauses and Bylaws pertaining to AOC judging.
3. procedure and protocol to be adopted for award judging and show judging.
4. requirements for an AOC award. Types of Awards Appendix A
5. award application forms and the data required, including the use of RHS colour charts.

3.2. Typical Session Plan.

1. Welcome
2. Introduction: introduce presenter and topic for training session
3. Training session:
4. Question and answer.
5. Close.

Note that two or more topics may be combined in a single session.

3.3. Formal Training – Brief outline

3.3.1. Introductory Session

- An outline of the course
- Discussion on obligations and expectations.
- Frequency and location of Training Sessions

3.3.2. Judging

- An outline of the different awards
- An overview of 'Appreciation Judging'.
- An overview of Show Judging
- Ethics

Appendix 'A' provides an explanation of 'Appreciation Judging'

3.3.3. Resources

ORCHID JUDGING-TRAINING MANUAL

- An overview of resources that will be used throughout the course.

3.3.4. Question session

Questions and discussion about the topic as presented.

3.4. Assessment

At the end of the course, trainees will be assessed in 3 parts:

1. A practical exam which will consist of pointing up approximately 10 orchids using the award judging score sheets. Pass Mark 75 %
2. A theory exam. Pass Mark 75%.
3. General assessment based on attendance, attentiveness, punctuality and involvement at meetings, oral presentations, training workshops and shows, attitude towards and an interest in the training program generally, general commitment.

3.5. Practical

The course will include at monthly meeting judging, and show judging and may include practice at separate workshop sessions where as many species and hybrids as possible will be made available for trainees to identify and discuss quality, comparing and contrasting with Benchmarks at that time (and in the past) to note all developments.

Shape and colour are two key features in award judging. Trainees will be presented with the knowledge to analyse orchid flowers for strengths and weaknesses in these areas. This is an on-going process and extends to all genera for the entire training program and should not be underestimated. Adequate time will be allotted for free discussion by trainees with judges. Award assessment exercises on Award Judging Cards will also be given adequate prominence in the training program, with all results open for discussion.

It is important that trainees attend as many monthly meetings of orchid clubs as possible. There is no substitute for seeing and analysing a large number of orchids.

3.6. Show Judging.

Trainees should attend as many shows and monthly meetings as possible. Involvement at major shows will depend on the time available. Trainees cannot join the panels as time is at a premium. Trainees should ask one of the judges to explain the results after the judging. Trainees may be given specific tasks. Outcomes of these tasks will contribute to the general assessment at the end of the course.

ORCHID JUDGING - TRAINING MANUAL

4. Training Topics

4.1. Introduction to the course

The introduction to the course and covers the following matters:

- Outline of the course and expectations.
- The Australian Orchid Council Guidelines for Judging.
- Appreciation Judging

The course is based on the AOC Judging system (with a few NSW rules.) The system in Australia is based on 'appreciation judging' using points for the various aspects of the flower.

4.1.1. Philosophy of Judging

Appreciation Judging is defined as the process of assessing orchids for the purpose of recognizing outstanding plants within the genus. It will recognize outstanding features of the plant which clearly set it out above others in the general family. It will be based upon benchmarks, written and photographic, experience and existing knowledge of Judges.

We judge all orchids by appreciation this means that we still assess each feature (shape, colour, size, floriferousness, habit and arrangement and substance) and allocate points for each. We allocate the points assessing the feature against the benchmarks and expectations from the parentage and not an analytical predetermined table of points. Some judges believe that appreciation judging and pointing the features are mutually exclusive, this belief is wrong. Tables of points for size and floriferousness in this manual are given as an indicative aid and for training they are not absolutes. The tables only apply to those few orchids for which the tables were written.

The purpose of a judging system is to recognise superior orchids and in so doing encourage people in all phases of orchid cultivation and conservation. This is another way of stating that judging orchids grants recognition to the plant grower and breeder, if a hybrid, and this should help further all facets and endeavours associated with orchids.

The reason we have a judging panel adjudicate over orchids for awards and not just one person, is the subjective qualities of each person regarding colour, form, size, texture, etc. are different, therefore a panel decision is the only fair way of judging.

Remember we are judging flowers not people. Every judge should be free of bias and prejudices; this is not easy as there are likes and dislikes in flowers and people. Familiarity breeds contempt. Judges must be able to put aside preconceived prejudices against popular or common orchids or orchids or personalities they dislike.

Judges should strive to remain objective at all times, acknowledge beauty, form, size, etc. and to not judge the flower negatively.

We should look for why we should reward a plant and not why we should reject it. The central question is "does the plant warrant an award or not?"

BE BOTH SUBJECTIVE AND OBJECTIVE

Competent judges must be objective, unemotional, ethical and possess a vast knowledge, have no set ideas that can't be corrected and keep abreast of what is continually happening in the orchid world. They need to read as much as possible, judge their own or friend's plants for practice as often as possible. The more knowledge they pick up the better. They never stop learning.

One very important item to remember is that just because a plant has the initials FCC, AM, HCC, or AD after its name it doesn't mean it's presented at that standard.

Judges shall consider the flowing of the plant in front of them and not the award that it may have previously received.

Always judge the flower as you see it in front of you, not the award (ignore the fact that it has previously been granted an award).

ORCHID JUDGING - TRAINING MANUAL

4.1.2. Expectations

All Judges and Associates shall be members of the Orchid Society of NSW .

The Orchid Society of NSW funds the panel's activities and provides the insurance for the panel. The NSW Judging panel is a sub-committee of the Orchid Society of NSW. All Judges and Associates shall be members of the Australian Orchid Council as we are all AOC Judges.

4.1.3. Explanation of show bench and award judging.

The procedure used for judging benched orchids at a show or group meeting differ from those used to judge award plants. A more rigorous system is employed to ensure award judging produces a consistent result that could be expected to be duplicated by any team of judges.

Show bench judging is, in reality, simply a comparison of all the orchids benched in any one class. For any one class, the judges will visually assess all the orchids against the appropriate parameters such as colour and texture, shape, size, etc. Orchids will be progressively eliminated until the best (normally three) are identified. Then the selected orchids will be awarded 1st, 2nd, or 3rd as appropriate.

For award judging, a single plant and its flowers is judged against the standards recognised for that grex or genus. To allow easy comparison and cross referencing between judge's results, the point system is used. Details of points for each type of orchid are set out in paragraph 4 below and table attached to that paragraph.

For orchids not included in the table, the judges should agree upon a suitable pointing system for that orchid before judging commences.

1. Awards

What the Awards are and what they are granted for. Appendix A.

2. Basic criteria for assessment

Each type of orchid (generally a genus), needs to be assessed in a manner that is appropriate for that genus or breeding group. A *Cattleya* presents a different shape to an *Gomesa*; a *Masdevallia* is totally different to a *Cymbidium*.

Sections 4.2 to 4.19 below set out the guidelines for assessing a variety of different types of orchids. In particular, these sections address issues such as Shape, Colour and Texture, Habit and arrangement, Size, Substance and Floriferousness. See Guidelines for Judging Handbook.

3. Colour and Shape

In order to get an award a minimum of 5 Judges must be in favour of the plant getting that award or higher, and assessing that both shape and colour are at least the quality of the award being granted.

4. O.S.N.S.W . Staking Rules. See Appendix F

5. NSW Pointing

NSW points up all orchids. We have developed a weighted points system for different groups of orchids.

ORCHID JUDGING-TRAINING MANUAL

When judging for awards it is important to look up the appropriate points breakdown on the back of the judging cards.

4.1.4. Geographic and Genetic Distribution

Table 1 – Weighted Points System Applied to Orchid Groups or Alliances

THIS CARD APPLIES TO ALL SPECIES AND HYBRIDS	Multi flowered genera <i>Cym.</i> <i>Den.</i> <i>Lyc.</i> <i>Paph</i> <i>Miltoniopsis</i> <i>Phal.</i>	Multi-flowered Oncidiineae Vandaea	Single flowered <i>Masd.</i> <i>Paph.</i>	Standard Laeliinae	Mini and mid- sized Laeliinae	<i>Den.</i> soft-cane	Terrestrial
Shape	30	30	35	35	35	30	25
Colour & Attractiveness	30	30	35	25	35	25	20
Size	10		10	15	5	10	15
Substance and Texture	10	10	10	15	10	10	10
Habit and Arrangement	10	10	10	6	10	15	15
Floriferousness	10			4	5	10	15
Size and Floriferousness		20					

6. Parts of the Orchid Flower. See Appendix G

7. FAULTS See Appendix F

ORCHID JUDGING - TRAINING MANUAL

4.2. Class Monthly meeting / Show Judging/ Culture and specimens

Bench judging is comparative judging.

Judging like with like is more straight forward

In our judging system we judge by two methods. of judges.

- Meeting benching and show competitions are judged by comparing what is entered at that time.
- Award judging is done by comparing each orchid on its merits against benchmarks, data available and what we've seen in the past.

This section deals with meeting benching, and show competitions.

Meeting or show, judging is, in some ways, more difficult than award Judging as it does, require a knowledge of the background of the orchid and its capabilities.

In show bench or monthly meeting judging, we need to judge in accordance with the schedule (even when we disagree with the schedule).

Is easier when a class includes only like orchids.

A mixed group for mix group one needs to look at each orchid based on that expectations and compare how each of the Orchids closely meets expectation of

Shows a monthly meetings are broken up into classes based on type, colour, country of origin or size. Is important to ensure that we judge orchids in the correct classes. Many growers for number of reasons do not know which classes to enter their orchids.

One problem is that labels are not reliable. The names of orchids exhibited by growers are quite unreliable and orchids are not necessarily sold with the correct names. It is sometimes necessary to look up the orchid on the phone.

One must be careful not to reward an orchid that is much more spectacular than another orchid but may not be good for its type compared with an other orchid. This is especially critical in species classes here a lot of orchids are sold as species which are hybrids.

Culture is different in show bench judging and award judging. In show bench judging, it is normally described culture and quality. This is interpreted in many ways, should be should be judged, as considering the health and culture of a plant.

Approaching a class to judge first, must determine if the plants bench to that class qualify for the class. If this means checking

1. The colour does it make the colour requirements.
2. the genus does it belong to that genus
3. is species is it in the right regional class?
4. does it meet the size requirements of the class?
5. is it in show bench condition
 - is it clean of disease or pests
 - is established in the pot
 - Are there any missing flowers or deformed flowers?

4.2.1. Approach to judging.

The best approach to judging show bench for monthly meeting judging is to pick the 4 best Orchids on the bench for consideration. Each of these plants should be put in order before considering faults.

Then we need to compare each plant decide if the faults require consideration change of order, or whether they're deserving of their place.

ORCHID JUDGING-TRAINING MANUAL

Today we have advantage if we are uncertain, we have our phones I can use, Google and other means for looking at the expectations of Orchids. We can do this at meetings and shows care must be taken that we need to complete judging in the timely manner.

There is no shame in admitting that you don't know an orchid and need to look something up

And all we must remember that we are judging comparatively orchids against their expectation and comparison what else is on the bench.

“Specimen” and “Culture”

Some people and societies have problems with these terms.

- Specimen is most commonly used on show bench, judging wild culture in show bench charging them, confused with judging for an award of culture.
- Culture is used in Award Judging.

Number of societies have separate classes for specimen and culture, which is causing some confusion as to the difference in these classes. Where this happens we should judge specimens for the number of flowers by the size of Plant culture on the basis of considering improvement year on year and the culture of the plant.

Specimen classes are described in schedules with various requirements, based on the number of flowers or spikes. In general specimen orchids are expected to be large plants with a lot of flowers commensurate with the size of a plant.

Is often asked what is the minimum number of flowers for specimen. The answer to this is that it depends the breeding and expectations of the Orchids consideration. For instance a Vanda is only likely to have one or two flowering spikes, while a Dendrochillum is likely to have hundreds hundreds of spikes and thousands of flowers.

While as it's not mandatory to consider difficulty in growing each orchid, the degree of difficulty should be taken into account. This is expressed as taking into account the expectation and whether leave specimen judged is of superior growing compare with the other specimens.

Orchids like *Coelogyne* [*Dendrochillum*] should not be considered more favourably because it's easy to get multiple flowers multiple spikes than other orchids that is more difficult to grow to specimen.

The important things to consider are:

1. The condition of the plant, are the leaves clean, are they and are leaves intact or have they been cut off
2. There is a requirement that a specimen, being considerate, should be of one plant not a number of plants arranged in the pot. This requirement is the most controversial and causes the most discussion. Potting on is OK but repotting is not. It is very difficult in a lot of cases to see or prove that an orchid has been potted on or repotted.
3. The benefit of doubt, should be applied, and orchids should be judged for specimen culture on the assumption that they have just been potted on with good culture. An example of a multi plant exhibit is shown on the next page.
4. Orchids of small stature should not be overlooked when considering a plant for culture or specimen. Miniature Dendrobium, maybe have 50 or 60 flowers in a 50 mm pot (see image Dendrobium masarangense next page) is equally deserving of specimen or Culture Award as a larger Orchids in a 300 mm pot. In other words size does not matter if there's a number of flowers commensurate with the size of a plant.
5. Some people consider that the flowers on a specimen or cultural plant should be spaced evenly around the plant and look at the observer evenly. Orchids do not grow this way. Many of them have spikes and flowers that present themselves to the directions to Sun. The spacing of spikes should take into consideration, the natural growth of the plant.

It is important to remember you're judging an orchid against expectation that of that particular orchid and not against an artificial utopian view. You are judging an orchid for what it is not for what it isn't.



Cattleya coccinea WOC Sing 2011

Multiple plants



Dendrobium masarangense WOC Sing 2011

Single plant 100mm in diameter.



Dendrobium fleckeri 'Murray' ACE/AOC 2022



Coel. tennella 'Steve Clemesha B&J' ACE/AOC 2021

ORCHID JUDGING-TRAINING MANUAL

4.3. Miscellaneous Orchids

This section covers the general requirements for all orchids, the following sections provide more details into the judging of each breeding group listed.

To get and award an orchid both the shape must be of a quality worthy of the award being granted.

The break down of points for the orchids not specified in the following sections are:

THIS CARD APPLIES TO ALL SPECIES AND HYBRIDS	Single flowered grex	Multi flowered genera Grex
Shape	35	30
Colour, texture & Attractiveness	35	30
Size	10	10
Substance	10	10
Habit and Arrangement	10	10
Floriferousness	x	10

4.3.1. Shape:- The flower shall be symmetrical in form and have broad segments for the type. The labellum shall be fully displayed and proportionate to the petals for the type. Frilling of the petals and labellum shall not be a disadvantage, but must not destroy the general form. Parentage shall be taken into account when assessing such hybrids.

4.3.1.1. Comments:

The shape shall be assessed against expectations for the breeding lines.

4.3.2. Colour and teture

The texture of the segments modifies the visual impact of the colour so much that they must be considered together. The quality of the colour is important, not its shade. All colour shades and combinations are accepted, but should be attractive and appealing. All markings should be well defined, smudges, blurring or bleeding of one colour into another is not desired. Clarity and vibrancy of the colour or colour combination is especially important. Personal preference for say, pastel tones, reds, or dark tones etc., must not be allowed to influence the judgement.

The texture of the surfaces should enhance the colours, making them lustrous or glistening, perhaps imparting a crystalline appearance. A dull or matt surface is likely to reduce the impact of the colour and so be a handicap for the flower.

The colour of the labellum shall be considered when assessing the flower. It may be matching or contrasting.

4.3.3. Substance:- See Judging Card for points breakdown Substance refers to the firmness of the plant tissue as well as the keeping qualities of the flower. Segments shall be firm and of sufficient strength to hold themselves correctly in the required shape.

4.3.4. Size:- See Judging Card for points breakdown

Size is important but not the key element. Parentage shall be taken into account when assessing these hybrids.

4.3.5. Habit and Arrangement:- See Judging Card for points breakdown

The purpose of the stem is to present the flowers to their best advantage. The flowers shall be effectively displayed on a firm stem.

4.3.5.1. Common Faults:

- Crossing of the flower stems.
- Overlapping of the flowers thus preventing the individual flowers from being seen. Flowers not in the vertical plane - upside down or sideways
- The flowers shall be displayed clear of the foliage.

ORCHID JUDGING - TRAINING MANUAL

4.4. *Cymbidium* - Standard and Non-Standard Types.

4.4.1. General:

To be granted a quality award, the both the shape and colour of the flower(s) must be worthy of that award.

Cymbidiums are classified according to the size of the flower when measured horizontally across the widest point of the majority of the flowers.

1. *Cym.* - Over 90mm.
2. *Cym.* - Between 60mm and 90mm.
3. *Cym.* - Less Than 60mm.
4. In NSW we have reintroduced miniature Cymbidiums for small plants and flowers less than 60mm.

4.4.2. Key species used in breeding.

Cym. over 90mm - *Cym. lowianum*, *Cym. eburneum* *Cym. insigne* and *Cym. tracyanum*.

Cym. over 60mm but less than 90mm - A combination of the *Cym.* listed in the over 90mm and those listed below for less than 60mm

Cym. less than 60mm - *Cymbidium pumilum*, *Cym. devonianum*, *Cym. madidum* and *Cym. canaliculatum*.

Miniature *Cym.* - *Cymbidium pumilum* *Cymbidium devonianum* and *Cym. canaliculatum*.

4.4.3. *Cym. Over 90mm*

Shape - 30 points

The flower considering its breeding should be symmetrical, circular in outline, slightly concave, filled in with broad segments and well balanced. The labellum shall be wide, fully displayed and not turned under at the distal end. The dorsal sepal shall be free from excessive hooding and all segments shall be rounded at the distal end without furling or reflexing.

In order to get an award the shape must awarded more than 22.5 for an HCC, 24 for an AM or more than 25.5 for an FCC.

Comments:

The common faults in shape are:

- a. Dorsal sepal excessively hooded destroying the circular form of the flower
- b. Sepals reflex at the distal ends and furl or roll along the length.
- c. Segments pointed at distal ends - not rounded.
- d. Petals and sepals not wide enough to give a filled-in appearance.
- e. Labellum rolls under at distal end.
- f. Labellum pinched, not broad or fully displayed and not in balance with the rest of the flower i.e. it may be too small or too large. The ideal labellum can be likened to the shape of a round mouth shovel.
- g. The overall shape of the flower is excessively cupped.
- h. Dorsal sepal turned inside out to negate the excessive hooding. See Figure 1.
- i. Excess material at the ends of the petals forming pockets. (sometimes called water buckets.)

Open flowers on *Cym. tracyanum* breeding grex are acceptable considering their breeding.

Colour and texture - 30 Points

The texture of the segments modifies the visual impact of the colour so much that they must be considered together. The quality of the colour is important, not its shade. All colour shades and combinations are accepted, but should be attractive and appealing. All markings should be well defined - smudges, blurring or bleeding of one colour into another is not desired. Clarity and vibrancy of the colour or colour combinations are especially important.

ORCHID JUDGING-TRAINING MANUAL

Personal preference for say, pastel tones, reds, or dark tones etc., must not be allowed to influence the judgement. The texture of the surfaces should enhance the colours, making them lustrous or glistening, perhaps imparting a crystalline appearance. A dull or matt surface is likely to reduce the impact of the colour and so be a handicap for the flower. It may be matching or contrasting.

Comments:

Overlays of several colours shall not be confused with muddy colours.

1. Some Cymbidiums are prone to 'sunburn' which impacts on the clear and glistening colour and shows through to the face of the flower.

Size of Flower - 10 Points

Size shall be measured horizontally across the widest part of the majority of the flowers. Points shall be allocated in accordance with the following scale:

115mm and over 10 points
110mm and over 9 points
105mm and over 8 points
100mm and over 7 points
95mm and over 6 points
90mm and over 5 points

Habit and Arrangement - 10 Points

The stem shall be sufficiently strong to support the flowers to their best advantage. It shall be long and may be straight, arched or pendulous but not twisted. The flowers shall be evenly distributed and well displayed without turning in, overlapping or bunching. The flowers shall be displayed clear of the foliage, and must not be staked above the bottom flower.

Common faults:

- a. Twisted or bent inflorescence.
- b. Insufficient spacing between flowers, giving a bunched or overlapping display
- c. The pedicel is of insufficient strength to hold the flowers erect, which tend to fall from the vertical plane and the pedicel itself is not held in the horizontal position.
- d. Alignment of the flowers is not consistent. The flowers may face forward or backwards or they may even cross.
- e. The flowers shall be clear of the foliage whether the stem is upright, arching or pendulous.
- f. Poor display shall be heavily penalised.

Substance - 10 Points

Substance refers to the firmness of the plant tissue as well as the keeping qualities of the flower. Segments shall be firm and of sufficient strength to hold themselves correctly in the required shape.

Floriferousness - 10 Points

All or nearly all of the flowers shall be open, and the inflorescence being judged shall carry not less than seven fully open flowers. Where the inflorescence carries more than seven flowers then a minimum of 66% of the flowers shall be fully open.

Indicative scale of floriferousness to be used as a guide in allocating points:

13 flowers and over 10 points
12 flowers 9 points
11 flowers 8 points
10 flowers 7 points
9 flowers 6 points

ORCHID JUDGING - TRAINING MANUAL

8 flowers 5 points

7 flowers 4 points

4.4.4. Cym. Between 60mm and 90mm.

Cymbidiums judged in this class are to fall within the prescribed size limits, measured horizontally across the widest point of the majority of flowers.

All other aspects of judging this class are to be considered as for the Cymbidiums greater than 90mm.

Size of Flower - 10 Points

Shall be measured horizontally across the widest point of the majority of flowers.

Judges need to be conversant with the expectation of size based on the breeding and undersized Standard Cymbidiums shall be penalised i.e. poorly grown Cymbidiums that would normally be presented as over 90mm should not profit by being rewarded in this section.

4.4.5. Cym. Less than 60mm

Cymbidiums judged in this class must fall within the prescribed size limit, measured horizontally across the widest point of the majority of flowers.

The plant shall carry a floral display commensurate with its size and its parentage. Inflorescences may be erect, arching or pendulous, according to their ancestral type, with flowers well spaced and well displayed.

Flower count shall be considered in the context of parentage involved. Size shall be considered in the context of parentage.

To be judged on the General Scale 30,30,10,10,10,10.

4.4.6. Miniature Cym. Less than 60mm and small plant size.

Cymbidiums judged in this class must fall within the prescribed size limit, measured horizontally across the widest point of the majority of flowers.

The plant shall carry a floral display commensurate with the size of the plant and its parentage. Inflorescences may be erect, arching or pendulous, according to their ancestral type, with flowers well spaced and well displayed.

Flower count shall be considered in the context of parentage involved. Size shall be considered in the context of parentage.

Comment:

In NSW we reintroduced the Section for Miniature *Cymbidium*.

This breeding line was devalued when Cymbidiums were classified by size of flower only. This was done to accommodate breeding with *Cymbidium madidum* which produced flowers with large foliage.

This group of Cymbidiums must have small bulbs and short leaves and be very floriferous. Due to the breeding the shape may not conform to the standard of the other sections.

ORCHID JUDGING - TRAINING MANUAL

4.5. Laeliinae – Miniature, Mid-Size, Standard and Non-Standard Types.

General:

To be granted a quality award, the both the shape and colour of the flower(s) must be worthy of that award.

Hybridisation has resulted in flowers of extremely high quality in both shape and colour, a thorough knowledge is required to correctly assess this alliance.

4.5.1. Standard Type (Exhibition shape):

Standard *Cattleya* shall be judged on the 35,25,15,15,6,4 scale. T

The major influences in the Standard Type Laeliinae come from *Cattleya labiata*; *C. trianae*; *C. warscewiczii*; *C. mossiae*; *C. mendelii*; *C. dowiana* and their close relatives and from *Rhyncholaelia digbyana*. They are predominantly white and lavender, other colours have been bred, however the shape cannot be expected to match the size of the whites and lavenders. This should be taken into account and the plant not penalised. Also the expectation of size is smaller in the other colours.

Shape - 35 Points

The flower shall be symmetrical in form and circular in outline. All sepals shall be even, wide, slightly concave, rounded at the ends and to fit evenly between the other segments to give the flower a full rounded and balanced form. The petals shall be very wide, evenly balanced, overlapping one another in the centre and filling in the flower. The petals shall not fall forward. The labellum shall be wide, rounded, balanced, fully displayed and proportionate to the petals. The entire flower shall be slightly concave when viewed from the side. Frilling of the petals and labellum shall not be a disadvantage, but must not destroy the general form.

Comments:

The common faults in shape are:

- a. Sepals reflex at the distal ends or may furl or roll along the length.
- b. Petals fall forward creating gaps between the sepals and petals.
- c. Labellum rolls under, excess furling distorts bottom of the labellum. When viewed from the side, the labellum shall hang in a fairly perpendicular direction.
- d. The overall side view shall present a slightly concaved shape, without undue reflexing of the tips of the tepals.
- e. Frilling or goffering of the petals is acceptable provided that it is evenly distributed and symmetrical. Check that the frilling or goffering has not been crimped or flattened - if evident, marks shall be deducted
- f. Excessive flatness (i.e. not slightly concave).

Colour and Texture - 25 Points

The texture of the segments modifies the visual impact of the colour so much that they must be considered together. The quality of the colour is important, not its shade. All colour shades and combinations are accepted, but should be attractive and appealing. All markings should be well defined - smudges, blurring or bleeding of one colour into another is not desired. Clarity and vibrancy of the colour or colour combinations are especially important. Personal preference for say, pastel tones, reds, or dark tones etc., must not be allowed to influence the judgement. The texture of the surfaces should enhance the colours, making them lustrous or glistening, perhaps imparting a crystalline appearance. A dull or matt surface is likely to reduce the impact of the colour and so be a handicap for the flower. The colour may be matching or contrasting.

Comment:

Hybridisation has progressed to the stage where the flowers of the Laeliinae alliance, will exhibit a glistening, sparkling quality of colour - anything less shall depreciate points.

Size of Flower - 15 Points

Size shall be assessed based on the breeding. With the breeding and growing of a mixture of sizes of flowers the old points scale for the size of *Cattleya* should only be applied to the largest standard shapes. Size

ORCHID JUDGING-TRAINING MANUAL

shall be measured across the visible horizontal limits of the petals and points. The following is a guide to allocation of points for large standard Cattleya with one flower. The scale should be adjusted for additional flowers and for colours other than white or lavender, taking into account the breeding. (While it is not formally acknowledged, the size of the flowers decreases with the number of flowers. Orchids with more than one flower should not be penalised for loss of size.

180mm and over 15 point
170mm and over 14 points
160mm and over 13 points
150mm and over 12 points
140mm and over 11 points
130mm and over 9 points
120mm and over 7 points
Under 120mm 5 points

Comment on Size and Number of Flowers

During 2005 the Australian Orchid Council issued the following statement with regards to single flowered exhibition type

Laeliinae:

“There has been some disquiet regarding single flowered ‘exhibition type’ Laeliinae orchids which have been seen at shows and regarded as the norm for AOC awards. There has been a number of two and three-flowered orchids in this category which have received quality awards of a lesser value than they might be worthy of, or no award at all.

Have judges and growers been led to believe that the ideal is the single flowered plant? A slight alteration to the handbook statement for this class of orchid will encourage judges to take into account the parentage of the orchid, and allow for the multi-flowered Laeliinae orchid to be more fairly assessed.”

This alteration basically states that more ‘weight’ (points) shall be given to multi- flowered plants. Also the number of flowers should be balance against the size.

Substance - 15 points

Substance refers to the firmness of the flower tissue as well as the keeping qualities of the flower. Segments shall be firm and of sufficient strength to hold themselves correctly in the required shape.

Arrangement and Stem - 6 Points

The purpose of the stem is to present the flowers to their best advantage. The flowers shall be effectively displayed on a firm stem.

Comments:

Common Faults:

- a. Crossing of the flower stems.
- b. Overlapping of the flowers thus preventing the individual flowers from being seen.
- c. Flowers not in the vertical plane - upside down or sideways
- d. The flowers shall be displayed clear of the foliage.

Floriferousness - 4 Points

Taking into account the breeding, the following table may be used as a guide to the allocation of points for floriferousness.

4 flowers and over	4 points
3 flowers	3 points
2 flowers	2 points
1 flower	1 point

Comment:

Laeliinae may be considered for an award if there is one fully open flower and one bud on an inflorescence. If there are more than two flowers/buds on an inflorescence then not less than 66% of the flowers shall be fully open.

4.5.2. Miniature and Mid-size Laeliinae:

Standard shape.

Standard shape smaller *Cattleya* shall be judged on the 35,25,5,10,10,5 scale.

These groups of Laeliinae are influenced by the small *Cattleya* species (previously named as *Laelia* and *Sophranitis*) the introduction of these orchids in the breeding increased the colour range; however the petal shape may reflect the breeding. The additional species used in the breeding are *Cattleya walkeriana* and *Cattleya coccinea*.

Shape - 35 points.

The flower shall be symmetrical in form and circular in outline. All sepals shall be even, wide, slightly concaved, rounded at the ends and fit evenly between the other segments to give a full, rounded and balanced form. The petals shall be broad for the type and evenly balanced. They shall not fall forward. The labellum shall be wide, rounded, balanced, fully displayed and proportionate to the petals. The entire flower shall be slightly concaved when viewed from the side. Frilling of the labellum and the petals shall not be a disadvantage but shall not destroy the general form. The petals in the pyloric forms may come forward and reflex more - this will be bread out in time. This feature should be considered as a development stage and not penalized as much as it would be for non-pyloric forms. Judges need to understand the influence on shape coming from *Cattleya walkeriana*, *Cattleya pumila* and *Cattleya coccinea* and Rupicola *Cattleya*.

Comments:

The common faults in shape are:

- a. Sepals reflex at the distal ends or may furl or roll along the length.
- b. Petals fall forward creating gaps between the sepals and petals.
- c. Labellum rolls under, excess furling distorts bottom of the labellum. When viewed from the side the labellum shall hang in a fairly perpendicular direction.
- d. The overall side view shall present a slightly concaved shape, without undue reflexing of the tips.
- e. Frilling or goffering of the petals is acceptable provided that it is evenly distributed and symmetrical. Check that the frilling or goffering has not been crimped or flattened - if evident, marks shall be deducted.
- f. Excessive flatness unless influenced by *Cattleya walkeriana* type breeding.

Colour and Texture - 35 points

The texture of the segments modifies the visual impact of the colour so much that they must be considered together. The quality of the colour is important, not its shade. All colour shades and combinations are accepted, but should be attractive and appealing. All markings should be well defined - smudges, blurring or bleeding of one colour into another is not desired.

Clarity and vibrancy of the colour or colour combinations are especially important. Personal preference for say, pastel tones, reds, or dark tones etc., must not be allowed to influence the judgement. The texture of the surfaces should enhance the colours, making them lustrous or glistening, perhaps imparting a crystalline appearance. A dull or matt surface is likely to reduce the impact of the colour and so be a handicap for the flower. The colour may be matching or contrasting.

Comment:

Colour is a very important aspect for the smaller Laeliinae as indicated by the allocation of equal points for shape and colour which does not occur in the standard for judging the larger Laeliinae.

ORCHID JUDGING-TRAINING MANUAL

Size - 5 points

Size is important, but not the key element, and shall be commensurate for the type and breeding. Parentage shall be taken into account when assessing these hybrids. Judges need to be cautious about good shaped flowers that are small for the type (may be not grown well) against a very well grown orchid which naturally have small flowers.

Substance: 10 points

Substance refers to the firmness of the plant tissue as well as the keeping qualities of the flower. Segments shall be firm and of sufficient strength to hold themselves correctly in the required shape.

Habit and Arrangement - 10 points

The purpose of the stem is to present the flowers to their best advantage. The flowers shall be effectively displayed on a firm stem.

Comments:

Common Faults:

- a. Short raceme displaying flowers low in the foliage.
- b. Flowers crowded, stopping them from opening fully.
- c. Crossing of the flower stems.
- d. Overlapping of the flowers thus preventing the individual flowers from being seen.
- e. Flowers not in the vertical plane - upside down or sideways

Floriferousness - 5 points

Taking into account the breeding' the following table may be used as a guide to the allocation of points for floriferousness.

1 flower	1 point
2 flowers	3 points
3 flowers	4 points
4 flowers and over	5 points

Comment:

Laeliinae may be considered for an award if there is one fully open flower and one bud on an inflorescence. If there are more than two flowers/buds on an inflorescence, then not less than 66% of the flowers shall be fully open.

4.5.3. Non-Standard Type Laeliinae:

Non-Standard Laeliinae are assessed using the tools for Other Orchids - See 3.19 of this Training Manual. These include the cluster Laeliinae (*Guarianthe*), and those including *Encyclia*, *Epidendrum*, *Brassavola*, etc. that cannot be judged under the above standards.

4.5.4. Cluster Cattleya

Key species *Guarianthe* [*Cattleya*] *aurantiaca*; *Guarianthe* *bowringiana*; *Cattleya* *Guttata*; and *Laelia* *anceps*
Cluster Laeliinae are assessed using the tools for Other Orchids - See 3.18 of this Training Manual.

4.5.5. Show Bench Judging

For show bench judging it is important to know the expectations of the various types of Laeliinae.

Poorly grown small for its type should not be rewarded in a lower size class.

Like wise cluster type Laeliinae should not be rewarded in other classes where the flower count is insufficient for cluster classes.

4.6. *Paphiopedilum*

General:

To be granted a quality award, the both the shape and colour of the flower(s) must be worthy of that award.

Paphiopedilums comprise a very diverse genus in both flower form and flowering times and a substantial knowledge of the species, growth habits and their history of hybridisation is essential when judging this genus. Since the standards were developed, the *Parvisepalum Paphiopedilum* species have been included in the breeding programs. Hybrids including *Parvisepalum* should be judged as 'Exhibition Types' where the shape and breeding is appropriate. However where they have developed sufficiently this would be acceptable depending on the classes in the schedule.

4.6.1. Exhibition Types

Principal species used in the breeding include *Paphiopedilum insigne*; *Paph. bellatulum*; *Paph. boxallii*; *Paph. villosum*; *Paph. spicerianum*; and to a lesser extent *Paph. charlesworthii*.

Shape - 35 Points

The flower shall be symmetrical and approximately circular in form. General appearance shall be concave rather than flat or reflexed at the edges. The dorsal sepal shall be rounded, broad, low and fit neatly at the base. The edge of the dorsal sepal may be neatly waved or goffered.

The ventral sepal shall be rounded, not narrow, pointed or reflexed and shall form a background for the labellum. The dorsal and ventral sepals shall fit neatly so that, when viewed from the back, the general effect is smooth and rounded, with the upper portion of the ventral sepal folding smoothly over the lower portion of the dorsal.

The petals shall be obovate and may taper slightly to their base; their length shall be proportionate to the sepals. They shall be held to conform with the slightly concave form of the rest of the flower, and to be carried in a horizontal position with neat waving, frilling or fluting not being a defect. The petals should not reflex. The upper and lower halves shall be balanced.

The labellum, which is more commonly known as the pouch, shall be in proportion to the other segments, smooth, rounded and so placed and held perpendicularly as to balance the flower.

Common Faults

The common faults in shape are:

- a. Pimples form on the surface of the labellum and the petals
- b. Dents occur in the base of the labellum - these are often difficult to detect from the front of the flower
- c. When viewed from the front the labellum may not be vertically aligned to the rest of the flower
- d. Malformed lobes - the lobes of the labellum at its upper edge and each side of the disc (more commonly called the plate) become tangled at bud stage causing the labellum to be "lopsided"
- e. Malformed disc or plate - this mock stigma is an important feature of the column and a badly twisted disc is an unacceptable deformity
- f. The rolling or furling of the ventral and dorsal sepals at the point of attachment i.e. the sepals do not neatly overlap and sit flat when viewed from the back of the flower
- g. The ventral sepal may be split. This is not preferred and points should be deducted.
- h. The petals reflex and may not be almost horizontal
- i. The ventral sepal shall form a background for the labellum or pouch and preferably show a neat margin around and below the labellum.
- j. Have a dull appearance, indicating the flowers are past their prime.

Colour and Texture - 35 Points

The texture of the segments modifies the visual impact of the colour so much that they must be considered together. The quality of the colour is important, not its shade. All colour shades and combinations are accepted, but should be attractive and appealing. All markings should be well defined - smudges, blurring or bleeding of

ORCHID JUDGING-TRAINING MANUAL

one colour into another is not desired. Clarity and vibrancy of the colour or colour combinations are especially important.

Personal preference for say, pastel tones, reds, or dark tones etc., must not be allowed to influence the judgement.

The texture of the surfaces should enhance the colours, making them lustrous or glistening, perhaps imparting a crystalline or waxy appearance. A dull or matt surface is likely to reduce the impact of the colour and so be a handicap for the flower. The colour may be matching or contrasting.

Comments:

- a. A very important factor in colour is that the shadings, marking and flushings shall be even in respect of the balance of the flower. Taking a vertical line through the centre of the flower, each side of the dorsal and ventral sepals, petals and the labellum shall be relatively balanced in colour and markings.
- b. Colour break shall be penalised.

Size - 10 Points

Size shall be measured across the horizontal limits of the dorsal sepal. The following points scale is included as an indication of the points that may be allocated for size. Size needs to be assessed in accordance with parentage, e.g. white flowers will be smaller so the points should be increased accordingly.

105 mm and over	15 pts
100 mm and over	14 pts
95 mm and over	13 pts
90 mm and over	12 pts
85 mm and over	11 pts
80 mm and over	10 pts
75 mm and over	8 pts
70 mm and over	6 pts
65 mm and over	4 pts
Under 65mm	nil

Substance - 10 Points

Substance refers to the firmness of the plant tissue as well as the keeping qualities of the flower. Segments shall be firm and of sufficient strength to hold themselves correctly in the required shape.

Habit and Arrangement - 10 Points

The stem shall be firm and hold the flower well above the foliage so that the flower is effectively displayed.

4.6.1.1. Common faults:

- a. When viewed from the front the flower is not vertical, i.e. it is leaning to one side.
- b. When viewed from the side the flower is not vertical, i.e. it falls forward excessively.
- c. The stem is too short and the flower is in the leaves.
- d. Water damage on the underside of the pouch
- e. Translucent edges to the dorsal.

ORCHID JUDGING - TRAINING MANUAL

4.6.2. *Paphiopedilum* Other :

The great diversity of flowers presented for judging as other types of *Paphiopedilum* can become quite complex and challenging. By considering the following discussions about each type or group, and referring to our knowledge of superior forms of the species and previous hybrids, an assessment of the standard which is required of an award flower can be made.

These flowers can be assessed using the tools for 'Other Orchids' (3.18) which requires the judge to have a good working knowledge of the parents that have been used, and the influence they have on the progeny.

In the case of a species, it is important to be able to recognise superior cultivars, which may be larger than the type or have some exceptional feature which deserves recognition.

Flowers which fall into this category generally fit into one of five types. Each of these types is discussed below.

4.6.2.1. General Form

The flower shall be symmetrical when viewed from the front. The labellum shall be vertical and in proportion to the rest of the flower and shall not project forward excessively.

With Maudiae type hybrids, it is expected that the dorsal shall be prominent, wide and not furled or twisted. Species, such as *Paph. spicerianum* which have a natural pinched dorsal, shall not be penalised for this characteristic. Primary hybrids may retain this characteristic. Therefore it is important to know the species characteristics.

The petals of all types shall be held at a symmetrical angle to provide a balanced effect when viewed from either the front or side.

Colour and Texture

The standards shall apply to colour and texture.

Substance

The standards shall apply for substance.

Size

The size of the flower in respect of the species shall be larger than expected for the type.

Habit and Arrangement of Inflorescence

Single Flowered Types:

Stems shall be strong enough to support the flower vertically. Staking and tying is permitted but shall not be excessive. Maudiae types shall exhibit long straight stems in proportion to the size of the flower.

4.6.3. Maudiae Type Hybrids

A separate class can be used in Show Schedules etc. This may be further separated into colour classes etc.

Hybrids fitting this class resemble *Paph. Maudiae*, the parents of which are *Paph. callosum* and *Paph. lawrenceanum*. They do not need to have *Paph. callosum* in the background.

4.6.4. Multi—Floral Hybrids

Reference to parentage is essential.

Variability of species involved leads to wide variance in outcomes.

The number of flowers and the size should be assessed against the geometric mean of the expectation of the parents.

Benchmarks should be used where they exist.

ORCHID JUDGING - TRAINING MANUAL

Stems can be either arching or upright. They shall be strong enough to support the weight of the flowers. The flowers shall be well spaced, neither crowded nor too widely separated. On some multifloral types buds will open in sequence - sequential flowering - this trait shall be taken into consideration when plants of this type are judged.

4.6.5. Sequential flowering Hybrids

Reference to parentage is essential.

Variability of species involved leads to wide variance in outcomes.

The number of flowers and the size should be assessed against the geometric mean of the expectation of the parents.

Benchmarks should be used where they exist.

4.6.6. Hybrids including Parvisephalum.

Reference to parentage is essential.

Variability of species involved leads to wide variance in outcomes. Benchmarks will need to be used where they exist.

Parvisephalum include, *Paphiopedilum micranthum*, *P. armeniacum*, *P. maliponense*, *P. hangianum*, etc.

4.6.7. Other Hybrids

Reference to parentage is essential,

Variability of species involved leads to wide variance in outcomes. Benchmarks will need to be used regularly, where they exist.

Hybrids - relate to breeding — assessing improvement on parents and comparison with Benchmarks (i.e. awarded plants of same breeding type.)

6. Species

Species to meet benchmarks set by previous awards, the expected quality of familiar species or research of type descriptions.

The species that we need to be careful with include *Paph. spicerianum* and *Paph. charlsworthii* both these species have been bred with other species to create superior forms which are actually hybrids.

4.6.8. Show Bench Judging

For show bench judging it is important to know the major sections of *Paphiopedilum* and which species belong to which sections. It is also important to understand *Phragmipedium* species and hybrids as many societies have classes that combine *Paphiopedilum* and *Phragmipedium*.

ORCHID JUDGING - TRAINING MANUAL

4.7. *Phalaenopsis* - Standard and Non-Standard Types.

General:

To be granted a quality award, the both the shape and colour of the flower(s) must be worthy of that award.

Hybridisation has resulted in flowers of extremely high quality, particularly in the pink and white colours and anything less, in these colour ranges, shall be severely penalised

4.7.1. Standard Type:

Standard type flowers are influenced by *Phalaenopsis amabilis*, Other key species in the breeding include *Phal. aphrodite*, *Phal. schilleriana* and *Phal. stuartiana*.

Shape - 30 Points

Flowers shall be symmetrical in form, generally circular in outline and shall be approximately flat to slightly concave when viewed in profile. All flowers on the inflorescences shall be consistent in shape.

The sepals and petals shall be wide and round. Petals shall be wide enough to cover most of the sepals. The visible parts of the lower sepals shall complement the overall shape of the flower. The lower sepals shall be wide enough to fill the area behind the labellum.

The shape of the labellum shall be in balance with the flower.

Common Faults:

- a. Excessive cupping or hooding is a defect.
- b. Inconsistency of shape shall be penalised.
- c. Sepals and petals shall not reflex or furl.
- d. Spaces between the flower segments are undesirable - being able to see through the back of the labellum is a major fault.
- e. Rib along the centre of the petals

Colour and Texture - 30 Points

The texture of the segments modifies the visual impact of the colour so much that they must be considered together. The quality of the colour is important, not its shade. All colour shades and combinations are accepted, but should be attractive and appealing. All markings should be well defined, smudges, blurring or bleeding of one colour into another is not desired. Clarity and vibrancy of the colour or colour combination is especially important. Personal preference for say, pastel tones, reds, or dark tones etc., must not be allowed to influence the judgement. The texture of the surfaces should enhance the colours, making them lustrous or glistening, perhaps imparting a crystalline appearance. A dull or matt surface is likely to reduce the impact of the colour and so be a handicap for the flower. The colour may be matching or contrasting.

Common Faults:

- a. The colour of all the flowers shall be consistent. Excessive variation shall be penalised.
- b. Any stripes or spots shall be clear, distinct and relatively balanced about the vertical centre line c)
Colour breaks shall be penalised.

Substance - 10 Points

Substance refers to the firmness of the plant tissue as well as the keeping qualities of the flower. Segments shall be firm and of sufficient strength to hold themselves correctly in the required shape.

Floriferousness - 10 Points

All or nearly all of the flowers shall be open, and the inflorescence being judged shall carry not less than seven fully open flowers. Where the inflorescence carries more than seven flowers then a minimum of 66% of the flowers shall be fully open.

ORCHID JUDGING-TRAINING MANUAL

Scale of floriferousness:

13 flowers and over	10 points
12 flowers	9 points
11 flowers	8 points
10 flowers	7 points
9 flowers	6 points
8 flowers	5 points
7 flowers	4 points

Habit and Arrangement - 10 Points

The stem shall be sufficiently strong to support the flowers to their best advantage. It shall be long and may be straight, arched or pendulous but not twisted. The flowers shall be evenly distributed and well displayed without turning in, overlapping or bunching.

Common faults:

- a. Twisted or bent inflorescence.
- b. Insufficient spacing between flowers, giving a bunched or overlapping display
- c. The pedicel is of insufficient strength to hold the flowers erect. The flowers tend to fall from the vertical plane and the pedicel itself is not held in the horizontal position.
- d. Alignment of the flowers is not consistent. The flowers may face forward or backwards or they may even cross.
- e. Poor display shall be heavily penalised.

Size of Flower - 10 Points

Size shall be measured horizontally across the widest part of the majority of the flowers. The following points scale is included as an indication of the points that may be allocated for size for white and pink standard *Phalaenopsis*. Other colours - due to breeding - will be smaller and the points shall be assessed based on breeding.

120mm and over	10 points
115mm and over	9 points
110mm and over	8 points
105mm and over	7 points
100mm and over	6 points
95mm and over	5 points
90mm and over	4 points
85mm and over	3 points
80mm and over	2 points
Under 80mm	nil points

4.7.2. Non-Standard Type

General.

Non-standard *Phalaenopsis* are those which by virtue of their breeding can not be expected to meet the criteria for Standard *Phalaenopsis*. They shall be judged according to their breeding, be excellent examples of their type and preferably be an improvement on their parents. A sound knowledge of the species is required to judge these orchids. Most of the non-standard *Phalaenopsis* display influence from *Phalaenopsis amboinensis*, *Phal. Violacea*, *Phal. pulcherrina*, *Phal. equestris* and many others. These generally have equal shaped petals and sepals which are more similar in shape compared with that the standard types.

Shape: 30 points

Broad segments are preferable. The shape shall be consistent with what is expected from the species in their breeding. All flowers on the inflorescence shall be consistent in shape. Inconsistency shall be penalised.

ORCHID JUDGING-TRAINING MANUAL

Colour and Texture: 30 points

To be granted a quality award, the colour of the flower(s) must be worthy of that award.

The texture of the segments modifies the visual impact of the colour so much that they must be considered together. The quality of the colour is important, not its shade. All colour shades and combinations are accepted, but should be attractive and appealing. All markings should be well defined. Smudges, blurring or bleeding of one colour into another is not desired. Clarity and vibrancy of the colour or colour combinations is especially important.

Personal preference for say, pastel tones, reds, or dark tones etc., must not be allowed to influence the judgement. The texture of the surfaces should enhance the colours, making them lustrous or glistening, perhaps imparting a crystalline appearance. A dull or matt surface is likely to reduce the impact of the colour and so be a handicap for the flower. The colour may be matching or contrasting.

Comment:

- a. The colour of all the flowers shall be consistent. Excessive variation shall be penalised.
- b. Any stripes or spots shall be clear, distinct and relatively balanced about the vertical centre line.
- c. Colour breaks shall be penalised.

Substance: 10 points

Substance refers to the firmness of the plant tissue as well as the keeping qualities of the flower. Segments shall be firm and of sufficient strength to hold themselves correctly in the required shape.

Floriferousness: 10 points

A sound knowledge of the background species is essential. Flower count and size will vary considerably according to parentage expectations. The multifloral miniature style *Phalaenopsis* that have many small flowers on branching inflorescences shall be assessed differently from plants that have only a few medium sized, well spaced flowers. Each breeding line has its own characteristics that need to be taken into account. The rule requiring two thirds of the flowers to be open does not apply to progressive flowerers.

Habit and Arrangement: 10 points

The stem shall be sufficiently strong to support the flowers to their best advantage. It shall be long and may be straight, arched or pendulous but not twisted. The flowers shall be evenly distributed and well displayed without turning in, overlapping or bunching.

Common faults:

- a. Twisted or bent inflorescence.
- b. Insufficient spacing between flowers, giving a bunched or overlapping display
- c. The pedicel is of insufficient strength to hold the flowers erect, which tend to fall from the vertical plane and the pedicel itself is not held in the horizontal position.
- d. Alignment of the flowers is not consistent. It is a fault if flowers may face forward or backwards or even cross.
- e. Poor display shall be heavily penalised.

ORCHID JUDGING - TRAINING MANUAL

4.8. Vandaceous - Standard and Non-Standard Types.

To be granted a quality award, the both the shape and colour of the flower(s) must be worthy of that award.

4.8.1. Vanda

The standard form is based on *Vanda sanderiana*, *Vanda coerulea*, and *Vanda curvifolium*. Breeding hybrids such as *Rhyncovanda* have progressed to result in flowers of classical form however the size and floriferous expectations would be different. In all judging, a sound working knowledge of the genera and species involved is necessary.

Shape - 30 Points

The flower shall be symmetrical and generally flat in form, circular in outline and well filled in. The sepals and petals shall be broad, rounded at the distal ends, close and evenly spaced. Hooding, furling, reflexing and other distortions are undesirable.

Common Faults:

6. A serious fault is gaps between the segments at the centre of the flower. These gaps may be caused by sepals and petals that are narrow at the centre, or furled or twisted on their axis. However where the flower is a species or a primary hybrid, this fault shall not be viewed so seriously.
7. Slight cupping is considered desirable - excessive cupping is a fault.
8. Some hybrids exhibit a triangular shape or may be flat across the bottom.
9. Another common fault appears in the dorsal sepal, instead of being rounded at the distal end, it tends to come to a peak.

Colour and Texture - 30 Points

To be granted a quality award, the colour of the flower(s) must be worthy of that award.

The texture of the segments modifies the visual impact of the colour so much that they must be considered together. The quality of the colour is important, not its shade. All colour shades and combinations are accepted, but should be attractive and appealing. All markings should be well defined. Smudges, blurring or bleeding of one colour into another is not desired. Clarity and vibrancy of the colour or colour combination is especially important. Personal preference for say, pastel tones, reds, or dark tones etc., must not be allowed to influence the judgement.

The texture of the surfaces should enhance the colours, making them lustrous or glistening, perhaps imparting a crystalline appearance. A dull or matt surface is likely to reduce the impact of the colour and so be a handicap for the flower. The colour may be matching or contrasting.

Common Faults:

- a. The colour of all the flowers shall be consistent. Excessive variation shall be penalised.
- b. Any markings or spots shall be clear and distinct and not running into the main colour.
- c. Colour breaks shall be penalised.

Size and Floriferousness - 20 Points

Table 2 may be used as a guide to allocation of points for size and floriferousness. It must be noted that this table was written for Vandas - in particular, hybrids in which *Vanda sanderiana*, *Vanda coerulea* and *Vanda curvifolia* are dominant. The table should not be used for other vandaceous orchids, however the philosophy of looking at size and floriferousness together should be considered.

Size shall be measured horizontally across the visible limits of the flower.

All, or nearly all, the flowers shall be fully open on the inflorescence being judged with a minimum of 66% of the flowers being fully open.

This table may be extended downward and/or to the right to cater for vandaceous orchids with more than 30 flowers or smaller than 25mm at the discretion of the Judging Panel.

ORCHID JUDGING-TRAINING MANUAL

Substance: 10 Points

Substance refers to the firmness of the plant tissue as well as the keeping qualities of the flower. Segments shall be firm and of sufficient strength to hold themselves correctly in the required shape.

Habit and Arrangement - 10 Points

The stem shall be sufficiently strong to support the flowers to their best advantage. The inflorescence shall be of a suitable length to display the flowers gracefully. The number of flowers and the manner in which they are spaced, shall be taken into account. The inflorescence may be simple or branched, with the flowers well spaced and well displayed.

Common faults:

- a. Twisted or bent inflorescence.
- b. Insufficient spacing between flowers, giving a bunched or overlapping display
- c. The pedicel is of insufficient strength to hold the flowers erect. The flowers tend to fall from the vertical plane and the pedicel itself is not held in the horizontal position.
- d. Alignment of the flowers is not consistent. For example, the flowers may face forward or backwards or they may even cross.
- e. The flowers shall be clear of the foliage.
- f. Poor display shall be heavily penalised.

4.8.2. Non classical

To be granted a quality award, the both the shape and colour of the flower(s) must be worthy of that award.

There are more than 200 intergeneric combinations registered within this group, thus it is once again, very important that judges have a good working knowledge of the species and the major breeding lines.

Shape - 30 Points

The flower shall be symmetrical and generally flat in form, should be superior for its breeding and well filled in. The sepals and petals shall be broad, rounded at the distal ends, close and evenly spaced.

Hooding, furling, reflexing and other distortions are undesirable.

Colour and Texture - 30 Points

The texture of the segments modifies the visual impact of the colour so much that they must be considered together. The quality of the colour is important, not its shade. All colour shades and combinations are accepted, but should be attractive and appealing. All markings should be well defined, smudges, blurring or bleeding of one colour into another is not desired. Clarity and vibrancy of the colour or colour combination is especially important. Personal preference for say, pastel tones, reds, or dark tones etc., must not be allowed to influence the judgement. The texture of the surfaces should enhance the colours, making them lustrous or glistening, perhaps imparting a crystalline appearance. A dull or matt surface is likely to reduce the impact of the colour and so be a handicap for the flower. The colour may be matching or contrasting.

Size and Floriferousness - 20 Points

Size and floriferousness should be considered together and should be consistent with the parentage. Size shall be measured horizontally across the visible limits of the flower.

All or nearly all the flowers shall be fully open on the inflorescence being judged with a minimum of 66% of the flowers being fully open.

Substance: 10 Points

Substance refers to the firmness of the plant tissue as well as the keeping qualities of the flower. Segments shall be firm and of sufficient strength to hold themselves correctly in the required shape.

Habit and Arrangement - 10 Points

ORCHID JUDGING-TRAINING MANUAL

The stem shall be sufficiently strong to support the flowers to their best advantage. The inflorescence shall be of a suitable length to display the flowers gracefully. The number of flowers and the manner in which they are spaced shall be taken into account. The inflorescence may be simple or branched, with the flowers well spaced and well displayed.

Common Faults in *Rhynchostylis* influenced flowerst

- a. Inflorescence peduncle too short with lower flowers opening in foliage.
- b. Inflorescence compressed, with flowers bunched.
- c. Inflorescence leggy with exaggerated spacing between flowers.
- d. Inflorescence should be strong enough to hold flowers in straight up position for *Rhy. coelestis* hybrids
Rhy. gigantea & *Rhy. retusa* hybrids may be arching.
- e. Excessive cupping of flowers
- f. Narrow petals, giving the appearance of triangular rather than rounded blooms
- g. Lateral sepals clipped, giving the flower a flat bottom.
- h. Excessive furling of tepals
- i. Narrow sepal & petal segments where they attach to the pedicel, creating windows or gaps in the centre of the flower
- j. Unusually long pedicels, unable to support the weight of the flower, giving the effect of the flower nodding
- k. Colour should not be muddy, or bleached at edges
- l. Lack of flowers especially in *Rhy. coelestis* hybrids

Common Faults in *Aerides* influenced flowers

- a. Inflorescence peduncle too short with lower flowers opening in foliage.
- b. Inflorescence compressed, with flowers bunched.
- c. Inflorescence leggy with exaggerated spacing between flowers.
- d. Inflorescence should be strong enough to hold flowers EITHER arched or in a straight up position
- e. Excessive cupping of flowers
- f. Narrow petals, giving the appearance of triangular rather than rounded blooms
- g. Lateral sepals clipped, giving flower a flat bottom.
- h. Excessive furling of tepals
- i. Narrow sepal and petal segments where they attach to the pedicel, creating windows or gaps in the centre of the flower
- j. Unusually long pedicels, unable to support weight of flower, giving the effect of the flower nodding
- k. Colour should not be muddy, or bleached at edges

Common Faults in *Arachnis* influenced flowers

- a. Inflorescence peduncle too short with lower flowers opening in foliage.
- b. Inflorescence compressed, with flowers bunched.
- c. Inflorescence leggy with exaggerated spacing between flowers.
- d. Inflorescence should be strong enough to hold flowers in straight up position
- e. Excessive cupping of flowers
- f. Excessive furling of tepals
- g. Narrow sepal and petal segments causing large gaps.(Newer hybrids have almost overcome this problem)
- h. Unusually long pedicels, unable to support weight of flower, giving the effect of the flowers nodding
- i. On very large flowers, lateral sepals may furl forward
- j. Tessellation or veining not clearly defined
- k. Colour should not be muddy, or bleached at edges
- l. Tendency for the petals to aeroplane or twist at 90 degrees to other segments

4.8.3. Other Intergeneric Vandaceous Orchids

The most common problems are usually as described above, especially with *Vanda falcata* hybrids. To see how the flowers behave you must know the breeding i.e. the background species.

ORCHID JUDGING - TRAINING MANUAL

4.9. Dendrobium – Phalaenanthé Section

4.9.1. General Introduction

Note:- Australian native Dendrobiums (excluding *Den. bigibbum*) are treated separately in Section 4.14 below.

The genus is diverse and for the purposes of judging is divided into three convenient categories, which are usually used in establishing classes for shows etc. These categories are also convenient for the purposes of dividing the genus for teaching purposes.

4.9.2. Phalaenanthé Dendrobium

The origins of the present day Phalaenanthé Dendrobiums include such species as *Den. bigibbum*, *Den. phalaenopsis*, *Den. Shroederianum*. Many have Dendrobium species from other sections in the background – for example, *Den. taurinum*.

Orchids with the shape/ appearance of being Phalaenanthé should be judged under this Section irrespective of breeding. Recent breeding has used species such as *Dendrobium canaliculatum* to reduce the size of plants and flowers in this section. For these orchids the size shall be assessed based on breeding. Also breeding has developed large lipped Dendrobiums, these should be judged under the same criteria as the normal Phalaenanthé Dendrobiums.

Shape - 30 Points

The flower shall be circular in form, the sepals shall be wide and evenly spaced with the dorsal erect. The petals shall be broad and round, evenly spaced, and overlapping the sepals. The labellum shall be symmetrical and not project forward nor turn under at the tip. The labellum shall be of sufficient size to balance the flower. The flower shall display itself fully.

The common faults in shape are:

- a. Lack of overall circular form - flowers tending to be oval due to the lateral sepals being spread too far and the labellum not long or flat enough. The flower is flat across the bottom.
- b. Narrow sepals which lack width, with the dorsal rolling back and the laterals not positioned evenly, giving a flat bottom to the flower.
- c. Petals not evenly spaced, one drops away lower than the other.
- d. Petals narrow and face not filled in or petals not overlapping the dorsal and lateral sepals.
- e. Distal end of the petals pointed rather than rounded.
- f. Petals furling back excessively, destroying the well-rounded shape.
- g. Labellum projecting forward and not following the flatness of the flower.
- h. Labellum turning under at the distal end.
- i. Labellum not of a sufficient size to balance the flower. The overall width of the labellum is narrow and does not extend onto the lateral sepals.
- j. The labellum may have a blunt or spaded distal end, as long as it does not destroy the overall circular form.
- k. The side lobes of the labellum may be wide of the column, or fold around the column as long as it does not affect the overall charm of the flower.

Colour and Texture - 30 Points

To be granted a quality award, the colour of the flower(s) must be worthy of that award.

The texture of the segments modifies the visual impact of the colour so much that they must be considered together. The quality of the colour is important, not its shade. All colour shades and combinations are accepted, but should be attractive and appealing. All markings should be well defined, smudges, blurring or bleeding of one colour into another is not desired. Clarity and vibrancy of the colour or colour combinations are especially important.

Personal preference for say, pastel tones, reds, or dark tones etc., must not be allowed to influence the judgement. The texture of the surfaces should enhance the colours, making them lustrous or glistening,

ORCHID JUDGING-TRAINING MANUAL

Table 2 – Points for Size and Floriferousness of Vandaceous Orchids

Size	Number of Flowers																													
(mm)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30					
125	14	16	18	18	20																									
120	13	15	17	18	18	20																								
115	12	14	16	17	18	18	20																							
110	11	13	15	16	17	18	18	20																						
105	10	12	14	15	16	17	18	18		20																				
100	10	11	13	14	15	16	17	17	18	18	18	18	20																	
95		10	12	13	14	15	16	16	17	17	18	18	18	18	20															
90		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	16	17	17	18	18	18	18	18	20													
85			10	11	12	13	14	15	16	16	17	17	18	18	18	18	18	18	19	20										
80			10	11	12	13	14	15	15	16	16	17	17	18	18	18	18	18	18	19	20									
75				10	11	12	13	15	15	16	16	16	16	17	17	17	18	18	18	18	18	19	19	20						
70				10	11	12	13	14	15	15	15	15	16	16	17	17	17	17	18	18	18	18	19	19	20					
65					10	11	12	13	14	14	15	15	16	16	16	16	17	17	17	18	18	18	18	18	19					
60					10	11	12	13	13	14	14	14	15	15	15	16	16	16	16	17	17	17	18	18	19					
55						10	11	12	13	13	14	14	14	15	15	15	16	16	16	17	17	17	18	18	18					
50						10	11	12	12	13	13	13	14	14	14	14	15	15	15	16	16	16	17	17	17					
45							10	11	12	12	13	13	13	14	14	14	14	15	15	15	16	16	16	17	17					
40							10	11	11	12	12	12	13	13	13	14	14	14	14	15	15	15	16	16	16					
35								10	11	10	10	12	12	13	13	13	14	14	14	15	15	15	15	15	16					
30								10	10	11	11	11	12	12	13	13	13	13	14	14	14	14	15	15	15					
25									10	10	10	11	11	11	12	12	13	13	13	14	14	14	14	15	15					

ORCHID JUDGING-TRAINING MANUAL

perhaps imparting a crystalline appearance. A dull or matt surface is likely to reduce the impact of the colour and so be a handicap for the flower. The colour may be matching or contrasting.

Comment:

- a. Phalaenanth type Dendrobiums usually exhibit a glistening sparkling quality of colour. Any flower that does not meet this criterion shall be severely marked down.
- b. The colour of all the flowers shall be consistent.
- c. Any stripes or spots shall be clear and distinct and not running into the main colour. d) Colour breaks shall be penalised.

Size of Flower - 10 Points

The size of the flower shall be determined by measuring across the horizontal visible limits of a representative flower. Size is to be assessed based on the parentage and breeding line. The following table gives an indication of the points

for the large traditional Dendrobium breeding.

90mm and over	10 points
85mm and over	9 points
80mm and over	8 points
75mm and over	7 points
70mm and over	6 points
65mm and over	4 points
60mm and over	2 points
Under 60mm	nil points

Substance - 10 Points

Substance refers to the firmness of the plant tissue as well as the keeping qualities of the flower. Segments shall be firm and of sufficient strength to hold themselves correctly in the required shape.

White Phalaenanth Dendrobiums often exhibit a papery appearance but this shall not be confused with a lack of substance.

Substance should not be confused with thickness or thinness of the segments, but rather be associated with the keeping qualities of the bloom.

Habit and Arrangement of Inflorescence - 10 Points

The stem shall be sufficiently strong to support the flowers and present the flowers to their best advantage. The flowers shall be evenly distributed along an untwisted stem, well displayed and without overlapping or bunching. Most hybrids within this group have gracefully arching inflorescences with two rows of evenly spaced flowers, each side of the inflorescence.

Common faults:

- a. Twisted or bent inflorescence.
- b. Insufficient spacing between flowers, giving a bunched or overlapping display.
- c. The pedicel is of insufficient strength to hold the flowers erect, which then tend to fall from the vertical plane and the pedicel itself is not held in the horizontal position from the inflorescence.
- d. Alignment of the flowers is not consistent. For example, the flowers may face forward or backwards or they may even cross.
- e. The pedicel, where joined to the stem, is out of alignment with a flower being joined on its top or bottom rather on the side. The flower can be brought back into the correct display position but the pedicel is now shorter than on the remainder of the flowers, thus destroying the overall perfect alignment.
- f. Poor display shall be penalised.

Floriferousness - 10 Points

ORCHID JUDGING-TRAINING MANUAL

Phalaenanthus Dendrobiums for award judging shall carry not less than seven fully open flowers. Where the inflorescence carries more than seven flowers then a minimum of 66% of the flowers shall be fully open. The following table gives a guide subject to breeding for allocation of points:

13 flowers and over	10 points
12 flowers	9 points
11 flowers	8 points
10 flowers	7 points
9 flowers	6 points
8 flowers	5 points
7 flowers	4 points

4.9.3. Dendrobium - Eugenanthe Type - Soft Cane

It is to be noted that with the advances in breeding and cultivation within this group, many grex and cultivars grow strong, thick pseudo-bulbs which in turn carry a profusion of large flowers. This results in there being a heavy load on the fleshy pseudo-bulb. Flowers should extend along the length of the pseudo bulb and not be hunched at the top. To allow for support, staking may be used along the length of the pseudo-bulb, using a suitable number of ties. The main breeding lines are based on *Dendrobium nobile* and other large flowered Dendrobiums, however there are a number of other breeding lines in this section using Dendrobium monophyllum (which reduces plant and flower size) and Dendrobium unicum (which reduces the plant and flower size and produces vibrant colours - in particular orange). It is important that the parentage is taken into account when judging all orchids.

Some recent breeding developments have resulted in more compact plants and some flower on the current pseudo-bulb.

Shape - 30 Points

The flower shall be symmetrical, well filled in and approximately circular in form. The sepals shall be wide and evenly spaced with the dorsal erect. The petals shall be broad and rounded, evenly spaced and overlapping the sepals. The labellum shall be wide and of sufficient size to balance the flower, not project forward excessively, nor turn under at the tip.

Comment: Common faults:

- Lack of overall circular form with flowers tending to be oval i.e. wider at the labellum than at the dorsal.
- Narrow sepal and petals which lack the wide, well overlapped appearance.
- The labellum either fails to open completely and flatten out, or the labellum rolls under. Both faults detract severely from the form and shall be penalised.

Colour and Texture: 25 Points

To be granted a quality award, the colour of the flower(s) must be worthy of that award.

The texture of the segments modifies the visual impact of the colour so much that they must be considered together. The quality of the colour is important, not its shade. All colour shades and combinations are accepted, but should be attractive and appealing. All markings should be well defined; smudges, blurring or bleeding of one colour into another is not desired. Clarity and vibrancy of the colour or colour combination is especially important.

Personal preference for say, pastel tones, reds, or dark tones etc., must not be allowed to influence the judgement. The texture of the surfaces should enhance the colours, making them lustrous or glistening, perhaps imparting a crystalline appearance. A dull or matt surface is likely to reduce the impact of the colour and so be a handicap for the flower. The colour may be matching or contrasting.

Comment:

- The colour of all the flowers shall be consistent. Excessive variation shall be penalised.

ORCHID JUDGING-TRAINING MANUAL

- b. Any markings or spots shall be clear, distinct, not running into the main colour and relatively balanced about the vertical centre line.

Substance: 10 Points

Substance refers to the firmness of the plant tissue as well as the keeping qualities of the flower. Segments shall be firm and of sufficient strength to hold themselves correctly in the required shape.

Size of Flower - 10 Points

Size shall be measured horizontally across the widest part of the majority of the flowers. The following table can be used as an indication of the points that may be allocated for size for the main breeding lines. The parentage must be taken into account.

90mm and over	10 points
85mm and over	9 points
80mm and over	8 points
75mm and over	7 points
70mm and over	6 points
65mm and over	4 points
60mm and over	2 points
Under 60mm	nil points

Habit and Arrangement - 15 Points

The pedicel shall be strong enough to support the flowers unaided. Flowers shall be evenly distributed along the pseudo-bulbs i.e. from top to bottom, well displayed and without excessive bunching or overlapping.

Common faults:

- a. Twisting or off-setting of the pedicel will result in bunching and gaps.
- b. Flowers confined to one segment of the pseudo bulb.
- c. Drooping flowers - flowers shall display in a vertical plane.
- d. The self aborting of a flower node in the early stages of flower initiation is a problem that is beyond the control of the grower and shall not be penalised.

Floriferousness - 10 Points

All or nearly all of the flowers shall be open, and the cane being judged shall carry not less than twelve fully open flowers. Where the inflorescence carries more than twelve flowers then a minimum of 66% of the flowers shall be fully open. .

Scale of floriferousness that can be used as a guide considering the parentage.

30 flowers and over	10 points
27 flowers and over	9 points
24 flowers and over	8 points
21 flowers and over	7 points
18 flowers and over	6 points
15 flowers and over	5 points
12 flowers and over	4 points

4.9.4. Dendrobium - Spatulata and Intermediate Types.

General

Spatulata section Dendrobiums are also known as ceretobium or antelope Dendrobiums. Intermediate type Dendrobiums generally include hybrids between Spatulata and Phalaenanthé. There is no clear definition of an intermediate Dendrobium – if it looks like on it then it is one.

Judges are required to have a good knowledge of the parents used in hybridising and the influence they have on their progeny.

ORCHID JUDGING-TRAINING MANUAL

Shape: 30 points

When assessing shape, both the shape of the individual flower being assessed and the other flowers on the inflorescence shall be considered. These Dendrobiums will not be symmetrical in shape. Because their petals and sepals are twisted, these flowers will not be symmetrical about either a vertical or horizontal axis. It is desirable that the petals are erect and not held out to the sides. They shall not cross over. The labellum shall be well displayed and of a sufficient size to balance the other segments.

All the flowers on the inflorescence shall be uniform in shape. When considering uniformity, all flowers shall hold their petals at the same angle and the dorsal sepals are all arranged in the same manner.

Petals - equidistance from the midline, twisted equally and in the same direction, the petals balance the flower, this is the first characteristic you look for. If the top of one of the petals leans to either side or both petals are floppy or limp, check that flower against all the other flowers on the inflorescence and mark down accordingly. Intermediate Dendrobiums may not twist or only twist slightly depending on breeding.

Dorsal Sepal - Upward or curved slightly backwards, if curved under or over in part or in a complete circle it must be firm and not falling to one side. A good example of this is *Den. wariatum*, the dorsal curls in a perfect circle. Some species are the reverse like *Den. lasianthera* who's dorsal can fall to one side.

Lateral Sepals - Wide spread and symmetrical, this means they shall turn out evenly.

Labellum - Shall be wide and full, basically divided into three parts, side lobes, mid lobes and the tip. The side lobes at the back are at their best when spread and flattish. In some species where the side lobes curve over the column then their crimped edges shall meet in the middle, if the edges overlap or one is larger than the other then mark down accordingly. If the flower is of the type which has wide spreading side lobes, they shall be even, flat and conform to the best of the type.

Note: When assessing shape for Spatulata Dendrobium, perfect symmetry of these flowers is extremely difficult, however with Intermediate type Dendrobium a higher degree of symmetry is not difficult to obtain.

Colour and Texture: 30 points

To be granted a quality award, the colour of the flower(s) must be worthy of that award.

The texture of the segments modifies the visual impact of the colour so much that they must be considered together. The quality of the colour is important, not its shade. All colour shades and combinations are accepted, but should be attractive and appealing. All markings should be well defined, smudges, blurring or bleeding of one colour into another is not desired. Clarity and vibrancy of the colour or colour combination is especially important.

Personal preference for say, pastel tones, reds, or dark tones etc., must not be allowed to influence the judgement. The texture of the surfaces should enhance the colours, making them lustrous or glistening, perhaps imparting a crystalline appearance. A dull or matt surface is likely to reduce the impact of the colour and so be a handicap for the flower. The colour may be matching or contrasting.

Habit and Arrangement: 10 Points

The stem shall be sufficiently strong to support the flowers to their best advantage. The inflorescence shall be of a suitable length to display the flowers gracefully. The number of flowers and the manner in which they are spaced shall be taken into account. The inflorescence may be simple or branched, with the flowers well spaced and well displayed.

It is common for an inflorescence to terminate with a small section of the stem which gives the impression that a flower has aborted from the end of the inflorescence. This shall not be unduly penalised and shall not prevent a plant from being awarded.

Common faults:

- a. Bunching or overlapping of the flowers - insufficient spacing between the flowers.
- b. Flowers turned out of line - each flower shall be arranged alternately on each side of the stem, facing forward and not turned off to the side or crossing.
- c. The pedicel is of insufficient strength to hold the flowers erect, which tend to fall from the vertical plane

ORCHID JUDGING-TRAINING MANUAL

and the pedicel itself is not held in the horizontal position.

- d. Breeding has advanced sufficiently to expect an award quality plant to comply with this standard
- therefore any fault shall be firmly dealt with.

Size and Floriferousness: 10 Points

A wide variation in the number of flowers per inflorescence shall be expected depending upon the species in the plant's parentage. Judges require a sound knowledge of the species involved to correctly assess this aspect.

Substance: 10 points

Substance refers to the firmness of the plant tissue as well as the keeping qualities of the flower. Segments shall be firm and of sufficient strength to hold themselves correctly in the required shape.

Other Dendrobiums shall be judged under the criteria for orchids not otherwise covered.

ORCHID JUDGING - TRAINING MANUAL

4.10. Oncidiinae

4.10.1. Oncidiinae – Oncidium - Odontoglossum Shape

In recent times this group has had a major nomenclature change. The critical change is that the orchids we used to name as *Oncidium* are now *Gomesa* and the orchids we knew as *Odontoglossums* are now *Oncidium*.

There is a lot more inter generic breeding and the distinction between breeding lines is blurred. The parentage of some of the early is in doubt and many are listed as 'parent unknown'. Many more species have been used in hybridising resulting in a great diversity of shape, size and floriferousness.

The classifications need to be based on flower shape, and then judged considering the breeding. The changes in the names will not alter this.

General

The expression 'Odontoglossum alliance' is no longer relevant. The new term should be *Oncidium - Odontoglossum Shape or Style*. This breeding group is an extremely colourful and floriferous one.

Shape - 30 Points

The flower shall be symmetrical, well filled in and approximately circular in form. The sepals and petals shall be wide, well overlapped, and not unduly pointed or twisted at or near the apices. The flower shall be fairly flat in appearance. The labellum shall be proportionally developed and shall be symmetrical with the other segments and fully displayed. The edges of the segments may be serrated or frilled, providing the rounded form is not destroyed.

Common faults:

- Lack of overall circular form with flowers tending to be oval i.e. wider at the labellum than at the dorsal.
- Narrow sepals and petals which lack the wide, well overlapped appearance.
- The labellum either fails to open completely and flatten out, or the labellum rolls under. Both faults detract from the form and shall be marked down severely.
- Excessive frilling or serration of the segments that affects the outline of the flower.

Colour and Texture - 30 Points

To be granted a quality award, the colour of the flower(s) must be worthy of that award.

The texture of the segments modifies the visual impact of the colour so much that they must be considered together. The quality of the colour is important, not its shade. All colour shades and combinations are accepted, but should be attractive and appealing. All markings should be well defined; smudges, blurring or bleeding of one colour into another is not desired. Clarity and vibrancy of the colour or colour combination is especially important. Personal preference for say, pastel tones, reds, or dark tones etc., must not be allowed to influence the judgement. The texture of the surfaces should enhance the colours, making them lustrous or glistening, perhaps imparting a crystalline appearance. A dull or matt surface is likely to reduce the impact of the colour and so be a handicap for the flower. The colour may be matching or contrasting.

Comment:

It is a characteristic of the *Oncidium* hybrids for markings to vary somewhat within the flower and amongst the flowers on the inflorescence. This variation in colour is not a fault, it is preferred that the overall effect shall be of balance rather than precise symmetry.

Any stripes or spots shall be clear and distinct and not running into the main colour.

Substance - 10 Points

Substance refers to the firmness of the plant tissue as well as the keeping qualities of the flower. Segments shall be firm and of sufficient strength to hold themselves correctly in the required shape.

Comment:

- Many *Oncidium* (*Odontoglossum* shape orchids) tend to have a papery-thin appearance which shall not be confused with poor substance.

ORCHID JUDGING-TRAINING MANUAL

Habit and Arrangement: 10 Points

The stem shall be sufficiently strong to support the flowers to their best advantage. The inflorescence shall be of a suitable length to display the flowers gracefully. The number of flowers and the manner in which they are spaced shall be taken into account. The inflorescence may be simple or branched, with the flowers well spaced and well displayed.

Common faults:

- a. Bunching or overlapping of the flowers - insufficient spacing between the flowers.
- b. Flowers turned out of line - each flower shall be arranged alternately on each side of the stem, facing forward and not turned off to the side or crossing.
- c. The pedicel is of insufficient strength to hold the flowers erect. The flowers tend to fall from the vertical plane, and the pedicel itself is not held in the horizontal position.
- d. These orchids should have arching inflorescences which display the flowers in 2 rows. Excessive staking, particularly with thick shiny metallic supports should be penalised.

Floriferousness - 10 Points

All or nearly all of the flowers shall be open, and the inflorescence being judged shall carry not less than seven fully open flowers. Where the inflorescence carries more than seven flowers then a minimum of 66% of the flowers shall be fully open. .

The number of flowers is highly variable and points for floriferousness shall be allocated based on the breeding.

Size of Flower - 10 Points

Size shall be measured horizontally across the widest part of the majority of the flowers. Points shall be allocated in accordance with the breeding. The traditional size scale is irrelevant and cannot be applied to this group of orchids.

ORCHID JUDGING - TRAINING MANUAL

4.10.2. Oncidiinae – Miltoniopsis Shape.

General

Originating in the wet cloud forests at moderate to high altitudes in the Andes of Costa Rica, the genus Miltoniopsis has now been separated from the genus Miltonia which come from the low to moderate altitudes of Brazil. Miltonias are judged under the Oncidiinae section. From a judging viewpoint, this has the advantage of recognising the distinct form of what has been popularly known as the 'Pansy Miltonia' in comparison to the distinct and different Brazilian form of the 'true' Miltonia.

In the past, confusion existed in that the two genera were grouped as Miltonia for hybrid registration purposes. Similarly, both genera form intergeneric hybrids within the Oncidiinae Alliance. The two genera have now been separated and the Hybrid Register is being updated to recognise the separation of these genera.

Shape - 30 Points

The flower shall be symmetrical in form, a well filled in oval form is desirable, sepals and petals shall be wide, well overlapped and not unduly pointed or twisted near the apices. The sepals may curve back slightly at their tips. The flowers shall have an overall effect of a perpendicular, rounded oval form about the vertical axis with the depth of the flower greater than the width.

The labellum shall be in proportion to and balance the flower. It is often the dominate feature and shall be large, symmetrical and not too deeply notched. The flowers may be scalloped, provided the oval form is not destroyed.

Colour and Texture: 30 Points

To be granted a quality award, the colour of the flower(s) must be worthy of that award.

The texture of the segments modifies the visual impact of the colour so much that they must be considered together. The quality of the colour is important, not its shade. All colour shades and combinations are accepted, but should be attractive and appealing. All markings should be well defined, smudges, blurring or bleeding of one colour into another is not desired. Clarity and vibrancy of the colour or colour combination is especially important. Personal preference for say, pastel tones, reds, or dark tones etc., must not be allowed to influence the judgement. The texture of the surfaces should enhance the colours, making them lustrous or glistening; perhaps imparting a crystalline appearance. A dull or matt surface is likely to reduce the impact of the colour and so be a handicap for the flower. The colour may be matching or contrasting.

Comment:

- a. The colour of all the flowers shall be consistent. Excessive variation shall be penalised.
- b. Any patterns or teardrops shall be clear, distinct, not running into the main colour and relatively equal about the vertical centre line.
- c. Colour breaks shall be penalised.

Substance: 10 Points

Substance refers to the firmness of the plant tissue as well as the keeping qualities of the flower. Segments shall be firm and of sufficient strength to hold themselves correctly in the required shape.

Size of Flower - 10 Points

Size shall be measured horizontally across the widest part of the majority of the flowers. The following points should be used as a guide to allocate points for size considering the number of flowers and the breeding.

90mm and over	10 points
85mm and over	9 points
80mm and over	8 points
75mm and over	6 points
70mm and over	4 points
65mm and over	2 points
Under 65mm	nil points

ORCHID JUDGING-TRAINING MANUAL

Habit and Arrangement - 10 Points

The stem shall be sufficiently strong to support the flowers to their best advantage. The inflorescence shall be of a suitable length to display the flowers gracefully with a minimum of overlapping. The number of flowers and the manner in which they are spaced shall be taken into account.

Common faults:

- a. a) Crossing or bunching of the flowers
- b. b) Flowers not in the vertical plane – turned sideways or upside down

Floriferousness - 5 Points

The inflorescence being judged shall carry not less than three fully open flowers. Where the inflorescence carries more than three flowers then a minimum of 66% of the flowers shall be fully open.

Floriferousness

The following table may be used as a guide for floriferousness considering the breeding:

5 flowers and over	10 points
4 flowers	8 points
3 flowers	6 points

Comment:

- a. A minimum of three flowers are required for award judging. Four is an average with five or six being exceptional.

4.10.3. Gomesa -- Oncidiums, Varicosum and Other Types.

4.10.3.1. Varicosum Type:

General

The following standard applies to the 'varicosum' type Gomesa orchids. Gomesa varicosa [Oncidium varicosum], together with its variety rogersii, forms the basis for what is known as the 'varicosum type' hybrids.

Shape -30 Points:

The flower shall be symmetrical and in the form and be well filled in. All segments shall be in approximately the same plane and free from hooding, furling, reflexing and other distortions.

Comments:

- a. The dorsal sepal shall be upright and the petals broad with a minimum gap between them and the labellum.
- b. The labellum shall be rounded rather than oblong and without furling down the sides. The labellum may be waved or rippled, providing this feature does not detract for the general form. It may show an indentation at the bottom, preferably with the sides of the indentation overlapped.
- c. The labellum may fail to open fully. This detracts from the symmetry and balance.

Colour and Texture - 30 Points:

To be granted a quality award, the colour of the flower(s) must be worthy of that award.

The texture of the segments modifies the visual impact of the colour so much that they must be considered together. The quality of the colour is important, not its shade. All colour shades and combinations are accepted, but should be attractive and appealing. All markings should be well defined; smudges, blurring or bleeding of one colour into another is not desired. Clarity and vibrancy of the colour or colour combination is especially important. Personal preference for say, pastel tones, reds, or dark tones etc., must not be allowed to influence the judgement. The texture of the surfaces should enhance the colours, making them lustrous or glistening, perhaps imparting a crystalline appearance. A dull or matt surface is likely to reduce the impact of the colour and so be a handicap for the flower. The colour may be matching or contrasting.

Comment:

ORCHID JUDGING-TRAINING MANUAL

- a. The colour of all the flowers shall be consistent. Excessive variation shall be penalised.
- b. Any markings or spots shall be clear, distinct, not running into the main colour and relatively balanced about the vertical centre line.

Size - 10 Points:

Size shall be measured horizontally across the widest visible limits of the flower. Points may be allocated in accordance with the following table taking into account breeding and the number of flowers. The more flowers, the smaller the individual flowers are likely to be.

70mm and over	10 points
65mm and over	9 points
60mm and over	8 points
55mm and over	7 points
50mm and over	6 points
45mm and over	5 points
40mm and over	4 points
35mm and over	3 points
30mm and over	2 points
25mm and over	1 point
Under 25mm	nil points

Comment:

- a) A balance between size and floriferousness is important.
- b) The type form of *Gomesa vericosa* carries a large number of flowers seldom exceeding 35mm. The variety *rogersii* has a skirt of approximately 50mm.
- c) Selective breeding has resulted in larger, filled in flowers but generally at a reduced flower count.

Substance: 5 Points

Substance refers to the firmness of the plant tissue as well as the keeping qualities of the flower. Segments shall be firm and of sufficient strength to hold themselves correctly in the required shape.

Habit and Arrangement - 15 Points

The inflorescence may be simple or branched and shall be of sufficient strength to support the flowers. The flowers shall be evenly distributed and well displayed with a minimum of overlapping, bunching, twisting or drooping.

Gomesa vericosa generally has a strong, arching inflorescence with the flowers well displayed. The flowers shall be in the same plane and, where there is a good flower count, a certain amount of slight overlapping is acceptable, provided that it is not obtrusive and does not destroy the display.

Common faults:

- a. Twisted or bent inflorescence.
- b. Insufficient spacing between flowers, giving a bunched or overlapping display
- c. The pedicel is of insufficient strength to hold the flowers erect. The flowers tend to fall from the vertical plane and the pedicel itself is not held in the horizontal position.
- d. Alignment of the flowers is not consistent. The flowers may face forward or backwards or they may even cross.
- e. The flowers shall be clear of the foliage.

Floriferousness - 10 Points

ORCHID JUDGING-TRAINING MANUAL

The inflorescence being judged shall carry not less than ten fully open flowers. Where the inflorescence carries more than ten flowers then a minimum of 66% of the flowers shall be fully open.

The points may be allocated in accordance with the following table taking into account breeding and the size of flowers. The more flowers the smaller the individual flowers are likely to be.

30 or more flowers	10 points
28 - 29 flowers	9 points
26 - 27 flowers	8 points
24 - 25 flowers	7 points
22 - 23 flowers	6 points
20 - 21 flowers	5 points
18 -19 flowers	4 points
16 - 17 flowers	3 points
13 - 15 flowers	2 points
10 - 12 flowers	1 point
Less than 10 flowers	nil points

4.10.3.2. Other Type Oncidiinae:

Due to the diversity of the Oncidiinae it is not possible to judge all species and hybrids by the above standards. Where species or hybrids obviously do not comply with the above standards, they are to be judged using the appreciation method. This method requires a good working knowledge of the species and genera involved.

Shape:

The flower shall be symmetrical in the vertical plane. It shall be balanced. Reflexing or furling is undesirable but the influence of the parents must be considered.

Colour and Texture:

To be granted a quality award, the colour of the flower(s) must be worthy of that award.

The texture of the segments modifies the visual impact of the colour so much that they must be considered together. The quality of the colour is important, not its shade. All colour shades and combinations are accepted, but should be attractive and appealing. All markings should be well defined; smudges, blurring or bleeding of one colour into another is not desired. Clarity and vibrancy of the colour or colour combination is especially important. Personal preference for say, pastel tones, reds, or dark tones etc., must not be allowed to influence the judgement.

The texture of the surfaces should enhance the colours, making them lustrous or glistening, perhaps imparting a crystalline appearance. A dull or matt surface is likely to reduce the impact of the colour and so be a handicap for the flower. The colour may be matching or contrasting.

Comment:

- The colour of all the flowers shall be consistent. Excessive variation shall be penalised.
- Any markings or spots shall be clear, distinct, not running into the main colour and relatively balanced about the vertical centre line.

Substance:

Substance refers to the firmness of the plant tissue as well as the keeping qualities of the flower. Segments shall be firm and of sufficient strength to hold themselves correctly in the required shape.

Size and Floriferousness:

Information from references should be sought, since many hybrids being grown result from little grown species and each grex has its own set of characteristics. Details of previously awarded plants, both nationally and overseas are a reliable guide.

ORCHID JUDGING-TRAINING MANUAL

Habit and Arrangement:

This is an important feature. It is the nature of some species to produce flowers towards the end of the inflorescence. This shall not be considered a fault provided that the flowers are all in one plane and evenly distributed around that portion of the inflorescence. The flowers shall not be bunched or crowded.

ORCHID JUDGING-TRAINING MANUAL

4.11. Lycaste and allied

AOC Standard and Relevant Comments:

The genus *Lycaste* is large and diverse and therefore difficult to define within the guidelines for award judging. The main species used in preparation of the criteria for judging is *Lycaste skinneri*, which has a naturally full shape. Selective breeding with this species has produced flowers of high standard.

Species, primary hybrids and intergeneric hybrids may not conform to the following standard and shall be judged according to parentage (appreciation method); therefore a good knowledge of the species involved is required.

Shape - 30 Points:

The flower shall be symmetrical in form, circular in outline, flat or slightly concave and well balanced. Sepals shall be broad and rounded at their distal ends. The angle between the sepals shall be approximately 120 degrees, although breeding lines using other than *Lycaste skinneri* need not satisfy this requirement. The petals shall not obscure the labellum and both shall be balanced and complement the flower.

Common Faults:

- a. Furling along the length of the sepal and excessive reflexing at the distal ends and distortions are undesirable.
- b. Petals unevenly opened.
- c. One sepal held higher than the other, not balanced.
- d. Labellum narrow and/or twisted sideways.
- e. The sepals are the major feature of the flower and shall be broad, flat or slightly concave, evenly spaced and balance the flower, with only minor reflexing at the outer tips and without furling.
- f. Petals and labellum shall be in balance and complement the flower as a whole.

ORCHID JUDGING-TRAINING MANUAL

Colour and Texture: 30 Points

To be granted a quality award, the colour of the flower(s) must be worthy of that award.

The texture of the segments modifies the visual impact of the colour so much that they must be considered together. The quality of the colour is important, not its shade. All colour shades and combinations are accepted, but should be attractive and appealing. All markings should be well defined: smudges, blurring or bleeding of one colour into another is not desired. Clarity and vibrancy of the colour or colour combination is especially important. Personal preference for say, pastel tones, reds, or dark tones etc., must not be allowed to influence the judgement.

The texture of the surfaces should enhance the colours, making them lustrous or glistening, perhaps imparting a crystalline appearance. A dull or matt surface is likely to reduce the impact of the colour and so be a handicap for the flower. The colour may be matching or contrasting.

Comment:

- a. The colour of all the flowers shall be consistent. Excessive variation shall be penalised.
- b. Colour breaks shall be penalised.
- c. Lycastes do not usually have a high gloss (texture) but do have a natural satin texture and this shall be taken into account.

Size - 10 Points:

The flower shall be large for its type.

Size shall be measured along the visible length of the lower sepal from the centre of the flower and the width of the sepal. The two measurements are added and points allocated in accordance with the scale below:

150mm and over	10 points
140mm and over	9 points
130mm and over	8 points
120mm and over	7 points
110mm and over	6 points
100mm and over	5 points
90mm and over	4 points
80mm and over	3 points
70mm and over	2 points
60mm and over	1 point
Under 60mm	nil points

Substance: 10 Points

Substance refers to the firmness of the plant tissue as well as the keeping qualities of the flower. Segments shall be firm and of sufficient strength to hold themselves correctly in the required shape.

Habit and Arrangement - 10 Points

The stem shall be sufficiently strong so as to present the flower to its best advantage. Flowers shall be well clear of any foliage on the plant.

Floriferousness - 10 Points

Flowers per bulb.

1 flower 5 points

2 flowers 7 points

3 flowers 9 points

4 flowers or more 10 points

ORCHID JUDGING - TRAINING MANUAL

4.12. Masdevallia, Dracula and Other Pleurothallids.

General

There is a great diversity in the shape and form of the species within these genera. It is necessary to acquire a good working knowledge of the major species used in hybridising. Many hybrids have a species or first or second generation hybrid as one parent.

Reference to benchmarks is important, and it is important to judge each species against its type and not other species. Reference to photographs, both in literature and of awarded plants is essential to gain background in assessing merit.

Species and Hybrids:

The same general principles apply when judging species or hybrids.

Shape 35 Points:

Due to the diversity of floral types, shape shall be considered in a comparative manner, taking into account the type form of that species. Superior quality of shape can be determined when an exhibit is compared with the type or with an established benchmark.

Shape shall be an improvement on at least one of the parents, being fuller, with wider, more filled in segments. Flowers shall be symmetrical about the vertical plane and relatively flat in form.

In most species the sepals end in caudae (tails). The caudae vary greatly between the species, but are distinctive. They may be short, long, thick, thin, straight or curved. Over emphasis on the caudae shall be avoided, however, it is important to not overlook caudae which have deteriorated. Withered or damaged caudae are a sign of flower damage and shall be treated accordingly.

Common faults include:

- a. Furling at the edges of the flowers
- b. Undue pinching where the lateral and dorsal sepals meet
- c. A split or tear where the lateral sepals meet
- d. An unduly drooping dorsal sepal (on some species the dorsal sepal hangs down over the flower, this trait usually breeds out in one generation). A horizontal dorsal sepal is a fault. An erect dorsal sepal shall be at least 45 degrees to the face of the flower to maintain a pleasing shape.
- e. Uneven surfaces, bumps or hollows or excessive ribbing on the body of the flower.
- f. Sepals out of proportion to each other and the overall shape leading to an unbalanced or ungainly flower.
- g. Unruly or non-pleasing caudae.
- h. Crossed caudae may not be a fault, unless resulting from furling or reflexing.
- i. The petals and labellum are generally minute, the sepals are the dominate feature. The labellum only becomes a factor in judging if it is strikingly coloured and adds impact.

Colour and Texture 35 Points:

This is the major feature of these orchids and high standards shall be applied.

To be granted a quality award, the colour of the flower(s) must be worthy of that award.

The texture of the segments modifies the visual impact of the colour so much that they must be considered together. The quality of the colour is important, not its shade. All colour shades and combinations are accepted, but should be attractive and appealing. All markings should be well defined: smudges, blurring or bleeding of one colour into another is not desired. Clarity and vibrancy of the colour or colour combination is especially important.

ORCHID JUDGING-TRAINING MANUAL

Personal preference for say, pastel tones, reds, or dark tones etc., must not be allowed to influence the judgement. The texture of the surfaces should enhance the colours, making them lustrous or glistening, perhaps imparting a crystalline appearance. A dull or matt surface is likely to reduce the impact of the colour and so be a handicap for the flower.

Surface hairs may enhance the appearance of the flower.

Comment:

- a. Any markings or spots shall be clear, distinct, not running into the main colour and relatively balanced about the vertical centre line.

Substance 10 Points:

Substance refers to the firmness of the plant tissue as well as the keeping qualities of the flower. Segments shall be firm and of sufficient strength to hold themselves correctly in the required shape.

Floriferousness:

Generally single flowered, yet a feature is that they are remarkably floriferous. The display shall be appropriate to the breeding.

Size 10 Points:

Size is variable between the species so reference to parentage is essential.

Stem and Arrangement 10 Points:

Stem length also varies between the species from very long to very short. The flowers shall display clear of the foliage - above, below or outside the foliage. The flower shall be in a vertical plane, not leaning to one side.

Large flowers are often supported on thin stems which require staking (below the ovary). Stems which cannot support large flowers shall be considered as a minor fault.

ORCHID JUDGING - TRAINING MANUAL

4.13. Australian Native Species and Hybrids.

4.13.1. General.

The judging of Australian Native Orchid species and hybrids requires a good general knowledge of the species involved. An exhibit shall be well established and not show signs of being recently collected.

4.13.2. Terrestrial Native Orchids: General Considerations:

Exhibits shall be judged as a whole. It is desirable that the exhibit consists of a single clone, especially in the case of colony forming species or hybrids. Where clonal differences are apparent, it detracts from the overall quality and impact of the exhibit, therefore, regardless of the quality of any outstanding individual flowers, quality shall be assessed on the perceived average of all the flowers in the exhibit. An exhibit of a well cultivated species/hybrid displaying a number of clones shall not be discarded, the grower being asked to nominate the cultivar or clone for judging.

Exhibits shall not show any signs of die-back of the leaves, except for those species/hybrids which have a natural tendency to have withered leaves at the time of flowering.

Floriferousness of an exhibit shall be judged by taking into account:

- the ratio of flowering plants to non -flowering plants,
- whether the species/hybrid is naturally colony-forming or of a solitary habit, or is able, through tuber division and excellent culture to develop into multiple plants.
- The number of flowers per stem for multiflowered species/hybrids.

Figure 2 - *Pterostylis curta* - note variation of size

Plants shall be penalised if evidence of aborted buds exists.

Shape and size shall be consistent throughout all plants in an exhibit where the exhibit has multiple plants in the one pot, or where the exhibit has multiple flowers on the one inflorescence. Stems shall be erect and straight and of an even height where there is more than one plant in the pot. The flowers shall be displayed evenly along the stem in multi-floral types.

Species:

Shall show an overall improvement on what is considered the norm, equal to or an improvement on any existing benchmark of that species. When assessing a plant, consideration shall be given to the normal traits of the species i.e. petals falling forward or sepals furling may be quite normal.

Hybrids:

Shall be treated as for the species, but an improvement shall be shown on the parents. Shape shall be an improvement on average shape for the plants breeding.

Colour and texture shall be clear and well defined.

4.13.3. Epiphytes - Species:

Shape:

Due to the diversity of floral types, shape shall be considered in a comparative manner, taking into account the type form of that species. Superior quality of shape can be determined when an exhibit is compared with the type or with an established benchmark. Generally shape shall relate to the width and fullness of the segments. Flowers shall be symmetrical about the vertical plane; however, in some species credit shall be given, if the nature of the flower is to be non-symmetrical, if it approaches vertical symmetry.

Colour and Texture:

To be granted a quality award, the colour of the flower(s) must be worthy of that award.

ORCHID JUDGING-TRAINING MANUAL

The texture of the segments modifies the visual impact of the colour so much that they must be considered together. The quality of the colour is important, not its shade. All colour shades and combinations are accepted, but should be attractive and appealing. All markings should be well defined: smudges, blurring or bleeding of one colour into another is not desired. Clarity and vibrancy of the colour or colour combination is especially important. Personal preference for say, pastel tones, reds, or dark tones etc., must not be allowed to influence the judgement.

The texture of the surfaces should enhance the colours, making them lustrous or glistening, perhaps imparting a crystalline appearance. A dull or matt surface is likely to reduce the impact of the colour and so be a handicap for the flower. The colour may be matching or contrasting.

Size:

Size shall be assessed on the basis of the expected size of flowers for the species. Flowers shall be of a consistent size along the inflorescence.

Substance:

Substance refers to the firmness of the plant tissue as well as the keeping qualities of the flower. Segments shall be firm and of sufficient strength to hold themselves correctly in the required shape

Floriferousness:

Shall be assessed from three perspectives:

1. The exhibit shall carry a good floral display in proportion to the size of the plant.
2. The plant shall carry the average number of flowers on each inflorescence, when compared to the type form.
3. If it is the habit of the species to have the flowers open progressively, then only the fresh and fully open flowers shall be included in the assessment.

Habit and Arrangement:

The stem shall display the flowers to their best advantage. It may be erect, arching or pendulous. The peduncle shall present the flowers to their best advantage when viewing the exhibit at eye level. The flowers shall be evenly distributed along the inflorescence.

Comment:

- a. In both *Den. bigibbum* and *Den. kinianum* many of the plants benced as species are in fact hybrids.
- b. A common fault with some natives, with the trend to breeding larger flowers, is for the stem to have insufficient strength to support the flowers.
- c. The pedicel, similarly, is of insufficient strength to present the flowers to the best advantage i.e. the flowers look 'down'.

ORCHID JUDGING-TRAINING MANUAL

4.13.4. Australian Native Dendrobium Hybrids

Shape:

Flowers shall be of optimum shape for the style of the hybrid being judged. There are 3 major shapes based on breeding lines.

1. Dendrobium kingianum-Credit shall be given to flowers that have broad segments, which do not fall forward. The labellum shall be well displayed and of a size to balance the other segments.
 2. Dendrobium speciosum and Dendrobium tetragonum type of flower. The sepals and petals shall be flat, evenly spaced and not fall forward. The labellum shall be well displayed and of a size to balance the other segments.
- a. Flowers shall be symmetrical about the vertical plane, except if it is the habit of the hybrid to be non-symmetrical, and then credit shall be given to clones that approach vertical symmetry.
 - b. The lower sepals should be straight and not curve inward.
 - c. Dendrobium bigibbum - Flower segments shall be in balance; the labellum shall be broad and open. Petals should reflect the breeding.

Common Faults:

- a. Excessively cupped flowers shall be penalised.
- b. Reflexing, twisting or furling of the distal end of the segments is a disadvantage.
- c. Petals shall not fall forward thus destroying the flat form of the flower.
- d. One must have a good understanding of the influence that the species have on their progeny.
- e. Progeny shall be at least better than one of the parents.
- f. Credit shall be given to flowers that open flat and whose segments are still overlapping.

Colour and Texture:

To be granted a quality award, the colour of the flower(s) must be worthy of that award.

The texture of the segments modifies the visual impact of the colour so much that they must be considered together. The quality of the colour is important, not its shade. All colour shades and combinations are accepted, but should be attractive and appealing. All markings should be well defined: smudges, blurring or bleeding of one colour into another is not desired. Clarity and vibrancy of the colour or colour combination is especially important.

Personal preference for say, pastel tones, reds, or dark tones etc., must not be allowed to influence the judgement. The texture of the surfaces should enhance the colours, making them lustrous or glistening, perhaps imparting a crystalline appearance. A dull or matt surface is likely to reduce the impact of the colour and so be a handicap for the flower. The colour may be matching or contrasting.

Comment:

- a. Markings on the segments do not have to be exactly the same on each flower, however, a measure of uniformity is to be expected - the overall appearance shall be one of balance.
- b. The colour along the inflorescence shall be reasonably uniform. Substantial variation, e.g. an exhibit with flowers ranging from white at the base of the inflorescence to pink at the distal end shall be penalised.

Size:

The size of the flowers shall be commensurate to the breeding. Flowers shall be consistent in size along the length of the inflorescence.

Substance:

Substance refers to the firmness of the plant tissue as well as the keeping qualities of the flower. Segments shall be firm and of sufficient strength to hold themselves correctly in the required shape.

Floriferousness:

Shall be assessed from two perspectives:

1. The exhibit shall carry a good floral display in proportion to the size of the plant. It shall also carry the

ORCHID JUDGING-TRAINING MANUAL

an above average number of flowers on each inflorescence, based on the floriferousness of the species in its breeding.

2. The plant shall carry the average number of flowers on each inflorescence, when compared to the type form.

If it is the habit of the species to have the flowers open progressively, then only the fresh and fully open flowers shall be included in the assessment.

Habit and Arrangement:

The stem shall display the flowers to their best advantage. It may be erect, arching or pendulous. The pedicel shall present the flowers to their best advantage when viewing the exhibit at eye level. The flowers shall be evenly distributed along the inflorescence. The flowers shall present in the vertical plane. Extra credit shall be given to hybrids that have large flowers that are presented well when viewed at eye level.

Comment:

- a. A common fault with some natives, particularly the hybrids, with the trend to breeding larger flowers, is for the stem to have insufficient strength to support the flowers.
- b. The pedicel, similarly, is of insufficient strength to present the flowers to the best advantage i.e. the flowers look down.

ORCHID JUDGING - TRAINING MANUAL

4.13.5. Australian Native Sarcanthinae

General

Early breeding was based on *Sarcochilus hartmanni* and *Sarcochilus fitzgeraldii*. These produced hybrids with large white flowers with red centres.

Some early breeding using *Sarcochilus ceciliae* did not live up to expectations being dominant in producing small, cuppy pale pink flowers regardless of the other parent. More desirable pinks and reds have recently been achieved through complex hybrids with multiple infusions of *Sarcochilus fitzgeraldii*. Recent breeding using *Sarcochilus weinthalii* and *Sarcochilus falcatus* have been limited while the inclusion of *Sarcochilus hirticalcar* in modern breeding lines has increased considerably.

A number of Sarcanthinae intergenerics using *Plectorrhiza tridentata*, *Peristanthus hillii*, *Rhinerrhiza divitiflora* and other allied genera have produced an increased array of shapes and colours, however these tend to have smaller flowers.

Shape - 30 Points

Flowers shall be symmetrical in form, generally circular in outline and shall be approximately flat to slightly concave when viewed in profile. All flowers on the inflorescences shall be consistent in shape.

The sepals and petals shall be wide and round in conventional hybrids while novelties and intergenerics should reflect the best possible floral segments to be expected from their parentage.

Colour and Texture - 30 Points

To be granted a quality award, the colour of the flower(s) must be worthy of that award.

The texture of the segments modifies the visual impact of the colour so much that they must be considered together. The quality of the colour is important, not its shade. All colour shades and combinations are accepted, but should be attractive and appealing. All markings should be well defined: smudges, blurring or bleeding of one colour into another is not desired. Clarity and vibrancy of the colour or colour combinations are especially important. Personal preference for say, pastel tones, reds, or dark tones etc., must not be allowed to influence the judgement.

The texture of the surfaces should enhance the colours, making them lustrous or glistening, perhaps imparting a crystalline appearance. A dull or matt surface is likely to reduce the impact of the colour and so be a handicap for the flower. The colour may be matching or contrasting.

Substance - 10 Points

Substance refers to the firmness of the plant tissue as well as the keeping qualities of the flower. Segments shall be firm and of sufficient strength to hold themselves correctly in the required shape.

Floriferousness - 10 Points

The number of flowers should be commensurate with the breeding. The inflorescence being judged should have a minimum of 7 flowers. The 66% rule should not be strictly applied as these orchids have a tendency to be progressive and can open over an extended period of time. This should be a consideration in particular for hybrids with *Sarcochilus hirticalcar* and *Sarcochilus ceciliae* in their genetic background.

Habit and Arrangement - 10 Points

The stem shall be sufficiently strong to support the flowers to their best advantage. It shall be long and may be straight, arched or pendulous. The flowers shall be evenly distributed and well displayed without turning in, overlapping or bunching.

Plants grown in high light often have strong upright inflorescence with flowers that face the sky, this is undesirable. Inflorescences that are arching or pendulous and have flowers well presented are preferable.

ORCHID JUDGING-TRAINING MANUAL

Size of Flower - 10 Points

Size shall be measured horizontally across the widest part of the majority of the flowers. The points allocated for size shall be assessed based on breeding.

ORCHID JUDGING-TRAINING MANUAL

4.14. Other Orchids

Shape:- See Judging Card for points breakdown.

The flower shall be symmetrical in form and have broad segments for the type. The labellum shall be fully displayed and proportionate to the petals for the type. Frilling of the petals and labellum shall not be a disadvantage, but must not destroy the general form. Parentage shall be taken into account when assessing such hybrids.

Comments:

- a. The shape shall be assessed against expectations for the breeding lines.

Colour and Texture:- See Judging Card for points breakdown.

To be granted a quality award, the colour of the flower(s) must be worthy of that award.

The texture of the segments modifies the visual impact of the colour so much that they must be considered together. The quality of the colour is important, not its shade. All colour shades and combinations are accepted, but should be attractive and appealing. All markings should be well defined, smudges, blurring or bleeding of one colour into another is not desired. Clarity and vibrancy of the colour or colour combination is especially important. Personal preference for say, pastel tones, reds, or dark tones etc., must not be allowed to influence the judgement.

The texture of the surfaces should enhance the colours, making them lustrous or glistening, perhaps imparting a crystalline appearance. A dull or matt surface is likely to reduce the impact of the colour and so be a handicap for the flower.

The colour of the labellum shall be considered when assessing the flower. It may be matching or contrasting.

Substance:- See Judging Card for points breakdown

Substance refers to the firmness of the plant tissue as well as the keeping qualities of the flower. Segments shall be firm and of sufficient strength to hold themselves correctly in the required shape.

Size:- See Judging Card for points breakdown

Size is important but not the key element. Parentage shall be taken into account when assessing these hybrids.

Habit and Arrangement:- See Judging Card for points breakdown

The purpose of the stem is to present the flowers to their best advantage. The flowers shall be effectively displayed on a firm stem.

Common Faults:

- a. Crossing of the flower stems.
- b. Overlapping of the flowers thus preventing the individual flowers from being seen. Flowers not in the vertical plane - upside down or sideways
- c. The flowers shall be displayed clear of the foliage.

Size

Does size matter? It is clear that in classes other than 'Exhibition Cattleya', the absolute size of the Cattleya flowers do not matter. What matters is the size relative to its breeding. With the introduction of new species into breeding lines to introduce colour or other features, the expected flower size will change. It should be noted that:

1. Absolute sizes do not matter
2. Size needs to be assessed on what is expected for the type and breeding
3. We need to understand what is behind the breeding of the orchids.
4. Take 'Cattleya' - in the past bigger was better. In mini catts this is clearly absurd.

ORCHID JUDGING-TRAINING MANUAL

Floriferousness

This is much the same as size, with the introduction of new species into breeding lines to introduce colour or other features, the expected flower count will change.

1. We do not have flower number charts
2. It seems that more flowers are better?
3. Take 'Phalaenopsis' - in the past the flower count was based on the classical Phalaenopsis – i.e. Phalaenopsis amabilis breeding – now there are many other Phalaenopsis species used.
4. The number of flowers needs to be assessed on what is expected for the type and breeding
5. We need to understand what is behind the breeding of the orchids.

Substance

The assessment of substance has always been by appreciation, this has not changed.

Habit and arrangement

The assessment of habit and arrangement has always been by appreciation, this has not changed.

Conclusion

Judges need to learn more about the species, what characteristics they transfer to their progeny, and current breeding lines.

ORCHID JUDGING-TRAINING MANUAL

4.15. Species

General

In considering species orchids, judges must ensure that the orchid being Judged is a Species. There are hybrids orchids sold and benched as species.

Appendix J has examples of some of them.

Shape:- See Judging Card for points breakdown.

The flower shall be symmetrical in form and superior for the species. All segments shall be even, broad for the species. Judging species is to be based on the expectations for the species.

Colour and Texture:- See Judging Card for points breakdown.

To be granted a quality award, the colour of the flower(s) must be worthy of that award.

The texture of the segments modifies the visual impact of the colour so much that they must be considered together. The quality of the colour is important, not its shade. All colour shades and combinations are accepted, but should be attractive and appealing. All markings should be well defined: smudges, blurring or bleeding of one colour into another is not desired. Clarity and vibrancy of the colour or colour combination is especially important. Personal preference for say, pastel tones, reds, or dark tones etc., must not be allowed to influence the judgement.

The texture of the surfaces should enhance the colours, making them lustrous or glistening, perhaps imparting a crystalline appearance. A dull or matt surface is likely to reduce the impact of the colour and so be a handicap for the flower.

The colour of the labellum shall be considered when assessing the flower. It may be matching or contrasting.

Substance:- See Judging Card for points breakdown.

Substance refers to the firmness of the plant tissue as well as the keeping qualities of the flower. Segments shall be firm and of sufficient strength to hold themselves correctly in the required shape.

Size:- See Judging Card for points breakdown.

Size is important but not the key element.

Habit and Arrangement:- See Judging Card for points breakdown.

The purpose of the stem is to present the flowers to their best advantage. The flowers shall be effectively displayed on a firm stem.

Species nomenclature The AOC will recognise the World Check List of Vascular Plants (WCVL) as the authority of orchid species names. This check list also lists the synonyms. It is acceptable for the members to use either the accepted names or the synonyms. However the official records will reflect the accepted name at the time of judging and use of the accepted names should be encouraged.

Note: Until the World Check List of Vascular Plants is updated, the World Check List of Selected Plant Families (WCSP) is used.

4.16. Display Judging

4.16.1. Introduction:

Orchid displays take a number of different forms, from a simple group of four Paphiopedilums to a large floor display. The common feature all the displays shall have, is to show the flowers in the best possible manner and create interest from both the public and the orchid enthusiast.

4.16.2. Key Features of a Display:

Plants shall be arranged so as to create a visual impact. Colour, variety, balance and proportion combine to give overall harmony to the display. Ideally each of the colour groups - e.g. red, white, yellow etc - shall be within the display. Balance and proportion shall be achieved by distributing plants, sizes and colour throughout the display.

The placement of large groups of the same size or colour plants would naturally cause an imbalance. Outstanding plants shall be featured in a prominent position making them a focal point. Over-crowding as well as large gaps shall be avoided. All plants within the display shall be accessible to enable independent viewing.

Foliage plants, such as ferns, may be used to fill gaps between the plants and to hide the pots. These plants shall enhance the display by being softly integrated within the display. Brightly coloured foliage may dominate the display and should generally be avoided as the focal point may be shifted from the orchid flowers.

Plants within the display shall be clearly labeled so the name of the plant can be read by interested people from a distance of several metres. Labels shall be unobtrusive; brightly coloured labels become a dominate feature of the display and should be avoided.

Sometimes the show schedule may specify that a theme shall be incorporated within the display. Judges may be asked to assess if the display successfully meets the criteria. Once again the theme shall enhance but not dominate the display.

4.16.3. Display Judging Forms:

Display Judging Forms are divided into 5 sections.

1. Presentation: Judges are required to assess the Presentation of the display which is divided into the following sections: - visibility of plants; pleasing arrangement of colour; and placement of outstanding plants.
2. Design and Appearance: - The following are assessed: - originality, visual impact, proportion and line, and open space to allow judges to access plants.
3. Finish and Ticketing: Displays are to be judged on the clarity and aesthetics of their labels and the finish of the display.
4. Quality of Orchids: Judges are required to: - assess overall quality of the flowers in the display, assessed in relation to the total number of plants in the display.
5. Variety of Colour: Judges are to assess the variety and placement of colour

4.17. Nomenclature.

4.17.1. Introduction:

Nomenclature is the correct writing of orchid names.

4.17.2. Species and Their Variants:

Each species has a Generic Name, or first term, e.g. *Masdevallia*, also a Specific Epithet, or second term, e.g. *coccinea*.

The two terms combine to form the specific name of the species, e.g. *Masdevallia coccinea*

When written, they are always in italics or underlined. The generic name always begins with a capital letter but the specific epithet is always written with a small letter first - even when derived from a personal name.

A varietal epithet (third term) is given to a distinctive race or population within a species. It is preceded by the abbreviation var. (for variety) or subsp. (for subspecies) in roman letters, and it is in italics or underlined without a capital e.g. *Masdevallia coccinea* var. *holoceluca*.

A special clone of a species may be given a cultivar epithet (third or fourth term). It is not Latinised, in italics or underlined. It is in roman, with a capital and has single quotes e.g. *Masdevallia coccinea* var. *holoceluca* 'Red'. A lot of inexperienced growers confuse cultivars with varieties and horticultural colours with varieties.

4.17.3. Hybrids:

The generic name (first term) begins with a capital letter and is in italics or underlined. The second term is always a registered hybrid name, known as the grex epithet. It is not Latinised or underlined. It is printed in Roman letters and the initial letter is a capital.

Eg. *Paphiopedilum* Hawkesbury River.

In orchids, the same grex name applies to all the progeny raised from any and each crossing of two parents plants which bear the same pair of specific names and/or grex names.

e.g. If any plant of the grex *Dendrobium* Hilda Poxon is crossed with any plant of the species *Dendrobium kingianum*, the resulting progeny will always bear the grex name *Dendrobium* Telekon.

A special clone of a hybrid may be given a cultivar epithet (third term). It is not latinised, in italics or underlined. It is in roman letters, with a capital and has single quotes e.g. *Dendrobium* Telekon 'Susan'.

All official hybrids are registered with the Royal Horticultural Society, London. These registrations are published in periodicals or may be accessed on the web at <http://apps.rhs.org.uk/horticulturaldatabase/orchidregister/>

4.17.4. Citation of Awards:

All awards shall be abbreviated in capital letters without periods or full stops. E.g. FCC, AM, HCC, AD, etc. Names of awarding societies shall be abbreviated in capital letters, again without full stops.

AOC Australian Orchid Council

NSW Orchid Society of New South Wales OCSA Orchid Club of South Australia OSNT Orchid Society of Northern Territory OSW A Orchid Society of Western Australia TASM Tasmanian Orchid Society

VOC Victorian Orchid Club

ANOS Australasian Native Orchid Society

A slash mark shall separate the award from the awarding society, with the award appearing first, e.g.

AM/NSWAD/TASM FCC/VOC HCC/ANOS

ORCHID JUDGING-TRAINING MANUAL

In the event of two awards from one society, or two or more societies granting the same award, it is recommended they are linked with a hyphen, the major award or major society appearing first. e.g.

AM-AD/NSW FCC/AOC-NSW

Whenever an award is published, it shall be accompanied by the year in which the award was granted. e.g.

Coelogyne Jannine Banks 'Snow White' HCC/AOC-NSW 1994

Other Nomenclature Commercial names should be all in Capitals [Superceded names should be in square brackets]

4.17.5. General Points:

1. The term variety applies to species only, and needs to have been published in accordance with the code of botanical nomenclature. Only varieties that are accepted in *Plants of the World Online* (POWO).
2. The word species is both singular and plural.
3. The word genus is singular and the plural is genera.
4. If a species is crossed with another clone of the same species, the offspring remains a species.
5. Most generic names are derived from Greek.
6. Most specific names are derived from Latin.
7. Cultivar names which indicate perfection shall not be used.
8. Natural hybrids shall be written in italics with a capital multiplication symbol (in Roman) between the generic name and the specific epithet, e.g. *Dendrobium X suffusum*.
9. Generic names are always one word and abbreviations shall adhere to this, without full stops. Even these abbreviations shall be in italics. e.g. *Rlc*.
10. Recommended abbreviations of generic names are given when plants are used in registered hybrids..
11. When a new species is described, the authors name/s (often abbreviated) are quoted after the specific.
12. You can actually learn a lot from correctly written plant names.

4.17.6. Accepted names

Species nomenclature The AOC will recognise the POWO, as the authority of orchid species names. This check list also lists the synonyms.

It is acceptable for the members to use either the accepted names or the synonyms.

However the official records will reflect the accepted name at the time of judging and use of the accepted names should be encouraged.

ORCHID JUDGING-TRAINING MANUAL

5. RESOURCES

Orchid Hybrid Registrations

<https://apps.rhs.org.uk/horticulturaldatabase/orchidregister/orchidregister.asp>

Epithet	Alice's Rainbow	
Synonym Flag	This is not a synonym	
Registrant Name	Alice's Orch.	
Originator Name	Alice's Orch.	
Date of registration	20/10/2005	
	Seed parent	Pollen parent
Genus	<i>Dendrobium</i>	<i>Dendrobium</i>
Epithet	Whitmoor Ann	canaliculatum

Plants of the World On Line

<https://powo.science.kew.org/>

of the
Online

HOME DATA ▾ ABOUT ▾ MORE ▾ CONTACT Search...

obium
trilamellatum J.J.Sm.
Dép. Agric. Indes Néerl. 19: 21 (1908)

species is S. New Guinea to N. Australia. It is a pseudobulbous epiphyte and grows primarily in the wet tropical biome.



General information

yms Classification Publications Other data



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Item
to ink

ORCHID JUDGING-TRAINING MANUAL

OrchidWiz

OrchidWiz will no longer be available after the current stocks runout, and will only be supported until the end of 2025. A new version is expected to be released towards the end of 2026.

Start | Orchid Search | trilamellatum

Dendrobium [Den.] trilamellatum Names Report Back

Pronounced:
Common Name: The Three Lamellas Dendrobium; The Fragrant Tea Tree Orchid; The Large Tea Tree Orchid

 Grow in dappled light conditions.
 Grow in hot conditions, or 75°F to 85°F at night.

ORIGIN/HABITAT: Australia, the islands of the Torres Straits, and southern New Guinea. In Australia, plants are found on Melville Island in the Northern Territory and in Queensland from Cooktown to Cape York. They are often found in Melaleuca (paperbark) woodlands where conditions are very

Label
Genus
Describe

Cross with
Offspring
23 Offspring (First Gen.)
40 Total Progeny
F1 Offsp. Progeny
Primary Prog / %

Awards
No awards found.

Charles and Marg Baker Culture Data
Cultivate C. Sheet
Sunlight Temperat. Rainfall

Photographs
29 images in OrchidWiz
26 published images
Images Img Refs.

Geographical Distribution
New Guinea
Northern Territory (Australia)
Queensland (Australia)
Select Area

My Data
My Plant
My List
My Awd.
My Photo

Taxonomy
Section

Show Entry


Photo by J. Varigos

200985

Jay's Orchid Encyclopedia

<http://www.orchidspecies.com/indexa-anat.htm>

Good reference for species

Explore Pro X | indesign p... X | How to Ad... X | AI Theme C... X | AI Theme C... X | tassili n'aj... X | jays encyc... X | IOSPE PHC... X

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https://www.orchidspecies.com/dentrilamellatum.htm


© voster 2006

Dendrobium trilamellatum J.J.Sm. 1908 *SECTION Spatulata* 2002
Plant and Inflorescence Photos courtesy of Nih Fahmi and his [Vortex Orchid Page](#) Copyright ©

     **LATE**

Common Name The Three Lamellas Dendrobium - In Australia The Fragrant Tea Tree Orchid - The Large Tea Tree Orchid

Flower Size 2" [5 cm]

Found in southern New Guinea and in northern Australia as a small to medium sized, hot growing epiphyte from low-lying swampy flats or Melaleuca forests with a dry winter and spring with clustered, basally swollen canes carrying several, dark green, fleshy, linear-lanceolate leaves that are clustered towards the apex and blooms in the late winter and spring on an erect, 16" [37.5 cm] long inflorescence carrying up to 13 glossy, fragrant and long-lived flowers

Synonyms *Cephaelanthus semifuscus* (Reh.f.) M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones 2002; *Cephaelanthus trilamellatum* (J.J.Sm.) M.A.Clem. & D.L.Jones 2002; *Dendrobium johannis* var. *semifuscum* Reh.f. 1883; *Dendrobium semifuscum* (Reh.f.) Lavarack & P.J.Cribb 1980

References *W3 Tropics, Ken Merriam's list*, IPNI; *Orchidaceae Monandre* Dendrobinae Fr. Kraenzlin 1910; *Flora of Malaya* Vol 1 Orchids Holttum 1953; *Encyclopedia of Cultivated Orchids* Hawkes 1965; *The Orchids of Papua New Guinea An Introduction* Millar 1978 photo ok; *The Antelope Dendrobium* Cribb 1985 photo ok; *Dendrobium Orchids of Australia* Upton 1989 drawing/photo fide; *Lowland Orchids of Papua New Guinea* Peter O'Byrne 1994 drawing/photo fide; *Orchid Species Culture Dendrobium* Bakera 1996; *Orchids of Papua New Guinea* Millar 1999 photo fide; *Dendrobium and its Relatives* Lavarack, Harris and Stocker 2000 photo ok; *Flora Malesiana Orchids of New Guinea Vol II* Shutteiman and de Vogel 2002; *Flora's Orchids* Nash & La Croix 2005 photo fide; *The Dendrobium* H. P. Wood 2006 photo good; *Native Orchids of Australia* Jones 2006 as *Cephaelanthus semifuscus* photo good; *Native Orchids of Australia* Jones 2006 as *Cephaelanthus trilamellatum* photo fide; *Le Petit Larousse des Orchidees* Leonfle, Barthelemy & Schmidt 2013 photo fide;

ORCHID JUDGING-TRAINING MANUAL

Orchid Roots

https://www.orchidroots.com/

This is a good resource to research the parents of an orchid. It is particularly useful in verifying an orchid is Australian or Australasian.

Orchid Roots

Search

Register

Login

Orchid

Fungi

Plants

Birds

Animals

Search...

Rhyncholaeliocattleya Sylvia Fry, Dos Pueblos 1966 (RHS)

The orchid Rhyncholaeliocattleya Sylvia Fry is a hybrid in the Rhyncholaeliocattleya genus, registered with the Royal Horticultural Society by Dos Pueblos in 1966. Registered parents are Rhyncholaeliocattleya Nacouchee x Cattleya Bow Bells. The key influencing species of this hybrid are Cattleya mossiae (39.06% subgenus Cattleya section: Cattleya) Cattleya gaskelliana (21.88% subgenus Cattleya section: Cattleya) Cattleya trianae (18.75% subgenus Cattleya section: Cattleya) listed in order of their genetic contribution.

Summary

Photos

Compare

Lineage



Rhyncholaeliocattleya Sylvia Fry 'Hamey' Roy Lee



Rhyncholaeliocattleya Sylvia Fry 'Supreme' Robert Bird



Rhyncholaeliocattleya Sylvia Fry 'Supreme' Robert Bird



Rhyncholaeliocattleya Sylvia Fry 'Dundas' Jody Cutajar



Rhyncholaeliocattleya Sylvia Fry 'Supreme' Robert Bird

more ...

Seed Parent



Rhyncholaeliocattleya Nacouchee

Pollen Parent



Cattleya Bow Bells

Seed Grandparents



Rhyncholaeliocattleya Headon



Cattleya Estelle (1931)

Pollen Grandparents



Cattleya Edithiae



Cattleya Suzanne Hye

Species Ancestors (8)



C. mossiae 39.06%

C. gaskelliana 21.88%

C. trianae 18.75%

R. albigata 8.33%

C. dowsoni 3.13%

C. marianthii 3.13%

C. marianthii 3.13%

C. paphiopedilum 1.56%

June 2025

65

ORCHID JUDGING-TRAINING MANUAL

APPENDIX A. TYPES OF AWARDS

QUALITY AWARDS (FCC, AM, HCC)

For a plant to receive a Quality Award it will be generally assessed in terms of shape, colour & texture, size, floriferousness & substance etc.

In order to qualify for a Quality Award (FCC, AM or HCC) the average of the point scores allocated by each judge participating in judging that orchid must be not less than;

85 points out of a possible 100 for FCC

80 points out of a possible 100 for AM

75 points out of a possible 100 for HCC

The plant must have shape and colour at least of the quality for the award being granted.

A majority of judges present and a minimum of 5 judges must grant the award or higher.

Points that are not within 5% are to be discarded and not used in the points or the vote.

AWARD OF DISTINCTION (AD)

For a plant to receive an Award of Distinction (AD) it must:-

- a. have some feature outstandingly distinctive;
- b. conform to the minimum flower count for judging the genus as applicable or should have a reasonable flower count commensurate with its genus or type;
- c. be a presentable plant;
- d. have flowers which are of a reasonable quality

No points are required.

CERTIFICATE OF BOTANICAL MERIT (CBM)

To obtain a Certificate of Botanical Merit (CBM), the plant must be a species or natural hybrid that is rare or unusual in cultivation. If there is insufficient information available.

The purpose of the award is to grant recognition once only to a species or natural hybrid for which definitive information on form, colour, size and floriferousness in cultivation may be readily available, and to provide a basis in record against which other cultivars might be judged for standards of excellence in future submissions.

A plant granted a CBM may not be granted a award recognising quality (i.e.) FCC, AM or HCC) on the same flowering as that judged for the CBM.

If there is any reasonable doubt as to the validity of the genus, the species or the natural hybrid form, the Regional Judging Panel should record all necessary details including photography, and require that the owner obtain adequate botanical evidence of identification of the plant before further processing of the award.

No points allocation will be made.

AWARD FOR EXCELLENCE OF PLANT CULTURE

CULTURE AWARDS (ACC, ACM, ACE)

Award of Cultural Commendation - Not less than 75 points out of a possible 100

Award of Cultural Merit - Not less than 80 points out of a possible 100

Award of Cultural Excellence - Not less than 85 points out of a possible 100

An award according to the above scale, may be granted to a grower or growers, of an orchid plant in robust health that exhibits recognizable excellence of culture such that it is perceived to be superior in plant size, floriferousness and overall cleanliness of growth to that which could be reasonably expected of a mature plant of its type under grown conditions ideally suited to its needs.

ORCHID JUDGING-TRAINING MANUAL

General

The following are to be considered of major importance in scoring the award:

Size – the plant should be of a significantly superior size that reasonably expected of a normal, robust and mature plant of its type under grown conditions ideally suited to its needs.

Condition – the plant should have clean, appropriately mature foliage, and be well presented and free from any significant mechanical damage or blemish that detracts from the overall effect. The quality of foliage should be in proportion to that reasonably expected of a plant of its type under grown conditions ideally suited to its needs.

Floriferousness – the quantity of flowers should be unusually large in number and be in proportion to the size of the plant, having regard to any growths or pseudobulbs capable of blooming at the time it is submitted for the award.

Scores will be enhanced by the uniformity and carriage of the flower arrangement and the overall effect of the presentation. The flowers are to be fresh and of reasonable exhibition quality.

The plant must have been grown by the applicant(s) for a minimum of two years and the judging panel will be require reasonable evidence to that effect.

The plant must have originated from a single cultivar. Back-cutting is permitted and where it is the nature of the plant to produce multiple, but separate growth, such plants will not be excluded from consideration.

In evaluating the plant for an cultural recognition, judges are to be mindful that higher awards (ACM ACE) should be generally reserved for similar cultivars to those previously granted an ACC and showing significant improvement in size and floriferousness to such previously awarded flowerings.

Caution should be exercised and where a panel determines that an initial higher award should be granted, justifying remarks must accompany the submission, outlining the reasons why it is considered that the plant has a limited capacity for improvement when matched to the Award criteria.

AWARD OF SPECIAL RECOGNITION

An Award of Special Recognition may be granted for a significant breeding achievement, producing a crossing (hybrid grex or line bred species) of outstanding consistent quality.

To qualify for this type of ASR the breeder should present a minimum of twelve (12) plants of one hybrid or line bred species, flowering at the time of judging. They need not all qualify for quality awards, but should be of uniformly high quality. Any awards that have been granted prior, should be documented.

ORCHID JUDGING-TRAINING MANUAL

APPENDIX B. ETHICS AND PROCEDURES

Each State has its own set of ethics

All O.S.N.S.W. Judges and Associate Judges and trainees are required to abide by the Judging ethics and procedures as agreed and updated from time to time by O.S.N.S.W ., and by accepting their appointment to the Society Judging Panel, confirm their willingness to so act.

The O.S.N.S.W . provides a service to societies, their members, and orchid growers generally by providing to officiate at shows and to determine the quality of individual flowers submitted for award consideration. Judges, Associate Judges and trainees must accordingly, act in a fair and equitable manner in accordance with O.S.N.S.W. Rules / Regulations and Standards, and to act at all times by word and deed in a manner which will reflect credit upon the O.S.N.S.W . judging criteria and activities, as well as upon themselves and their integrity.

Judges, Associate Judges and trainees, when representing the O.S.N.S.W . shall dress in acceptable business attire, or at least a smart casual standard.

Judges Associate Judges and trainees shall conduct themselves in a calm and rational manner which will permit the harmonious resolution of different viewpoints and judgements.

Judges and Associate Judges should express themselves clearly when assessing flowers, plants or exhibits, avoiding both passive acceptance and aggressive rejection of the opinions of other Judges. They must be unbiased in their judging (particular as to genus and colour), and endeavour to be objective in all their assessments.

Judges, Associate Judges and trainees should keep themselves aware of developments in hybridizing and judging as well as other aspects of orchid activity which may affect their capacity as a Judge.

Judges Associate Judges and trainees shall co-operate fully with the Registrar, Deputy Registrar or Panel Leader during the course of judging activities, and remain with the panel until excused.

Judges, Associate Judges and trainees shall never outside of the Judging Panel, criticise or denounce the decisions of other Judges or Judging Panels.

Judges, Associate Judges and trainees shall disqualify themselves from Participating in the judging of a flower, plant or exhibit (other than the judging of Society Displays in which they have plants) with which they may have relationship that may in any way may be construed as effecting their impartiality. Judges and Associate Judges must avoid any situation which could imply prejudice (against genus, plants, persons etc.) or bribery (by plants, money or promise of such) or conflict of interest. A conflict of interest can arise through ownership, being originator of the cross, where there is an agreement to purchase the plant, or, after the Judging, an attempt is made to purchase the plant, or a division thereof.

An exhibitor, Judge, Associate Judge or trainee must accept the decision of Judges and / or Judging Panel as final.

By accepting an appointment as a Judge, an Associate Judge or trainee, there is an implied availability for involvement in judging activities within their area - including meetings of their Judging Panel and participation, as requested at judging workshops, judging classes, or lectures or judging related activities.

Mobile phones shall be turned off during judging (except in the case of emergencies).

Judges shall not smoke. Many growers do not like smokers near their plants due to the risk of viruses.

Judges shall only vote on whether a plant should be judged for an award if they intend pointing up the plant for an award. Judges shall not vote not to judge a plant so they can go home earlier.

Judges, Associate Judges and Trainees shall not bring the panel into disrepute by exhibiting orchids they have not owned for Six Months

Show Judging Ethics

While serving as a Judge, an Associate or trainee, to refrain from personal comments about a flower, plant

ORCHID JUDGING-TRAINING MANUAL

or exhibit that does not relate to the judging in progress, and that may, if repeated or overheard outside the panel, bring into question the deportment of the Judge concerned or of the Judging Panel. In this regard, comments should be constructive. - facetious, adverse or derogatory remarks must be avoided.

Judges Associate Judges and trainees should remain outside the show area whilst exhibitors are tabling plants, or presenting an exhibit- unless they themselves are so acting, or, have other responsibilities which require their presence.

Judges Associate Judges and trainees should report to, or introduce themselves to the show marshal, or, other appropriate Society Officer on arrival for the judging activities.

Judges Associate Judges and trainees should be cognisant of pressures on Societies and their members when presenting shows and displays, and accordingly be aware of areas of specific concern. In this regard, Judges and Associate Judges should make themselves aware of show schedule requirements and time pressures for completion of judging. They should explain potentially controversial decisions to Society officials, and be prepared to stand behind, and if necessary explain decisions taken. The Society officials should be courteously informed as regarding areas where the show schedule or other aspects of the show could be improved.

Judges Associate Judges and trainees should not join or make comments to judging panels to which they have not specifically been appointed by the Registrar or Deputy Registrar. This will not inhibit Judges appointed to a panel calling on another Judge for assistance in overcoming a deadlock, or, to cover non arrival of a Judge.

Judges and Associate Judges shall not smoke, or, be under the influence of alcohol or drugs whilst judging.

Judges should not eat or drink while judging.

Judges should remain until dismissed by the Registrar or panel leader at the end of judging. End of judging means when show and award judging has been completed.

APPENDIX C. FAULTS

D1 FAULTS THAT DISQUALIFY

- a. Plants not in showbench condition — with evidence of disease or pest.
- b. Flowers or buds, on the inflorescence being judged, showing any malformation, blemish, injury or disease.
- c. Blemishes can be caused by spraying of Fungicides, insecticides etc., spotting caused by Botrytis cinerea or by insect bites.
- d. bud(s) or flower(s) missing or removed from the inflorescence being judged — for showbench judging buds or flowers accidentally detached in transit should be presented with the plant.
- e. Less than two thirds of the flowers, on the inflorescence being judged, being fully open, unless it is the habit of the orchid to Open progressively.
- f. pollinated flowers on the inflorescence being judged.

D2 FAULTS THAT DEPRECIATE ONLY

- a. Too much space between the lower sepals, causing a flat appearance to the bottom of the flower. This will also cause a tunnel to appear through the centre of the flower behind the labellum. This is a major fault in Phalaenopsis.
- b. Reflexing of the sepals and petals can also have this effect and is a common fault with some genera.
- c. Trainees must be aware of proportion of their assessment associated with shape and colour/texture. It would be a rare case where an orchid is disqualified because of a colour defect — mostly they would be depreciated.
- d. Numbers and sizes of flowers not commensurate with the parentage.
- e. Poor display of the inflorescence and lack of substance also detract strongly and can mean the difference between an award and no award.
- f. This approach should not be seen as being negative, but rather the first steps in deciding on the suitability of the plant to be considered for an award.
- g. On First Inspection the judge needs to determine the positive features of the orchid that make it worthy of award consideration. In so doing certain weaknesses should be considered, these include:-
 1. Does the bloom have weaknesses in either of the two main areas of judging — shape and colour? Are all blooms on the inflorescence reasonably equal in quality?
 2. Does the inflorescence have other weak features in the minor areas?
 3. Is it good enough condition to be judged for award? Has it any blemishes or deformities; is it free from disease, etc.?
 4. Is it presented well enough for award judging in areas like: — spacing of blooms, length of stem, staking, condition of plant etc.?
- h. To qualify for any quality award the shape and colour must be worthy of the level of that award.

The next set of questions to ask oneself is about Shape

- a. How closely do the blooms approach the perfect' form? Special attention to be given to balance about the imaginary line vertically through the flower's centre. (Is it zygomorphic?)
- b. How much allowance can be made for the parents involved in the breeding in the assessment of shape?
- c. Is there some feature of the hybrid which sets it apart, e.g. early flowering, intergeneric breeding, which might influence the anticipated shape?

Next the Colour feature must be considered

- a. Is the colour clear and sparkling, or is it muddy, dull, or affected by 'sunburn' etc.?
- b. Is the colour even in all segments — petals, sepals, checking also balance each side of the median line
- c. vertically through the flower?
- d. Do the colours and markings of the labellum complement and enhance the overall colour'?
- e. Take care when judging under artificial lights, fluorescent lights lack red light, therefore pinks and reds

ORCHID JUDGING-TRAINING MANUAL

tend to appear flat and listless. Normal incandescent lights contain red and therefore will enhance reds, pinks and purples. It is important to take these factors into consideration when judging. Remember much judging takes place indoors.

APPENDIX D. JUDGING AUSTRALIAN TERRESTRIAL ORCHIDS

E1 INTRODUCTION:

There are over 1060 species of terrestrial orchids in Australia, spread over more than 50 genera. Many of these are small to insignificant and accordingly normal show bench terrestrials will be limited to a few groups.

Looking at this area of judging from an AOC/OSNSW perspective, it is best not to split the genera, as has been done in recent years. As such all *Pterostylis* are grouped together, as are all *Caladenias*. Numerous other genera such as *Acianthus*, *Corybas*, *Chiloglottis*, *Calanthe*, *Cryptostylis* and *Cyrtostylis* will form the bulk of native terrestrials exhibited with only *Calanthe* and *Cryptostylis* being evergreen.

E2 POINTS TO OBSERVE WHEN JUDGING:

E2.1 *Pterostylis*:

Within the genus *Pterostylis*, the dorsal sepal and the petals are (loosely) united to form a hooded structure known as a galea.

The dorsal sepal and petals meet at the point of the galea known as the apex, with the dorsal sepal frequently extending some distance beyond the junction of the apex, usually arching or curved in a downward direction. The junction of these segments should either be a unified point or exhibit a high degree of uniformity, with the petals equally positioned on either side.

Within the rosette and cauline-leaved type of *Pterostylis*, the lateral or ventral sepals are swept up above the galea with the extensions known as free points. These free points should be symmetrically formed and positioned. Cauline *Pterostylis* are classed as those species which have leaves on the stem of flowering plants as opposed to a smaller leaf bract.

As all species in this genus are deciduous, producing new rosettes each year, it should be expected that these leaves would be fresh and blemish free.

In some pots of *Pterostylis* it will be noted some rosettes do not produce a flower. This is normally due to the immaturity of the tuber but non-flowering rosettes should be at a minimum, with consideration given to the number of flowering plants in the pot.

Within the Rufa group (generally red-brown coloured flowers) the normal habit of a rosette is to turn a rusty colour quite early in the flowering period and this should not be considered a fault. Members of this group are multi-flowered, with not necessarily all flowers open at one time. Judges should assess these plants as they are presented and determine whether the raceme has a sufficient percentage of open flowers of quality to be worthy of a prize or award.

While most species exhibit a good degree of symmetry, judges must be aware the labellum of *Ptst. curta* (and many other

Ptst) will always lean to one side, which is not a fault.

Another point within the Rufa group which should be noted are the ventral sepals. Some species are known to have lengthy, caudae-like ventral sepals and these often have a grooved or channelled appearance and this also should not be seen as a fault, unless the sepals are at conflicting angles, as per *Masdevallias*.

Species from the cauline group (E.g. *Ptst. obtusa*) do not flower from a rosette. The rosette appears after flowering.

E2.2 *Diuris*:

The same symmetrical points should be observed when judging *Diuris* as in *Pterostylis*. However in some species, *D. maculata*, *D. pardina*, *D. platichila* and *D. semilunulata*, the ventral sepals are swept downwards or backwards and these features should be seen as normal.

E2.3 *Corybas*

Species within the wider *Corybas* group are frequently exhibited with a plastic lid covering the plants, however this covering should be removed immediately the plant is benched and the exhibit should not be covered during the course of the show.

ORCHID JUDGING-TRAINING MANUAL

E2.4 Evergreen genera:

All evergreen species being exhibited must display leaves in good condition, clean and free from obvious signs of disease or insect damage.

E2.5 General:

As most terrestrials are colony forming, judges should expect to see more than one flowering plant per pot. This is more so with *Pterostylis* than most other genera.

Judges will occasionally encounter a terrestrial exhibit containing more than one species or genus. Only one species or genus should be judged per exhibit. A first and second prize should also not be awarded to a similar type of exhibit. This feature is not permitted with other native genera or exotic orchids and should not be permitted with terrestrial orchids. The judge can ask which species or genus is to be judged if this is not already evident.

The AOC awards Book states “any number of the one grex in the one container”. No mention is given to the awarding of a first and second prize to plants in the one container of a different grex, species or genera.

Geographical location, soil types, pollinators and potting mixes can all have an effect on the colour of terrestrial orchids and colour as such should not be the main determining factor when assessing any terrestrial species.

Judges should be aware of species which are listed on either schedule of the Threatened Species Register and can request ownership details from the Show Marshal or exhibitor. The exhibitor will rarely be able to gain permission from the National Parks and Wildlife Service for those plants which he/she might have owned for some time.

When judging native terrestrials, plants of the *Dracula*, *Masdevallia* and similar genera should be noted as far as symmetry and caudae positioning is concerned, however, as with other genera of native or exotic orchids, a broad knowledge of the subject is preferred.

E2.6 Clones:

Where clonal variances are apparent, the clone most represented should be judged. Judges should note that clonal variances may mean the plants have been recently collected.

E2.7 Floriferousness:

Plants or pots submitted for benching or awarding should make a good floral display, in proportion to the number of obvious plants in the container.

E2.8 Presentation:

Inflorescences should be straight, well displayed, evenly distributed and the overall exhibit should present an attractive picture.

Judges should be aware of the preference for some terrestrials to clump together. This is often their normal habit and should not be penalised if the grower has chosen to continue that habit.

Judges should be aware of the natural habit of most terrestrials not to grow in the habit of an evenly trimmed hedge. It is normal for terrestrial orchids to exhibit some variation in height. However, smaller plants should not be obscured by taller plants and flower quality should be the main determining factor.

Leaves of evergreen species should be in good condition.

E2.9 Staking and Tying:

It must be noted that only native hybrids can be staked for support. Some terrestrials can be quite tall with slender stems and it will be necessary to provide support during transport to a show or award judging. As the vast majority of terrestrial orchids exhibited are species, staking and tying should not be a factor. Discretion should be used at monthly meetings as to how much support is permitted, as a pot full of terrestrial orchids interwoven with green twisties or even slender staking, is generally not attractive. Plants for award judging must be free of all support unless a hybrid is being judged and this support should be unobtrusive.

ORCHID JUDGING-TRAINING MANUAL

3 TERRESTRIAL NATIVES AND CONSERVATION

Info to be added

4 TABLES

Pterostylis

Species	Colony	Group	Flower/s	Flowering Time
abrupta	yes	cauline	single	Dec.-April
acuminata	yes	rosette	single	March-May
alata	yes	cauline	rarely 2	April-Aug.
alveata	yes	cauline	single	Feb.-April
baptistii	yes	rosette	single	Aug. -Nov. C
coccinea	yes	cauline	single	Jan. -April
concinna	yes	rosette	rarely 2	May -Oct.
curta	yes	rosette	rarely 2	Jul -Oct.
erecta	yes	rosette	single	Feb. -May
fischii	yes	cauline	single	Feb.-may
furcata	yes	cauline	single	Sept.-Jan.
laxa	yes	cauline	single	Jan.-April
grandiflora	yes	cauline	single	May-Aug
longicurva	yes	rosette	single	April-J une
longifolia	scattered	cauline	1-15	April-Jul
nana	loose	rosette	rarely 2	Jul -Oct.
nutans	yes	rosette	single	March-Oct
obtusa	yes	cauline	rarely 2	Feb.-June
ophioglossa	yes	cauline	single	March- May
pedunculata	yes	rosette	rarely 2	July —Oct
pulchella	yes	cauline	single	Feb. -May
revoluta	yes	cauline	rarely 2	Feb.-June
robusta	yes	cauline	single	April-Aug.
rogersii	yes	cauline	single	June-July
russellii	yes	cauline	single	April –Aug.
truncata	yes	cauline	rarely 2	Feb.-July
rufa	loose	rufa	5-12	Sept.-Dec.

Pterostylis NATURAL HYBRIDS

Hybrid	Parents	Flowering Time
X congllossa	ophioglossa x concinna	May-June
X furcillata	ophioglossa x obtusa	March-May
X ingens	nutans x furcata	August-November
X toveyana	concinna X alata	May-August

SMALL FLOWERED Caladenia

Species	Colony	Size mm	Flower/s	Flowering Time
alata	loose	13mm	1-3	Sept.-Oct.
caerula	loose	25mm	Single	Jul. -Sept.
camea	yes	20mm-30mm	1-3	Aug.-Oct.
catenata	No	25mm-30mm	1-2	April-Oct.
cucullata	loose	25mm-30mm	1-5	Oct.-Nov.
deformis	clusters	30mm-40mm	Single	Aug.-Oct.
flava	Yes	25mm-30mm	1-4	Jul. -Dec.
fuscata	loose	12mm- 15mm	Single	Aug. -Oct.
racilis	loose	25mm-35mm	1-6	Sept.-Dec.
hillmanii	clusters	20mm-25mm	Single	Aug.-Oct.
latifolia	Yes	30mm-35mm	1-4	Sept. -Oct.
picta	loose	25mm-30mm	1-2	April-June
pusilla	Yes	12mm-14mm	Single	Sept.-Nov.

ORCHID JUDGING-TRAINING MANUAL

testacea loose 20mm-25mm 1-5 Oct.-Nov.

LARGE FLOW ERED Caladenia

Species	Colony	Size mm	Flower/s	Flowering Time
cardiochila	no	25mm-30mm	1-2	Aug.-Nov.
clavigera	loose	40mm	1-2	Sept. -Nov.
dilatata	loose	30mm	single	Nov.-Jan.
parva	no	40mm	single	Sep t. -Oct
tentaculata	yes	90mm-100mm	1-2	Oct.-Nov.

Diuris

Species	Colony	Size mm	Flower/s	Flowering Time
abbreviata	loose	20mm-25mm	3-9	Sept. -Nov.
aurea	scattered	30mm-40mm	2-5	Aug.-Nov.
behrii	loose	30mm-40mm	2-5	Aug.-Nov.
drummondii	yes	30mm-35mm	3-7	Sept.-Dec.
maculata	yes	25mm-30mm	2-8	Jul.-Nov.
orientisloose		35mm-50mm	1-8	Sept. -Nov.
punctata	yes	40mm-50mm	1-10	Oct. -Nov.
sulphurea	yes	25mm-30mm	1-7	M Sept.-Dec.

Corybas

Species	Colony	Flowering Time
aconitiflorus	yes	March-Jul
fimbriatus	yes	April-August
hispidus	yes	March-July
pruinosis	yes	April-July
undulatus	yes	May-July

Chiloglottis

Species	Colony	Size mm	Flower/s	Flowering Time
cornuta	yes	25mm-30mm	single	Nov.-Feb.
formicifera	yes	18mm-22mm	Single	Aug.-Oct.
reflexa	yes	15mm	Single	Dec.-May
valida	yes	35mm	single	Sept.-Jan

Eriochilus

Species	Colony	Size mm	Flower/s	Flowering Time
autumnalis	yes	12mm	1-3	March-May
cucullata	yes	20mm	1-5	Jan-April

Species	Colony	Size mm	Flower/s	Flowering Time
major	yes	35mm-50mm	1-2	Aug.-Nov.
minor	yes	20mm-25mm	1-2	Aug-Oct.

Microtis

Species	Colony	Size mm	Flower/s	Flowering Time
Arviflora	yes	3mm	Raceme dependent	Oct.-Dec.
Unifolia	yes	3mm	Raceme dependent	Oct.-Jan.

Spiranthes

ORCHID JUDGING-TRAINING MANUAL

Species	Colony	Size mm	Flower/s	Flowering Time
australis	yes	4mm-5mm	Raceme dependent	Dec. -March

Cryptostylis

Species	Colony	Size mm	Flower/s	Flowering Time
erecta	yes	12mm- 15mm	3- 15	Nov.-April
subulata	yes	10mm 3	1-5	Oct.-March

Calanthe

Species	Colony	Size mm	Flower/s	Flowering Time
triplicata	yes	28mm-33mm	Raceme dependent	Oct.-Feb.

Note: Raceme should have over 30 clean flowers. Occasionally some buds at the top of the raceme may be unopened but this should only occur with long racemes.

Phaius

Species	Colony	Size mm	Flower/s	Flowering Time
australis	loose	95mm-105mm	4-16	Sept.-Nov.
tankervilleae	loose	100mm- 150mm	4-16	Sept.-Nov.

ORCHID JUDGING-TRAINING MANUAL

APPENDIX E. GUIDELINES FOR JUDGING NON-STANDARD VANDAS

Prepared by the Northern Territory Judging Panel

1. The term Non Standard refers to that group of plants regularly benched that do not confirm to the accepted standard for showbench Vandas.

This usually in the area of shape & flower count.

SHAPE. Flowers tend to be smaller, more open in form & may also have undulating or twisted segments.

FLOWER COUNT. Depending on species used, Plants with *V. dearei*, *V. insignis* tend to have fewer flowers. Plants with *V. lamellata*, *V. lilacinae*: & *V. coerulescens* can have over 30 flowers.

2. Plants from this group have many desirable features not generally recognised by the AOC Judging Handbook. Flowers are usually highly coloured, have exceptional substance & texture, are free flowering & many are highly perfumed.
3. Judges should have a good knowledge of the species that produce these hybrids & the traits they convey to their progeny.
4. Care should be taken to correctly identify plants in this group. Do not simply look at a plant with small, twisted flowers & assume it belongs in this section. Check the name, look for features you are familiar with in this group. REMEMBER that a poorly shaped Vanda with standard breeding lines is exactly that & should not be in this group.

F1 Vanda

Vanda species	Flowers	Size (mm)
Vanda alpine (Himalaya to China - S. Yunnan).		
Vanda arbutnotiana (India)	1-4	25-30
Vanda arcuata (Indonesia – Sulawesi)	4-6	40-50
Vanda bensonii (Assam to Thailand)	15-20	25-40
Vanda bicolor (Bhutan)	3-6	40-50
Vanda bidupensis (Vietnam)	10	
Vanda brunnea (China - Yunnan to Indo-China)	10-15	25-35
Vanda celebica (Indonesia — Sulawesi)	4-6	30-40
Vanda chlorosantha (Bhutan)		
Vanda coerulea (Assam to China - S. Yunnan)	5-14	100
Vanda coerulescens (Pradesh to China - S. Yunnan)	15-30	20-35
Vanda concolor (S. China to Vietnam)	4-8	40-60
Vanda cristata (Himalaya to China - NW. Yunnan).	3-7	45-55
Vanda dearei (Borneo)	3-7	40-60
Vanda denisaniana (China to N. Indo-China)	4-10	30-55
Vanda denisoniana: var. herbracia	4-6	50
Vanda devoogtii (Sulawesi)		
Vanda floescens Indonesia)	4	45-55
Vanda foetida (S. Sumatra)		
Vanda furva (Java, Maluku)		
Vanda fuscoviridis (S. China to Vietnam)		
Vanda griffithii (E. Himalaya)		
Vanda hastifera (Borneo)	4-6	50
• var. gibbsiae (N. Borneo)	4-6	50
Vanda helvola (W. Malaysia).	4-8	35-50
Vanda hindsii (Papuasias to N. Queensland)	4-10	25-40
Vanda insignis (Lesser Sunda Is.)	4-10	30-45
Vanda jainii (Assam)		
Vanda javierae (Philippines)	6-10	60
Vanda jennae (Sulawesi)		
Vanda lamellata (Taiwan to Philippines, N. Borneo)	20-35	20-45
• var. boxallii	20-30	20-45
• var. calayana		
• var. remediosae	20-30	15-25
Vanda leucostele (N. & W. Sumatra).		
Vanda lilacina (China - Yunnan to Indo-China)	15-30	15-25

Continued

June 2025

ORCHID JUDGING-TRAINING MANUAL

Vanda species	Flowers	Size (mm)
Vanda limbata (Java, Lesser Sunda Is., Philippines)	7-15	20-30
Vanda lindenii (Maluku)		
Vanda liouvillei (Assam to Indo-China)	10-15	40
Vanda lombokensis (Lesser Sunda Is.)		
Vanda luzonica (Philippines - Luzon)	7-15	30-5
Vanda longitepala (Burma)		
Vanda merrillii (Philippines)	10-18	30-50
Vanda metusalae (Indonesia)		
Vanda motesiana		
Vanda parviflora (China, India, Himalayas)	5-30	20-25
Vanda petersiana (Myanmar)		
Vanda pumila (Nepal to Hainan and N. Sumatra)	2-5	40-55
Vanda punctata (Pen. Malaysia)		
Vanda roeblingiana (Philippines)	8-15	45-55
Vanda scandens (Borneo, Philippines - Mindanao)	2-5	35-38
Vanda spathulata (India - Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Sri Lanka)	4-8	25-40
Vanda stangeana (India - Arunachal Pradesh to Assam)	5-12	40-55
Vanda suavis (Java)	6-9	50-70
Vanda subconcolor (China - SW. Yunnan to Hainan)	3-6	40-50
• var. disticha (Hainan)	3-6	40-50
Vanda sumatrana (Sumatra)	3-7	45-55
Vanda tessellata (Indian Subcontinent to Indo-China)	7-15	40-60
Vanda testacea (Indian Subcontinent to SC. China)	5-12	12-20
Vanda thwaitesii (Sri Lanka)		
Vanda wightii (S. India)	4-6	40-50

Several species such as *V. dearei* (yellow), *V. tricolor* (White/Red spots) & *V. luzonica* (White /splashed pink) featured heavily in early hybridizing. Their progeny are now among the top plants benched.

Although these hybrids have been bred for large flat flowers, these species are responsible for the heavy substance & intensity of colour.

Judges should be able to identify at what stage of development a hybrid is at & make a fair decision to whether it should be placed in Standard or Non Standard section.

F2 INTERGENERIC VANDEAE

Common intergeneric Vandaeae seen in Darwin are:

Aeridachnis, *Aranda*, *Aranthera*, *Aeridovanda*, *Arachnostylis*, *Christieara*, *Darwinum*, *Kagawazra*, *Mokara*, *Nakamotoara*, *Neostylis*, *Opsistylis*, *Perrieraara*, *Rhynchorides*, *Rhynchovanda*, *Rormyara*, *Rumrillara*, *Vandachostylis*, *Vascostylis*, *Xerriera*.

You must get to especially know the breeding of each of these & what sections they will go into for show judging.

APPENDIX F. GENERAL INFORMATION

1. OSNSW Staking Rules:

Staking shall be in accordance with the rules of OSNSW i.e. flowers may be supported in the best manner for presentation. This supporting should be in such a manner so as not to be obtrusive and distract from the overall charm and beauty of the plant. With single flowered genera e.g. Paphiopedilum, Lycaste, etc. ties or supports shall be no higher than immediately below the ovary. If it is necessary to tie above the bottom flower or the top branch, the judges are permitted to penalise, or temporarily remove such tie for the purpose of judging. No flower can be supported on any part of the flower.

2. Lighting When Judging:

Take care when judging under artificial light;

- a. Fluorescent illumination lacks red light, causing pink and red flowers to appear flat and dull. Conversely, green colours are enhanced.
- b. Normal incandescent light contains red light thus enhancing pink, red and purple colours.

3. Missing flowers and/or Buds

Occasionally plants are presented for judging with flowers and/or buds missing. The AOC guidelines state that if the flower/bud has been accidentally removed during transport and the flower/bud accompanies the plant then the plant will be considered for judging. If the flower/bud was intentionally removed or the removed flower/bud does not accompany the plant then the plant shall be disqualified from judging.

Some points to consider:

- a. Inspect the flower/bud in the pot to ensure the removal has occurred most recently; the break shall be green, fresh and moist not brown and dry.
- b. Inspect the flower/bud for insect damage, deformities, or fungal attack. If any are present, doubt may arise than the flower/bud was accidentally removed.
- c. Missing flower/bud locations have been hidden underneath stem clips and ties. If doubt arises ask for the clips or ties to be removed.
- d. Satisfy yourself that the flower/bud presented with the plant has actually been removed from that plant. Size, colour/markings and shape.

4. Pollen Caps:

Occasionally plants are presented for judging with missing pollen caps. The implications from this is that the pollen caps may have been removed because they were aged and black or the flower has, in fact, been pollinated. In either case the inflorescence upon which the flower occurs should not be judged.

5. The Procedure for Selecting the Champion Orchids.

The procedure for selecting the champion orchids is a staged process which eventually leads to the orchid which closest approaches the standard or known benchmarks is declared the grand champion of the show.

The class champions are first determined by comparing the flowers within the class to ascertain the first, second and third place (if the show schedule requires). Then all the first placed orchids within the genus are accessed to determine the champion and second place for that genus. The second placed orchid will become important if the champion of that genus is determined to be grand champion.

The champions are then assessed to determine the grand champion. The second placed orchid for the genus of the grand champion is then placed on the bench with the other champions and the reserve champion of the show is chosen.

The rationale behind this method is that the second placed orchid within the genus of the grand champion may be superior to the champions of the other genera.

6. Guidelines for Judging Champion Specimen.

The following are the guidelines to be considered when assessing plants so as to determine the champion specimen:

ORCHID JUDGING-TRAINING MANUAL

Floriferousness: The quantity of flowers shall be unusually large in number and in proportion to the size of the plant. Plants which are naturally small in size but carry a large number of flowers e.g. *Promenaea* shall be considered equally as other larger type plants.

Size: The plant shall be of a significantly superior size to that expected of a normal mature example of its type.

Condition: The plant shall have clean mature foliage, free from any significant damage or blemishes that detract from the overall effect.

Presentation: The flowers shall be arranged so as to display equally over the plant to give an overall pleasing effect, without any areas which are significantly devoid of flowers. The inflorescences may be upright, arching, pendulous or any combination of these. The flowers shall be displayed well clear of the foliage or shall be readily visible amongst the foliage such as with some of the smaller growing miniature type flowers.

Where it is the habit of the plant to flower as single flower growths on a tall stem, e.g. *Paphiopedilum*, it is desirable that the flowers are all approximately, the same height.

Flower Quality: The flowers shall be of a reasonable shape, for the type, but not necessarily of award quality.

The colour shall be clear, glistening and appealing, not muddy or flat.

The champion specimen is not necessarily the plant with the most flowers but the one which satisfies the above criteria.

7. Seedling Judging.

A seedling shall be judged as per the Standard applicable for the genus with the following exception; the flower count requirements for the genus shall be waived with allowances being made for the generally smaller first flowering plants.

8. References

The resources, which may be helpful in your studies are listed on page :

ORCHID JUDGING-TRAINING MANUAL

APPENDIX G. ANATOMY OF ORCHIDS

H1 What is an orchid?

Orchids are the largest family of angiosperms, or flowering plants in the world.

Approximately 40,000 species or 10% of all known species of flowering plants are orchids. The most familiar orchids are those found in tropical regions. Tropical orchids have large, showy, colourful flowers. These tropical species are typically epiphytic, meaning they are found growing above ground or attached to bark of other plant species.

Temperate orchids

Many temperate species are terrestrial, growing in the soil, and perennial, emerging each season, reproducing, and then becoming dormant at the end of the season.

Floral Structure

A typical orchid flower is zygomorphic, i.e., bilaterally symmetric, with some exceptions like the genera *Mormodes*, *Ludisia* and *Macodes*. They arrange their floral segments in a basic pattern of six perianth segments, three sepals and three petals. The sexual organs have been changed from an inner whorl of stamens and pistil into a solid column, which contains both the male and female elements.

Column

The Column is usually located at the centre of the flower. At the tip of the column is an anther, which holds discrete masses of pollen called pollinia. The number of pollinia varies from 2 to 8, depending on the orchid species. The column, also, contains the female reproductive surface called the stigma.

A finger-like structure that carries the orchid's reproductive organs-the stigmatic surface (female organs) and the

Pollinia (male organs) located under the Anther Cap.

Petals and Sepals

An orchid flower consists of 3 sepals and 3 petals even though some of these may be fused or modified in some cases. Two of the sepals are called lateral sepals, and

the third one a dorsal sepal. One of the 3 petals, called a labellum or a lip, is usually larger and more prominent than the other two petals.

Lateral Sepals

The three sepals forming an outer cover form the Orchid flower's bud. The sepals are usually smaller and less showy than the petals or the lip. In some orchids such

as the *Paphiopedilum*, the lateral sepals are fused.

Petals

Two petals are located on each side of the dorsal sepal. In most orchids, the petals are nearly as showy as the lip (which is actually a highly modified petal). In rare cases, the lip and the petals are nearly indistinguishable. Such flowers are called peloric. The petals are always three in number. It is the bottom petal that is also called the "lip" or "labellum". This is supposed to be the erotic part of the plant. Orchid Society of NSW .
Date modified 22-M

It is here that forms a platform for the insects that pollinate orchids. It is also here where the most stunning orchid colours are. These colours will attract the pollinators. The *paphiopedilums* or lady slippers have a deeper lip that almost resembles a sack.

The labellum (or the lip) is usually the largest and showiest part of the flower because its main purpose is to attract pollinating insects and to provide a landing place. The lip is often equipped with a callus or calli (hairs) that direct a pollinator toward the back of the lip.

ORCHID JUDGING-TRAINING MANUAL

Ovary

The orchid ovary is always located behind the flower. If pollination was successful, the sepals and petals fade and wilt but they remain attached to the ovary. The epigynous ovary typically develops into a capsule that is dehiscent by 3 or

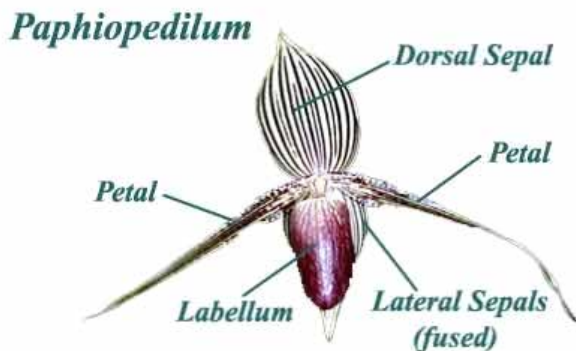
6 longitudinal slits, while remaining closed at both ends. The ripening of a capsule can take 2 –18 months. The microscopic seeds are very numerous (over a million per capsule in most species). They blow off after ripening like dust particles or spores, barely visible to the human eye. Since they lack endosperm, they must enter symbiotic relationship

with mycorrhizal fungi to germinate. These fungi provide the necessary nutrients to the seeds.

Leaves

Orchids have simple leaves with parallel veins. Their shape is highly variable between species, ovate, lanceolate, or orbiculate. Their size and shape can be an aid in identifying the orchid, since it reflects the taxonomic position. The leaves can be enormous or minute, or they can even be lacking.

The structure of the leaves corresponds to the specific habitat of the orchid. Species that typically bask in sunlight, or grow on sites that can be occasionally very dry, have thick, leathery leaves with laminae that are covered by a waxy cuticle to retain water supply. Shade species, on the other hand, have tall, thin leaves. They cannot tolerate a drop in atmospheric humidity or exposure to direct sunlight. Between these two extremes, there is a whole range of intermediate forms.



ORCHID JUDGING-TRAINING MANUAL

H2 How Does Orchid Nomenclature Work?

Similar to other plant families, the binomial system has been extended to facilitate naming valuable cultivars in the orchid family.

What's in a name?

Phal. Dawn Treader 'Echo Valley' AM/AOS 2001

↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑

Genus Grex Cultivar Award Year of Award

= Phal. Dawn Treader 'Echo Valley' AM/AOS 2001

In the example above, you can see the normal binomial form in the genus, (Phal., abbreviated from *Phalaenopsis*),

and the grex (which would correspond to the specific epithet for a species). But there are two more terms as well. There is a cultivar epithet, that identifies a single cultivar, and all of its divisions or propagations, (including mericlones), and a term that represents an award that cultivar has won from the American Orchid Society. The

cultivar epithet and the award are optional terms. Not every plant is worthy of being named, and it follows then that not every plant is of sufficient quality to receive an award.

Phal. equestris f.aurea 'Orchidophile' AM/AOS 2007

↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑

Genus Species Cultivar Award Year of Award

e.g. Phal. equestris f. aurea 'Sunset' AM/AOS 2007

In this next example, you can see the form as it applies to a species, instead of a hybrid; all species names are written in lower case and italics or underlined.

In this case, the species also has a forma epithet. Taxonomists can give a subspecies, a varietal or a forma epithet to a species in order to differentiate between the type species and a variety of the species that has horticultural significant differences. In this case, *equestris* f. *aurea* has only carotenoid pigmentation and no anthocyanin pigmentation in the lip, causing it to be yellow, and has been given a forma epithet to keep it distinct from the typical pink or red lip of the type species. This example also shows a cultivar epithet and an award from the American Orchid Society. In this case, the last two terms are optional; while not all species have subspecies, varieties or forms, this one is a form, but not all plants of a given species are worthy of receiving a cultivar epithet, nor an award. Forma is often used to differentiate between colour variants within a species; alba forms, for example. A subspecies is more distinct than a variety, a variety more distinct than a form.

ORCHID JUDGING-TRAINING MANUAL

APPENDIX H. Glossary and Definitions

AERIAL ROOTS Some orchids prefer to have their roots in the air and not in medium.

ALLIANCE Designates a group of genera that have many common characteristics and can be used for cross breeding to produce new hybrid genera. An alliance is limited to genera within a single tribe.

ANTHER In seed plants, part of the stamen which develops and contains pollen

APICAL At the tip; as in an inflorescence borne at the top of the stem or pseudobulb

AXIL Upper angle formed between the stem or branch and any other branch, leaf or other organ arising from them

AXIS 1. Upper angle formed between the stem or branch and any other branch, leaf or other organ arising from them.

2. The main line of growth in a plant or organ, e.g., the stem, from which the other parts such as the leaves and flowers grow

BIFOLIATE With two leaves

BIGENERIC Applies to hybrids made between members of two genera

BRACT A leaf-like organ (often very reduced or absent) bearing a flower, inflorescence or partial inflorescence in its axil

BUD An unopened flower

BURSICLE A membranous pocket or pouch in the orchid flower, covering or enclosing the viscidium to stop it from drying up, and being pushed back by visiting insects.

CALLUS pl. calli A waxy or fleshy protuberance on the labellum
A solid protuberance caused by a mass of cells.

CAPSULE A dry fruit which opens, when the seeds are ripe, at several slits or holes. Any closed vessel containing spores or seeds.

CLONE A plant derived by vegetative propagation from one original specimen

COLUMN The male and female reproductive organs of the orchid. The column (technically called a "gynostemium") is formed by the fusion of male portion of the flower (stamens) and female portion (pistils). This is one major characteristic that defines orchids and differentiates them from all other flowering plants.

COLUMN-FOOT A basal extension of the column to which the labellum is attached.

CONNATION adj. Connate
Fusion of like parts. e.g. sepal with sepal: contrasted with adnation.

COROLLA Inner of two series of floral leaves; petals

COTYLEDON Seed-leaf; primary leaf or leaves in an embryo

CROSS The progeny resulting from pollination from one plant to another. The term is sometimes applied to a hybrid between different species. "CROSS" is also used to describe transferring of pollen from one flower of a plant to another flower of a different plant.

CULTIVAR The horticulture term for "variety" used in botany, which refers to minor differences that differentiates a plant from the typical species such as a variation in flower colour.

DAMPING OFF The collapse of seedlings, usually caused by infestations of fungi

DEHISCENCE Spontaneous opening of a ripe fruit to discharge its seeds

ORCHID JUDGING-TRAINING MANUAL

DIOECIOUS	Unisexual; with the male (staminate) and female (pistillate) flowers on different individual plants
DISTICHOUS	In two ranks or rows on opposite sides of an axis
DIURNAL	Referring to daytime; in reference to flowers, signifying those, which open only during the day
EPHEMERAL	Lasting only one day when in flower
EPICHIL	The upper part of the jointed, complex lip of certain orchids, as in the genus Stanhopea
EPIPHYTES / EPIPHITIC	Grows on trees. We include orchids that grow in or on the ground that are in the same genus as those that grow on trees. e.g. some species of Oncidium and Masdevalia grow on the ground and others in trees.
FAMILY	A group of plants, usually of several genera, and many species, which have the same basic floral structure and can thus be readily segregated and recognised from other families.
FERTILISATION	The fusion of two gametes to form a new individual (zygote). Cross- fertilisation refers to male and female gametes from different flowers fusing.
FLASKING	This is the process of sowing orchid seeds in a flask or transplanting seedlings into a flask.
FLORIFEROUS	Free-flowering; easily brought into flower
FLORIFEROUS, FLOURIFEROUSNESS	The number of flowers in a spike or plant.
GENERIC	Of or pertaining to a genus
GENUS pl. Genera	A classificatory term for a group of plants usually composed of several slightly different species, but with characters distinctive enough to enable the genus to be recognised as a separate entity within a family.
GLABROUS	Without hair or down.
GLANDULAR	With glands, secreting organs, often tiny, which usually make the plant sticky.
GLAUCOUS	Covered with a bluish-grey, bluish-green, or whitish bloom, which will not rub off
GREX	A Latin word meaning “group” or “flock”; the name used to describe a group of offspring of any given hybrid cross. When a grex name is registered, all additional identical crosses, plants produced from seeds of that cross or any asexual divisions of the cross all have the same grex name. “Orchid hybrid (grex) names”
GYNOSTEMIUM	The technical term for the orchid’s column
HYBRID	A plant that is the offspring of parents of different species. Hybrids are either INTRAGENERIC or INTERGENERIC. Names are recorded in The International Orchid Hybrid Register.
HYBRIDIZATION	To produce hybrid offspring by pollination; to interbreed; to cross
HYPOCHILE	Lower or basal part of the lip in some orchids, as in Stanhopea
INDEHISCENT	not splitting open at maturity; opposite of dehiscent
INDIGENOUS	Native; not introduced; not exotic
INFLORESCENCE	The “flower-cluster”, it’s “a general arrangement and disposition of the flowers on an

ORCHID JUDGING-TRAINING MANUAL

axis” There are many types of inflorescences based on the form of the flower cluster and the manner/sequence of flower blooming. The major orchid inflorescence forms include Spike, Raceme and Scape. Other less common forms seen in orchids include Cyme, Corymb, and Umbel.

INTERGENERIC Term usually used when referring Cross breeding different species from different genera producing new hybrids. Genera are always genetically related members of the same taxonomic Tribe .

INTERGRATES plants in the wild that are evolutionary between 2 of more species.

INTERNODE Potion of a stem situated between the nodes or joints

INTRAGENERIC Term usually used when referring to cross breeding different species of a single genera producing new hybrids.

KEIKI Hawaiian term used by orchidists to signify an offshoot or offset from a plant

LABELLUM Lip, modified petal, particularly that of an orchid

LABIATE Lipped; furnished with a lip

LINEAR Narrow and comparatively long, with parallel margins

LIP also labellum
A petal, usually of quite different shape and size to the others, normally at the bottom of the flower, or apparently so, and often, especially in orchids, of complicated structure.

LITHOPHYTE **adj. Lithophytic**
litho-, stone; phyte, plant; a plant that grows on stone-- using it for anchorage, drawing food and moisture from the air and from humus collected in the crevices of the stone. An “air- plant.” Orchids generally are found growing one of three ways: LITHOPHYTIC, EPIPHYTES (the majority grow in this manner), or TERRESTRIALS.

MENTUM The chin-like protuberance occurring in certain orchid flowers, formed usually by the bases of the lateral sepals with the elongated column-foot

MERICLONE An exact genetic copy of another plant produced by meristem culture.

MERISTEM Tissue composed of dividing cells to produce tissues and organs, located in small amounts within the growth buds, root tips and the growing point of shoots.

MERISTEM CULTURE
A laboratory technique that involves the taking of the growing meristem tip from within the new growth and culturing the nucleus of cells, in a similar way to germination of orchid seeds artificially.

MONOCOTYLEDON
With a single cotyledon or seed leaf

MONOECIOUS
With the male (staminate) flowers and the female (pistillate) flowers borne in separate inflorescences but on the same plant

MONOPODIUM **pl. monopodia adj. monopodial**
Orchids that grows primarily upwards, producing new growth at the top of the plant from the location of the previous growth. Leaves are produced alternately on either side of the central stem as it grows. Orchids with a monopodial growth pattern are less common than those with a sympodial growth pattern.

MONOTYPIC One type, such as one species in a genus

NOCTURNAL Of the night; used in reference to flowers which open after dark

ORCHID JUDGING-TRAINING MANUAL

NODE A joint or knot

NON-RESUPINATE

Orchid flowers normally position the lip at the bottom just above the column. Some genera, however, such as *Cycnoches*, *Malaxis*, *Dockrillia*, and *Nephelaphyllum* position the lip uppermost with the column below making the flower appear to be up-side-down.

NOMENCLATURE The system of naming

ORCHIDACEAE Pertaining to a large family of perennial epiphytic or terrestrial plants; orchid family

ORCHIDACEOUS

Orchid family, usually having showy flowers with corolla of three petals; one labellum or lip differs greatly from others and often spurred

ORCHIDIST One who collects or is interested in orchids horticulturally

ORCHIDOLOGIST A botanist who specializes in the technical study of orchids

PANICLE a branching inflorescence on which all the branches bear flowers, a branched raceme

PANICULATE having the form of a panicle

PARTHENOGENETIC Seed, which develops without fertilization, but by stimulus only

PEDICEL The stalk of an individual flower in an inflorescence. **PEDICELLATE OVARY** The combined pedicel with pedicellate of the flower **PEDUNCLE** Stalk of a flower-cluster or of a solitary flower

PERIANTH Floral envelope, consisting of the calyx and corolla (even if not all parts are present) the perianth of an orchid flower consists of the sepals, petals, and lip.

PETAL One of the divisions or leaves of corolla

PETIOLE leaf stock, slender stalk by which a leaf is attached to the stem.

PISTIL The female or seed-producing organ of a flower, consisting usually of the ovary, style, and; in orchid the pistil becomes part of the column and pedicellate ovary

POLLEN Spores or grains borne by the anther, containing the male element; in orchids, it is usually not granular, as in most other plants

POLLINIUM pl. Pollinia

Coherent masses or "packets" of pollen. Orchids have two, four, six, or eight pollinium (packets). The number of pollinia is traditionally considered one of the major factors in defining a genus of an orchid.

POLLINARIUM The apparatus of the orchid used to transport pollen from one flower to another. The pollination consists of the **POLLINIA** (pollen packets), the **CAUDICLE** (a stalk-like appendage), and the **VISCIDIUM** (a sticky gland)

PROGENY Plants grown from seeds produced by parent plants; offspring

PROTOCORM The first growth produced by a germinating orchid seed before the growth of leaves.

PSEUDOBULB Thickened or bulb-like stems (called "pseudobulbs" because they are not true bulbs) produced by some **SYMPODIAL** orchids to store water and food. Only orchids whose habitat has seasonal periods of dryness or drought have adopted this life-saving characteristic.

PUBESCENT Hairy, the hairs short, soft and downy

ORCHID JUDGING-TRAINING MANUAL

QUADRIGENERIC

Pertaining to four genera; used particularly in reference to hybrids combining members of four genera

RACEME A simple unbranched inflorescence in which the elongated axis bears flowers on short stems (pedicels)

RACHIS The axis of a spike, raceme, or branch of a panicle.

RADICAL Belonging or pertaining to the root or base

RESUPINATE: the normal angle of Orchid flowers. (See non-resupinate) Lip uppermost.

RHIZOME The woody parts of the rootstock at the base of the orchid, which grows along or just under the surface of the ground or along host. New growth of sympodial orchids always begins at the end of the rhizome.

ROSTELLUM Gr. "little beak": Refers to a slender growth of tissue located at the upper part of the column which physically separates the male and female parts thus providing a barrier to prevent self pollenization. The rostellum also is used to apply sticky "glue" to the back of the pollinator (usually an insect such as a bee) to attach the POLLINARIUM (the pollen transport system).

SACCATE With a conspicuous hollow swelling. The term is usually used to describe the bag, pouch, or sac-shape of the lip on an orchid flower, like the lip-shape of species in genus Paphiopedilum.

SAPHROPHYTE Plants often lacking chlorophyll; receiving nourishment from dead or decaying organic matter; needing the services of certain fungi to be able to absorb food.

SCAPE A leafless main flower-stalk arising from the underground or sub-surface parts of a plant (species of Paphiopedilum are a good example); it may bear scales, bracts, and may be one or many-flowered

SECUND To one side, as flowers on an inflorescence.

SELFING The pollination by the plant's anthers of either the same flower or a flower on the same plant. In hybrid names, you will often see (x self) in the name of the plant, which means it was crossed by the same plant. (See SIBBED)

SEPAL The outermost whorl of flower parts.

SESSILE Without a stalk

SHEATH **The tubular base of the leaf surrounding the flower spike**

SIBBED Plants that have the same parentage. In hybrid names, you may see (x sib) in the name. This means the cross of the plant was made using the same parents. (See SELFING)

SPECIES pl. species abbrev. sp.
A group of organisms, forming a subdivision of a genus, which have similar characteristics, enabling one species to be identified from its neighbours; a true species persistently breeds true to its main characters.

SPIKE (slang)An elongated unbranched inflorescence (flower-cluster) in which the flowers are devoid of pedicels. **SPUR** Hollow sac-like or tubular extension of the lip, usually nectariferous spurred -having spurs

STAMEN pl. **stamens** or **stamina**

The male reproductive organ of a flower. In orchids the one or two stamens are part of the column.

STEM PROPAGATION

Small plants that are formed on flower stems. In some orchids the flower stem has nodes,

ORCHID JUDGING-TRAINING MANUAL

which carry the dormant eyes and can develop into buds or leaves. These new plants are called “keiki”. There is a hormone compound called keiki paste that is used in the development of these plantlets. This practice is commonly used on Phalaenopsis.

STIGMA pl. stigmas or stigmata

The terminal part of the ovary, at the end of the style, which is receptive to the pollen.
STIPE pl. Stipites A slender, stalk-like stem.

STOMA A breathing pore in the leaf epidermis

SUBSPECIES A variant of a species, often characteristic of a different geographic area, which is not sufficiently distinct to warrant separate classification.

SUBGENUS One of the divisions into which large genera are sometimes taxonomically divided

SYMBIOSIS Living together of dissimilar organisms with benefit to both.

SYMPODIUM pl. sympodia adj. sympodial

Orchids that produce new growth from the base of the plant where the previous growth occurred (from the rhizome). The majority of orchids have sympodial growth; the others have a monopodial growth pattern

SYNSEPAL A single floral part formed by the partial or complete fusion of two or more of the orchid sepals (usually the lateral pair as in a Paphiopedilum).

TERETE Elongate and pencil-shaped

TERRESTRIAL Plants that grow in or near the surface of the ground; growing in soil. Orchids generally are found growing one of three ways: as TERRESTRIALS, EPIPHYTES (the majority grow in this manner), or LITHOPHYTES.
We normally reserve the term terrestrial orchid to mean those with tubers, and orchids that grow similar to *Calanthe* and *Phaius*. *Cypripedium* is considered to be terrestrial while *Papilionopodium* and *Phragmipedium* are not.

The International Orchid Hybrid Register

Is maintained by the RHS (London) as the official register of orchid hybrids. The RHS is the nominated International Registration Authority by the International Cultivated Plant Congress.

Its purpose is to ensure that grex nomenclature is uniform, accurate and stable, free from duplication and in accord with internationally agreed rules.

<https://apps.rhs.org.uk/horticulturaldatabase/orchidregister/orchidregister.asp>

THROAT In orchids with a tubular lip, used to designate the lower part of the tube

TOMENTOSE Covered with woolly, matted hairs

TRIBE A group of related genera forming a natural division within a family

TUBER Thickened and short subterranean branch having numerous buds or eyes

TUBEROUS Tuber-like; furnished with tubers

UMBEL An indeterminate, convex or flat-topped inflorescence in which the pedicels of the cluster arise from a common point

UNISEXUAL With flowers of one sex only

VAGINATE provided with or surrounded by a sheath

VANDACEOUS From the genus name *Vanda*, alluding to any orchid having the characteristics of a *Vanda* species; large monopodial orchids such as genera *Aerides*, *Arachnis*, *Rhynchostylis*, and *Renanthera*.

VARIEGATED Irregularly coloured patterns or colours in leaves, flowers etc.

ORCHID JUDGING-TRAINING MANUAL

VARIETY	Plant having minor characters or variations, which separates it from the type species.
VEGETATIVE	Part of a plant not directly concerned with reproduction, as the stem and leaves. WHORL An arrangement of three or more leaves or other organs in a circle about an axis
	XEROPHYTE A plant which is adapted to live on a limited supply of moisture.
ZYGMORPHIC	Capable of being divided into two symmetrical halves only by a single longitudinal plane passing through the axis; all orchid flowers are normally zygomorphic
ZYGOTE	Any spore formed by conjunction of two gametes (sex cells); loosely, a zygospore.

APPENDIX I. Hybrids masquerading as Species

Tobe developed