

THE OSCOV JUDGING HANDBOOK

(Revision 22.April 2007 - Corrected 9 May)

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THE JUDGING PANEL

1. GENERAL

The Judging Panel of the Orchid Societies Council of Victoria (OSCOV) will be known as the Victorian Orchid Judging Panel. It comprises a group of people voluntarily giving their time and expertise to judge orchids for the benefit of all orchid growers. Judging will be performed according to the Principles defined in the OSCOV Judging Handbook.

Panel members are encouraged to communicate freely with other judges and all orchid growers for the further enhancement of judging. The Panel encourages input in relation to judging matters from any member of a Member Society of the Orchid Societies Council of Victoria.

The Registrar is required to advise all Member Societies of the Orchid Societies Council of Victoria of any changes to the OSCOV Judging Guidelines, and of any other changes relating to judging. The Registrar is empowered to conduct correspondence directly with other judging registrars on judging matters.

2. THE JUDGING PANEL

2a. The Panel is an autonomous body of OSCOV judges working under the aegis of the Orchid Societies Council of Victoria Inc. It will henceforth be referred to as the Judging Panel.

2b. The Judging Panel will deal with all matters relating to judging.

2c. The Judging Panel will comprise Emeritus Judges, Judges, Associate Judges and Student Judges. The Emeritus Judges and Judges will elect a Registrar, Deputy Registrar, Secretary, Training Officers, Liaison Officer, Deputy Liaison Officer, Awards Secretary and Web Master of the Judging Panel annually. All members of the Judging Panel will be expected to provide a substantial commitment to the Panel. This would include attendance at Judges meetings, Training sessions, Shows and Monthly meetings.

2d. An accredited Judge is defined as one who has been trained and passed by the previously accredited Judges of the Panel, and has been deemed to be competent by that Panel. Once fully accredited, Judges will retain that status unless deemed by their peers to have seriously breached ethical standards as expressed in the following rules or after having shown less than an expected level of commitment to the Panel.

2e. Student Judges may be elected by a ballot of Judges at any Judging Panel meeting. New Associate Judges may be elected by ballot at the April and November Judging Panel meetings and new Judges at the November meeting. The Training Officers' and Awards Secretary's reports must be given due consideration before a ballot is conducted. All voting decisions will be by simple majority, with the Registrar having a deciding vote. The Panel may accept persons with previous judging experience and may position them where the Judges consider appropriate.

2f. The Judging Panel is responsible for its own conduct and discipline.

2g. Panel members must declare their interest and move away from the judging area when they are the owners or hybridisers of any plant or plants being considered, or are in any other way personally involved.

2h. All members of the OSCOV Judging Panel should conduct themselves in a calm and rational manner, and will at all times maintain their own integrity and that of OSCOV. Judges must express

themselves clearly, concisely, and unequivocally. They must avoid both passive acceptance and aggressive rejection of the opinions of other Judges so that differences of opinion can be harmoniously resolved.

2i. It is the responsibility of all members of the Panel to cooperate at all times with the Chairman of Judges during judging. They must act in an efficient and pleasant manner and remain with the judging team until excused.

2j. All members of the Panel must refrain from smoking during judging and dress neatly and tidily. Judges may handle an exhibit by its container or mount, but they must not touch the flowers or the foliage.

2k. The Judging Panel should meet in conference at least three times annually, once in February (for Victorian Orchid of the Year adjudication) and also in April (for show judge rostering). The Annual General Meeting must be held in November. Other meetings may be called in special circumstances.

2l. All members of the Panel may engage in full and open discussion on matters of policy, but voting on technical matters will be confined to Judges. The Registrar will rule on which other matters may be decided by the full Panel as they arise.

2m. Special judging meetings may be held throughout the year, where specialists will talk on particular subjects for the education of Judges.

2n. All members of the Judging Panel must be financial members of at least one Club or Society that is a Member of the Orchid Societies Council of Victoria Inc.

3. JUDGES

3a. An OSCOV Judge must have a thorough knowledge of the OSCOV Judging Handbook and keep abreast of changes as they occur.

3b. OSCOV Judges should have a thorough knowledge of the commonly grown species and hybrids, a good general knowledge of the lesser grown species and hybrids, and be competent at display judging. They should be familiar with superior forms of species and hybrids and have normal colour perception.

3c. An OSCOV Judge should be familiar with the dominant features conferred by species and hybrids when they are used in hybridising.

3d. An OSCOV Judge should have a good knowledge of general orchid culture, hybridising trends, pests, diseases, scientific tools (such as tissue culture) and relevant orchid literature.

3e. OSCOV Judges should be able to organise and apply their knowledge quickly, accurately and objectively. They must be of independent mind and yet be able to assess the merits of other opinions. They must aim to be free from personal preference or prejudice and be sufficiently confident in their ability so as not to be swayed by others.

4. EMERITUS JUDGES

4a. Judges who have provided honourable and outstanding service to Victorian orchid judging may have this lifelong title bestowed upon them by a majority vote of fully-accredited Judges. The level of service should be above that normally expected, cover a considerable period of time with a high level of judging competence over a broad range of genera. The candidate will have set and maintained a standard of behaviour that enhances the standing of OSCOV. Interstate and/or overseas participation is desirable.

- Procedure: Nomination in writing by any judge via the Panel Secretary to a panel of prior recipients. If they consider that the criteria have been met, they will convey their

recommendation to the Registrar for ratification by all judges. If negative, the Registrar will notify the proposer in confidence of reasons for their rejection. That decision is to be final for twelve months.

5. ASSOCIATE JUDGES

5a. The Judging Panel may contain any number of Associate Judges.

5b. Except in special circumstances Associate Judges must serve a minimum of three seasons before becoming eligible for elevation to accredited judging status.

5c. Associate Judges will be expected to:

- lodge completed judging cards for plants submitted for awards during the year with the Registrar or his/her delegate.
- be available to accompany Judges at monthly meetings and shows and to attend meetings of OSCOV Member societies regularly.
- attend Panel meetings and classes designed for the education of Panel members.
- seek as much information and practical experience as possible.
- consult orchid books and journals regularly.
- be available to act as stewards at monthly meetings and shows where required.

6. STUDENT JUDGES

6a. Except in special circumstances, Student Judges must serve a minimum of two seasons before becoming eligible for elevation to accredited judging status.

6b. Student Judges will be expected to :

- lodge completed judging cards for plants submitted for Awards during the year with the Registrar or his/her delegate.
- be available to accompany Judges at monthly meetings and shows, and to attend meetings of OSCOV Member societies regularly.
- attend Panel meetings and classes designed for the education of Panel members.
- seek as much information and practical experience as possible.
- regularly consult orchid books and journals.



Cuitlauzina pendula



Paphiopedilum Fumi's Delight 'Castle Creek'

1. The aim of judging is to recognise and reward quality in orchids (or their culture, where applicable) in accordance with OSCOV judging philosophy. These principles simplify judging practice and should provide a uniform and credible approach, regardless of the genus or type of orchid.
2. The approach to all judging is by **objective appreciation**. Appropriate **values** may be assigned to the various **features** of the flower and plant to aid this assessment. For training and future reference, **values** will be assigned to each of the following **features** for all orchids.
3. These **features** are : **Shape and Substance, Colour and Texture, Habit and Arrangement and Size of Flower and Floriferousness of Inflorescence and Plant**.
4. In those exhibits in which one or several flowers predominate, **values** should be assigned to the above **features** in the ratio 35 : 35 : 10 : 20. In those exhibits in which the floral display is also important, the ratio 30 : 30 : 10 : 30 should be used. In those exhibits in which the floral display alone predominates, the ratio 25 : 25 : 25 : 25 is appropriate. Before award judging begins, those judges present will decide which is the most appropriate ratio to use.
5. The above features are defined as follows :
 - Shape and Substance:** The flower should exhibit superior form and spatial arrangement. All shapes from circular in outline to those exhibiting characteristics of background species are acceptable. The flower should be zygomorphic. Excessive hooding, cupping, furling, reflexing and twisting are undesirable unless they are natural features. The flower should have sufficient substance to maintain its shape.
 - Colour and Texture:** Colour includes white and any other colour or combination of colours. It should be clear, fresh and (where appropriate) glistening. All markings and shadings should be evenly distributed and clearly defined. Flowers should be without major blemish.
 - Habit and Arrangement:** The stem should be sufficiently strong to support the inflorescence with minimal staking and tying; it should not be bent or twisted. The flowers should be evenly displayed with minimal overlapping and should preferably stand clear of the foliage.
 - Size of Flower and Floriferousness of Inflorescence and Plant:** The size and number of flowers should be appropriate to the species or hybrid under consideration. The plant should be well presented, with a balanced floral display proportional to its size.
6. The available awards are First Class Certificate (FCC), Award of Merit (AM), Highly Commended Certificate (HCC), Award of Distinction (AD), Certificate of Botanical Merit (CBM), Cultural Certificate (CC) and Award of Quality (AQ).
7. Benchmark digital photographic records will be used to maintain a library that reflects the standards required for each award. Current awards form the initial basis for this library and additions may be gathered from any appropriate source. These records will not represent the standard specifically, but will demonstrate features that are appropriate to that standard. The name of the specific grex is irrelevant.
8. All orchids will be eligible for award consideration; however it is preferable that any plant judged for an OSCOV award be a mature plant, and not one still developing toward maturity. Orchids will be judged according to the criteria in the judging philosophy. Artificial divisions such as novelty, miniature, etc., are the domain of the show schedule and will not be considered in award judging. Parentage may be taken into account.
9. Guidelines for each group will be developed. Reference to expert advisers regarding reasonable expectations for a genus or group, together with updates on recent breeding trends, will be encouraged. Cooperation with interstate and overseas bodies regarding their awarded orchids may be sought.

JUDGING GUIDELINES

1. GENERAL

1a. Judging will conform to the Principles as defined in the **OSCOV Principles of Judging** and elsewhere in the **OSCOV Judging Handbook**. If it is decided that an OSCOV guideline prevents a just decision being made, an adjudicating panel comprising all Judges present will resolve the problem. The issue will then be discussed at the next Panel meeting and appropriate action taken.

1b. The Judging Panel may recommend to the Show Marshal that any plant that it believes **may** be virused or otherwise diseased should be removed from display. If action is taken, it should be exercised with the greatest discretion.

1c. In general, only racemes with two-thirds of their flowers fully open are eligible for judging. Exceptions to this rule include plants which flower sequentially and also those with few flowers. The number of flowers should be commensurate with the maturity of the plant.

1d. The class 'Seedling Flowering for the First Time' refers to the entire plant grown from seed, and **flowering** for the first time. First time means all showings of the first flower(s) of that particular flowering. Each entry should include details of parents used to create the seedling. A plant may be shown as a seedling only once at a society's monthly meeting or at any one show. Some orchids flower progressively for several months and could otherwise dominate this class.

1e. Tying back and/or removal of leaves on a plant for better display may be penalised, as also may excessive support of an inflorescence.

2. JUDGING AT SHOWS

2a. Judging should commence at the time shown in the Show Schedule. All persons not involved in the judging should be excluded from the display area under control of the Show Marshal during judging.

2b. The Registrar or his/her nominee will allocate the judging duties to the Judges present. The name of the team leader will be printed on results sheets for each class so that any queries by the Registrar or Show Marshal can be speedily resolved with the leader concerned.

2c. Judging will conform to the Show Schedule and to the Principles as defined in the **OSCOV Principles of Judging** and elsewhere in the **OSCOV Judging Handbook**. The show schedule will take precedence when a particular schedule item conflicts with OSCOV guidelines.

2d. Plants nominated for consideration for champions should be removed from the display and tabled together for closer examination and comparison. **All** orchids are eligible for consideration. The winners will be determined in silence by ballot of the Judges present, using a preferential voting system (not "first-past-the-post"). The Panel Leader shall abstain from voting unless a casting vote is necessary.

2e. Champions must be the orchids that would receive the highest value if judged for quality awards.

2f. Show Champions.

Many show schedules do not accurately reflect the wishes of the Show Committee. To avoid ambiguity when judging Champions, Show Schedules should clearly indicate which orchids are eligible when judging any specific Champion. Where specific genera carry Champion status, e.g., *Paphiopedilum*, the schedule should direct whether this is for hybrids and species or for hybrids only. Where hybrids only are to be considered, the species in that genus will be judged under *Champion Species Orchid*. The schedule will then read: *Champion Paphiopedilum (excluding Species)* and *Champion Species Orchid*.

Where species and hybrids are to be considered together, the schedule will read : *Champion Paphiopedilum (Hybrid or Species)* and *Champion Species Orchid (excluding Paphiopedilum)*. The same recommendations apply to other genera where special championship classes are defined, e.g., *Cymbidium*, *Cattleya*, Australian Native Orchid, etc.

2g. Plants wrongly notified or not notified when eligible for a notifiable class may not be judged, depending upon instructions from the Show Marshal.

2h. Racemes with a flower missing, pollinated, structurally deformed or damaged may not be judged. The question of whether plants will be penalised for blemishes, and whether defects are properly identified as such, will be resolved by Panel vote as matters arise during the judging at a show.

2i. Extra classes may be created at the discretion of the Judges, provided that the Show Marshal agrees.

2j. Where the schedule contains a class which specifies a group of orchids, they should be notified to the Show Marshal and have appropriate identification; the plants should be exhibited close to each other.

2k. Judging Orchid Displays.

A display is a floral arrangement of orchid plants which may be supplemented with foliage plants or other non-flowering materials. The growers' ability to display their orchids to best advantage should be rewarded according to the following criteria:

- Design, Creativity and Colour (35). *Design* refers to the form and artistic arrangement of the display, *creativity* to the aesthetic expression of this concept and *colour* to the placement of plants for the most pleasing overall effect.
- Quality (35). *Quality* is a measure of the *overall* standard and condition of all orchid plants in the display.
- Technique, Finish and Labelling (20). *Technique* refers to the mechanics of construction and plant placement and *finish* to the overall completeness of the display. The *labels* should accurately identify the plants and be legible from the front of the display without being obtrusive.
- Variety (10). Credit should be given for diversity, either within a single genus or between different genera.

2j. Theme Displays.

A theme display is an arrangement of orchids containing accessories that convey a message. The quality of the orchid display and the effectiveness of the theme in conveying its message should be given equal consideration by the judges.

2l. The Pre-eminent Award is appropriate for the most eye-catching exhibit. Attributes of floral quality, superior culture and specimen size are desirable, although they are usually recognized separately in the quality awards. The Pre-eminent Award should reward a combination of qualities that make the successful exhibit stand out visually from the others. Individual orchids, groups of orchids or displays are all eligible for this award; club stands are not.

3. JUDGING AT MONTHLY MEETINGS

3a. The Registrar or his/her nominee will allocate judging duties to the Judges present.

3b. Before the commencement of judging, Associate Judges should review benched plants and move them into correct classes, if necessary.

3c. Judging will be carried out in accordance with the requirements of the Club or Society concerned.

3d. Judging will conform to the Principles as defined in the **OSCOV Principles of Judging** and elsewhere in the **OSCOV Handbook of Judging**.

3e. At monthly meetings a quality orchid with a flower missing or damaged may be eligible for a second or third prize, provided that this defect does not detract significantly from the appearance. In the case of inflorescences of high flower count an exception will be made, provided that the missing or damaged flower does not detract significantly from the appearance. In this event the loss of a minimal number of flowers may be accepted and a first prize granted. Inflorescences with missing or blackened pollen caps may be penalised.

3f. Where there are three or more plants (of reasonable quality) of one genus, species, group or grex benched at a monthly meeting, the Judges at their discretion may create a separate class for them.

3g. The Judges' Vote should be granted to the orchid that would receive the highest number of points if judged for a Quality Award.

4. JUDGING FOR AWARDS

4a. OSCOV grants the following awards to acknowledge excellence:

- First Class Certificate (**FCC**),
- Award of Merit (**AM**) and
- Highly Commended Certificate (**HCC**).

To receive an FCC (First Class Certificate) an exhibit must receive at least 85 %. To receive an AM (Award of Merit) it must receive at least 80 % and to receive an HCC (Highly Commended Certificate) it must receive at least 75 %. The quality of the individual flowers should be appropriate to the award.

Other awards may also be granted:

- An **Award of Distinction (AD)** is available to recognise an outstanding quality such as colour, size, floriferousness, etc., providing that the orchid conforms to reasonable quality standards for the type of plant under consideration and is distinctly different from the type. No points should be allocated.
- A **Cultural Certificate (CC)** is available to the grower of an orchid that is clearly superior in flowering, size or robustness and cleanliness of growth to that which could reasonably be expected for a mature plant of its type. It must have been owned and grown by its owner for at least two years.
- A **Certificate of Botanical Merit (CBM)** is an award conferred only once for a species or natural hybrid, well-established and flowering, that is rare in cultivation.
- An **Award of Quality (AQ)** is available for a group of at least five superior siblings of one grex raised from a single seed capsule by the same grower and shown together. At least one should be worthy of a quality award.

4b. Award judging will generally be available at monthly meetings and shows. Five Judges are required to form a quorum. Where insufficient Judges are present to grant an award and the orchid is considered to be of award quality, the Registrar, Deputy Registrar, Liaison Officer, Panel Secretary or Awards Secretary must be notified. He or she will then arrange for a quorum to review the plant. As a matter of courtesy, the Registrar or his deputy should be informed of any plant likely to be submitted for an award.

4c. An owner may contact any of the above officers directly to initiate award procedures. Where Judges consider any orchid to be of award standard, they should endeavour to assess the plant unless the owner has previously declined OSCOV awards. This applies to orchids viewed privately as well as at monthly meetings or shows.

4d. Before a plant submitted for an award is judged, the Panel Leader may on request hold a ballot of Judges present to decide whether the plant is worthy of being judged. Under some circumstances, for example an unfamiliar genus or species, the Panel Leader may ask a knowledgeable judge to speak about the positive and negative aspects of the orchid before judging begins. No further discussion should be entered into by any member of the judging team prior to carding, except in the case of deformity, missing flowers or other fault. In these cases any judge may bring the fault to the attention of the Panel Leader, who may then alert the team. Where exhibits have been awarded previously and are under consideration for additional recognition, the team should NOT be made aware of any previous award until judging is complete.

4e. If it is decided that the plant is not to be judged, the owner should be notified privately, preferably with an explanation.

4f. If it is decided that the plant is to be judged, the Panel Leader will distribute judging cards to all members of the Panel present and (in the case of a multi-flowered exhibit) will nominate a flower of average quality to be judged. The members should then complete their judging cards independently and in silence, nominating the Awards (if any) and the percentage that they consider to be appropriate. No points are required for an **AD** or **AQ**. Points are required for all other awards (including No Award). There is no provision for Judges to alter their assessment once they have submitted their judging cards.

4g. Decisions on whether or not a particular award will be granted are determined by a majority vote of the judges present, provided that at least five judges are in favour of the award being granted. Where the average percentage does not conform to the award recommended by a majority of the Judges, the percentage will be adjusted to conform with the majority decision.

Examples : (1) 6 Judges for HCC, 4 for AM; Average, 80.1 %. Adjustment : HCC, 79.9 %.

(2) 6 Judges for AM, 4 for HCC; Average, 79.9 %. Adjustment : AM, 80.0 %.

4h. If the total value allocated by any judge differs by more than 4 from the mean value allocated by all judges present, his or her judging card will be discarded **unless** he or she can provide the Registrar with an explanation. If the explanation is satisfactory, his/her card will be then be taken into consideration.

4i. The Awards Secretary will record all OSCOV Awards in a Register. A summary of the year's awards will accompany the Awards Secretary's annual report.

4j. Recipients of OSCOV Awards will provide (or meet the costs of providing) digital photographs. They will also be charged a fee for their Award Certificate. An award will not be granted unless satisfactory digital photographs are provided and in the case of a hybrid, its grex name has been registered with the Royal Horticultural Society. If possible, the Award Certificate should be presented at the Society where it was granted.

4k. If an OSCOV Award is granted, the Registrar or his nominee should notify the Awards Secretary who will collect the appropriate registration fee from the owner of the awarded plant.

4l. For a grower to be awarded an OSCOV Cultural Certificate, his or her plant must be of exceptional standard in every respect, with foliage, floriferousness and general culture being of principal importance. It must be a single plant, owned and grown by the exhibitor for not less than two years. Back-cutting is permissible. Colonies of terrestrial orchids should be considered ineligible for an OSCOV Cultural Certificate if the basis for the Certificate is solely the size of the colony.

VICTORIAN ORCHIDS OF THE YEAR

Each February the Orchid Societies Council of Victoria Judging Panel bestows a number of Victorian Orchid of the Year Awards on premier orchids flowered during the previous twelve months. The usual awards are:

- Victorian Orchid of the Year
- Victorian Award of Distinction of the Year
- Victorian Award of Quality of the Year
- Victorian Australian Native Orchid of the Year (species or hybrid)
- Victorian Cultural Certificate of the Year
- Victorian Cymbidium of the Year
- Victorian Laeliinae of the Year (species or hybrid)
- Victorian Cymbidium of the Year (species or hybrid)
- Victorian Masdevallia of the Year (species or hybrid)
- Victorian Odontoglossum of the Year (Odontoglossum Alliance, species or hybrid)
- Victorian Paphiopedilum Species of the Year
- Victorian Paphiopedilum Hybrid of the Year
- Victorian Other Hybrid of the Year (excludes hybrids listed above)
- Victorian Other Species of the Year (excludes species listed above)
- Victorian Seedling of the Year (flowering for the first time)

Extra awards may be created at the discretion of the Judges, who also have the right to withhold an award if they consider that there are no entries of a sufficiently high standard. The owner of the Victorian Orchid of the Year will receive the S. & E. Bato Perpetual Trophy (an original painting of *Rossioglossum grande* by Syd Monkhouse). This trophy must be returned by August 1 of the following year, when it will be replaced with a signed print of the above painting, which may be retained permanently. The other winners will receive either a silver or bronze OSCOV medallion, as determined by the Judging Panel.

Conditions of entry are:

- Entry is open to any grower. It is free to all members of OSCOV Member Societies but there is a \$20 fee for all others. Interstate entries are eligible provided that the orchid has been presented for judging at a meeting or show judged in Victoria by the OSCOV Judging Panel.
- The orchid must have been owned and grown by the exhibitor for at least six months (two years in the case of Victorian Cultural Certificate of the Year).
- All orchids that have received OSCOV awards during the current year will be entered automatically, but any other orchid that has flowered and been photographed during the current year may also be submitted for consideration. Orchids which have won *any* Victorian Orchid of the Year award previously are ineligible in the same category, unless they receive a higher award in a subsequent flowering.
- One set of digital photographs is required. This will remain the property of OSCOV, which has the right to use it for publication, training and/or promotion without cost. Each set of digital photographs must include the front view of a single flower and a view of the whole plant. Other views are optional. In each case the subject should fill the viewing area as fully as practicable.
- Entries must be made on the official entry form, a copy of which is available from the Secretary of any OSCOV Member Society or from the Secretary of the OSCOV Judging Panel (currently Mr. Bill Mather, 70 Winston Road, Viewbank, VIC 3084). These entries, together with relevant digital images, must be received by the Awards Secretary of the OSCOV Judging Panel (currently Mr. Stephen Early, LPO Box 8071, Carrum Downs VIC 3201; telephone 03 9786 1938) by January 31 of the following year. All entries will be judged by the OSCOV Judging Panel in February.
- Judging for Victorian Orchids of the Year shall be determined by a preferential voting system.

- No cultivar names may be used to identify orchids being considered for Victorian Orchid of the Year during judging. Where more than one species or hybrid of the same grex are in contention, they shall be differentiated by numbers, not by cultivar names.

STANDARDS FOR SPECIFIC GROUPS OF ORCHIDS

FEATURES AND THEIR EVALUATION

Values for **Shape and Substance, Colour and Texture, Habit and Arrangement and Size of Flower & Floriferousness of Inflorescence and Plant** should be assigned as follows:

In those exhibits in which one or several flowers predominate, **values** should be assigned to the above features in the ratio 35 : 35 : 10 : 20.

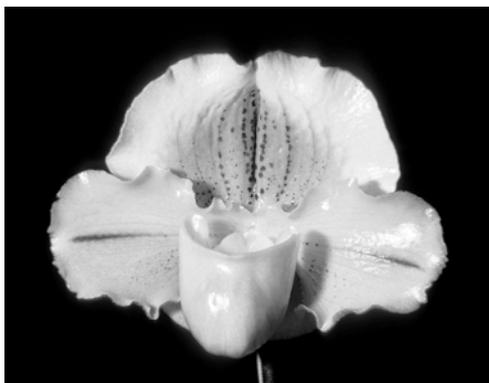
In those exhibits in which the overall flower display is also striking, the ratio 30 : 30 : 10 : 30 should be applied.

In those exhibits in which the overall floral display alone predominates, the ratio 25 : 25 : 25 : 25 is appropriate.

The judges present will decide which ratio should apply before judging begins.

Specific Standards are described for the following groups :

1. Australian Native Species and Hybrids
2. Cymbidium Hybrids
3. Dendrobium Hybrids
4. Laeliinae Alliance Hybrids
5. Lycaste Alliance Hybrids
6. Masdevallia Alliance Hybrids
7. Miltonia Hybrids
8. Odontoglossum Alliance Hybrids
9. Oncidium Hybrids
10. Paphiopedilum Hybrids
11. Phalaenopsis Hybrids
12. Species Orchids
13. Vandaceous Hybrids
14. Zygopetalum Alliance Hybrids
15. Other Hybrids



Paphiopedilum Kiwi Custard



Phalaenopsis Hermosa 'Highbury'

1. AUSTRALIAN NATIVE SPECIES AND HYBRIDS

GENERAL STATEMENT

Australian Native Species include all orchids that occur naturally on the Australian mainland, Tasmania and territories under Australian control. Australian Native Hybrids include all hybrids derived from the above species and/or their hybrids; naturally occurring hybrids should be included. Any plant involving an exotic species or hybrid in its ancestry shall not be judged as an Australian native hybrid. In the case of Australian Native terrestrial orchids all plants of the same species or grex grown in the one container should be judged as a single exhibit.

FEATURES AND THEIR EVALUATION

Floral display is often the dominant consideration when judging Australian native orchids. The most appropriate ratios for Australian native orchids are therefore either 30 : 30 : 10 : 30 or 25 : 25 : 25 : 25. Before award judging on any particular orchid begins, those judges present will decide which is the more appropriate ratio to use.

- Shape and Substance (30/25). The flower should exhibit superior form and spatial arrangement. All shapes exhibiting desirable characteristics derived from background species are acceptable. The flower should be zygomorphic; excessive hooding, cupping, furling, reflexing and twisting are undesirable unless they are natural features. The flower should have sufficient substance to maintain its shape. The wide range of species used in hybridising results in an equally diverse range of shapes. As judges of these orchids we must accept this diversity of hybrid shapes and assess each shape on an equal basis.
- Colour and Texture (30/25). Colour includes white and any other colour or combination of colours. It should be clear, fresh and (where appropriate) glistening. All markings and shadings should be evenly distributed and clearly defined. Flowers should be without major blemish.
- Habit and Arrangement (10/25). The stem should be sufficiently strong to support the inflorescence unaided. The flowers should be well displayed with minimal overlapping and should preferably stand clear of the foliage. Racemes may be upright, arching or pendulous. The flowers should be evenly distributed around the plant in such a way as to enhance the overall appearance. Good culture should be evident.
- Size of Flower and Floriferousness of Inflorescence and Plant (30/25). The floral display must be commensurate with the size of plant. The size of the flowers, the number of flowers on the raceme and the floral display should be assessed with regard to the influence of parentage.

CLASSIFICATION AT SHOWS AND MONTHLY MEETINGS.

Extra classes, based on colour or shape (e.g., *D. kingianum*-shape or *D. tetragonum*-shape), may be created if there are sufficient exhibits.

COMMON INTERGENERIC HYBRIDS

Intergeneric hybrids include:

- *Parachilus* (*Prcls.* = *Pteroceras* x *Sarcochilus*)
- *Rhinochilus* (*Rhincs.* = *Sarcochilus* x *Rhinerrhiza*)
- *Sarconopsis* (*Srnps.* = *Sarcochilus* x *Phalaenopsis*) NB. not all *Sarconopsis* are Australian natives.

2. CYMBIDIUM HYBRIDS

GENERAL STATEMENT

The standard shall include *Cymbidium* only. Intergeneric hybrids are to be judged as Other Hybrids. Australian native cymbidium species and their inter-specific hybrids are to be judged as Australian Native Orchids.

FEATURES AND THEIR EVALUATION

In those exhibits where flower quality predominates, but where the overall display is also important, values will be assigned to the following features in the ratio 30 : 30 : 10 : 30. In those exhibits where the overall display predominates, values will be assigned in the ratio 25 : 25 : 25 : 25.

- **Shape and Substance** (30/25). The flower should exhibit superior form and spatial arrangement. All shapes from circular in outline to those exhibiting characteristics of background species are acceptable. The flower must be zygomorphic. Excessive hooding, cupping, furling, reflexing and twisting are undesirable. The flower should have sufficient substance to maintain its shape.
- **Colour and Texture** (30/25). Colour includes white and any other colour or combination of colours and should be clear, fresh and glistening. All markings and shadings should be evenly distributed and clearly defined. The flowers should be without major blemish.
- **Habit and Arrangement** (10/25). The stem should be sufficiently strong to support the inflorescence with minimal staking and tying. It should not be twisted. The flowers should be evenly displayed with minimal overlapping and should preferably stand clear of the foliage.
- **Size of Flower and Floriferousness of Inflorescence and Plant** (30/25). The floral display should be balanced and proportional to the size of the plant.

CLASSIFICATION AT SHOWS AND MONTHLY MEETINGS

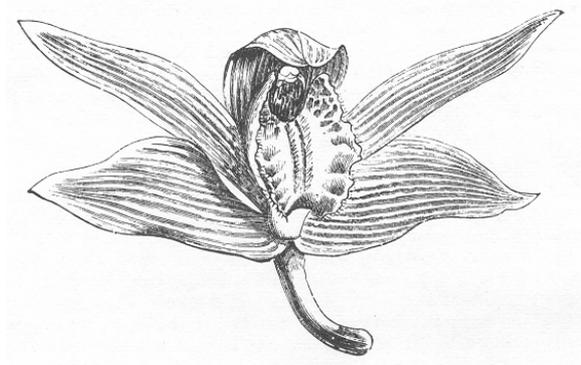
At shows and monthly meetings cymbidiums should be subdivided into the following classes :

1. **Large-flowered.** The majority of flowers should be over 90 mm (widest point).
2. **Medium-flowered.** The majority of flowers should be between 65 mm and 90 mm (widest point).
3. **Small-flowered.** The majority of flowers should be less than 65 mm (widest point).

Further categories, e.g., Novelty Cymbidiums, may be created if sufficient plants are exhibited.



Cymbidium lowianum



Cymbidium iridioides

3. DENDROBIUM HYBRIDS

GENERAL STATEMENT

In this context, *Dendrobium* hybrids encompass all hybrids with an exotic (i.e., overseas) species in their breeding. Hybrids between exotic and Australian native dendrobiums are therefore included under this heading.

FEATURES AND THEIR EVALUATION

In those exhibits in which one or several flowers predominate, values should be assigned to the following

features in the ratio 35 : 35 : 10 : 20. In those exhibits in which the floral display is also important, the ratio 30 : 30 : 10 : 30 should be used.

- **Shape and Substance (35/30).** The flower should exhibit superior form and spatial arrangement. All shapes from circular in outline to those exhibiting characteristics of background species are acceptable. The flower should be zygomorphic; excessive hooding, cupping, furling, reflexing and twisting are undesirable unless they are natural features. The flower should have sufficient substance to maintain its shape. Note that the twisting of the floral segments is a natural feature of dendrobiums in the Sections *Latouria* and *Spatulata*.
- **Colour and Texture (35/30).** Colour includes white and any other colour or combination of colours. It should be clear, fresh and (where appropriate) glistening. All markings and shadings should be evenly distributed and clearly defined. Flowers should be without major blemish.
- **Habit and Arrangement (10/10).** The stem should be sufficiently strong to support the inflorescence with minimal staking and tying; it should not be bent or twisted. The flowers should be evenly displayed with minimal overlapping and should preferably stand clear of the foliage.
- **Size of Flower and Floriferousness of Inflorescence and Plant (20/30).** The size and number of flowers should be appropriate to the hybrid. The plant should be well presented, with a balanced floral display proportional to its size.

GUIDELINES

For both award and show judging, soft-cane dendrobiums should have at least one pseudobulb bearing twelve or more flowers. Hard-cane dendrobiums should have at least one inflorescence bearing seven or more flowers. High, average and low flower counts for soft-cane dendrobiums are 30, 21 and 12, respectively, and for hard-cane dendrobiums the corresponding figures are 13, 10 and 7. Credit may be given for additional flowering pseudobulbs/inflorescences, even those of low flower count, provided that they enhance the overall appearance.

The overall width for a large flower is 90 mm, an average flower is 75 mm and a small flower is 60 mm for both soft-cane and hard-cane (*Phalaenanthe*-type) dendrobiums.

CLASSIFICATION AT SHOWS AND MONTHLY MEETINGS

For show judging, dendrobiums may be divided into at least three classes, for example :

1. **Soft-cane dendrobiums** (Section *Dendrobium*, formerly *Eugenanthe*), typified by hybrids of *Dendrobium nobile*.
2. **Hard-cane dendrobiums** (Sections *Phalaenanthe* and *Spatulata*), typified by hybrids of *Dendrobium phalaenopsis* and *D. lasianthera*.
3. **Others.**

4. LAELIINAE ALLIANCE HYBRIDS

GENERAL STATEMENT

Orchids to be judged in this section are all plants in the tribe *Laeliinae* (*Barkeria*, *Brassavola*, *Broughtonia*, *Cattleya*, *Cattleyopsis*, *Diacrium* (*Caularthron*), *Domingoa*, *Epidendrum*, *Laelia*, *Laeliopsis*, *Leptotes*, *Schomburgkia*, *Sophronitis* and *Tetramicra*). For judging and show schedule purposes all of these will be referred to as Laeliinae hybrids and judged by appreciation using the following guidelines. Where a Show Schedule retains the term *Cattleya* Alliance, exhibits shall be judged according to the Laeliinae hybrid standard.

FEATURES AND THEIR EVALUATION

In those exhibits in which one or several flowers predominate, the most appropriate ratio of features is 35 : 35 : 10 : 20. In those exhibits in which the floral display is also important, the ratio 30 : 30 : 10 : 30 should be used.

- **Shape and Substance (35/30).** The flower should exhibit superior form and spatial arrangement. All shapes from circular in outline to those exhibiting characteristics of background species are acceptable. The flower should be zygomorphic; excessive hooding, cupping, furling, reflexing and twisting are undesirable. The flower should have sufficient substance to maintain its shape.
- **Colour and Texture (35/30).** Colour includes white and any other colour or combination of colours. It should be clear, fresh and (where appropriate) glistening. All markings and shadings should be evenly distributed and clearly defined. Flowers should be without major blemish.
- **Habit and Arrangement (10/10).** The stem should be sufficiently strong to support the inflorescence with minimal staking and tying. It should not be bent or twisted. The flowers should be evenly displayed with minimal overlapping and should preferably stand clear of the foliage.
- **Size of Flower and Floriferousness of Inflorescence and Plant (20/30).** The size and number of flowers should be consistent with the parentage. The plant should be well presented, with a balanced floral display proportional to its size and growth habit.

FURTHER GUIDELINES FOR SOME LAELIINAE (*Cattleya* hybrids and intergeneric hybrids containing *Cattleya*).

LARGE CATTLEYA (35 : 35 : 10 : 20). Expected flower size greater than 130 mm across. Large size cattleyas are defined as a large plant of unifoliate growth carrying large, full-shaped flowers. Red and yellow flowers are usually not as well filled-in as white, pink, mauve or purple flowers. The overall flower count of the plant should be in proportion to its size, the number of forward growths and the number of individual stems. The *Cattleya* species from which these plants are bred carry an average of 3-5 flowers per inflorescence. *Brassavola digbyana* carries one flower per inflorescence and the laelias average 2-5 flowers.

INTERMEDIATE CATTLEYA (35 : 35 : 10 : 20). Expected flower size between 70 mm and 130 mm across. This class covers smaller sized plants with full shaped flowers, typified by *Slc*. Hazel Boyd. The overall flower count of the plant should be in proportion to its size, the number of forward growths and the number of individual stems. *Sophronitis coccinea* carries one flower per inflorescence and greatly influences hybrid plant size and number of flowers per inflorescence.

MINIATURE CATTLEYA (35 : 35 : 10 : 20). Expected flower size not greater than 70 mm across. *Cattleya* hybrids with *Broughtonia*, *Epidendrum* (*Encyclia*) etc., in their parentage should be judged in this category. Both flower and plant size should be miniature. A long flower stem should not be penalised as long stems typify the species from which these hybrids are bred. Large, tall plants of *Epicattleya* are more appropriately judged in the Intermediate Cluster *Cattleya* class. *Broughtonia*

hybrids typified by many small flowers are more appropriately judged in the Miniature Cluster Cattleya class. In the Miniature Cattleya class the number of flowers depends upon the species of *Encyclia* used as a parent; in general, six or more flowers would be exceptional, while two flowers would be below average.

CLUSTER CATTLEYA (30 : 30 : 10 : 30). Flower size greater than 70 mm across. These cattleyas are mainly tall plants with bifoliate growth and near full-shaped flowers. Cluster cattleyas should have long, strong, straight stems that carry the flowers well clear of the foliage. Flowers should be evenly distributed around the stem; some overlapping of the flowers is acceptable. A mature plant would be expected to carry more than ten flowers per inflorescence.

MINIATURE CLUSTER CATTLEYA (30 : 30 : 10 : 30). Flower size not greater than 70 mm across. This class covers *Broughtonia*-type hybrids, bearing many very small flowers, that are disadvantaged in other classes.

NOVELTY CATTLEYA (35 : 35 : 10 : 20 or 30 : 30 : 10 : 30). Hybrids of *Cattleya aurantiaca*, which have star-shaped flowers with all tepals of equal size, fit this category as do also hybrids of many Brazilian bifoliate cattleyas with spotted flowers and tepals of equal size. Use the ratio of values which best advantages the exhibit.

CLASSIFICATION AT SHOWS AND MONTHLY MEETINGS

A white flower with a coloured lip should be judged in the White class, whereas a white flower with splashes of colour on its petals or sepals should be judged in the Any Other Colour class. Exhibits should be placed in whichever class gives them greatest advantage.

SOME COMMON INTERGENERIC HYBRIDS

- *Sophrolaelia* (*Sl.* = *Sophronitis* x *Laelia*)
- *Brassocattleya* (*Bc.* = *Brassavola* x *Cattleya*)
- *Brassolaeliocattleya* (*Blc.* = *Brassavola* x *Laelia* x *Cattleya*)
- *Laeliocattleya* (*Lc.* = *Laelia* x *Cattleya*)
- *Sophrocattleya* (*Sc.* = *Sophronitis* x *Cattleya*)
- *Cattleytonia* (*Ctna.* = *Cattleya* x *Broughtonia*)
- *Sophrolaeliocattleya* (*Slc.* = *Sophronitis* x *Laelia* x *Cattleya*)
- *Epicattleya* (*Epc.* = *Epidendrum* x *Cattleya*)
- *Potinara* (*Pot.* = *Cattleya* x *Brassavola* x *Laelia* x *Sophronitis*)
- *Yamadara* (*Yam.* = *Cattleya* x *Brassavola* x *Epidendrum* x *Laelia*)
- *Rolfeara* (*Rolf.* = *Cattleya* x *Brassavola* x *Sophronitis*)
- *Hawkinsara* (*Haw.* = *Cattleya* x *Broughtonia* x *Laelia* x *Sophronitis*)
- *Northenara* (*Nor.* = *Cattleya* x *Epidendrum* x *Laelia* x *Schomburgkia*)
- *Otaara* (*Ota.* = *Brassavola* x *Broughtonia* x *Cattleya* x *Laelia*)
- *Hawkesara* (*Cattleya* x *Cattleyopsis* x *Epidendrum*)



Cattleya loddigesii



Slc. Wendy's Redstone 'Carmela'

5. LYCASTE ALLIANCE HYBRIDS

GENERAL STATEMENT

Lycaste hybrids are considered to be any hybrid orchid that contains *Lycaste* in its breeding.

FEATURES AND THEIR EVALUATION

The most appropriate ratio for the following features is 35 : 35 : 10 : 20.

- **Shape and Substance (35).** Flowers should exhibit superior form and spatial arrangement. They should be circular in outline, slightly concave and zygomorphic. The sepals should be broad and well rounded at the distal ends without excessive reflexing or any longitudinal furling. The angle between the sepals should approximate to 120°. The flower should have sufficient substance to maintain a desirable shape.
- **Colour and Texture (35).** Colour may include white or any other colour or combination of colours. All colours and shadings, including those of the labellum and petals, should be clear, glistening and fresh. The flowers should be without major blemish.
- **Habit and Arrangement (10).** Flowers should be well spaced around the plant and supported by straight, firm stems. The removal or tying back of leaves for better display of the flowers is undesirable.
- **Size of Flower and Floriferousness of Plant (20).** The plant should be well presented with a balanced floral display proportional to its size.

GUIDELINES

The size of a *lycaste* flower is customarily assessed by summing the length and width of a lateral sepal. This value may range between 60 mm and 150 mm, any value above 120 mm being desirable. A well-flowered plant should bear at least four blooms per flowering pseudobulb.

COMMON INTERGENERIC HYBRIDS

- *Angulocaste* (*Angcst.* = *Anguloa* x *Lycaste*)
- *Lycasteria* (*Lystra.* = *Lycaste* x *Bifrenaria*)
- *Maxillacaste* (*Mxcst.* = *Lycaste* x *Maxillaria*)
- *Zygocaste* (*Zcst.* = *Zygopetalum* x *Lycaste*)



Lycaste Macama 'Aline'

6. MASDEVALLIA ALLIANCE HYBRIDS

GENERAL STATEMENT

The Masdevallia Alliance includes *Masdevallia* and *Dracula* hybrids and intergeneric hybrids such as *Dracuvallia* and *Porrovallia*. On the show-bench all hybrids that contain *Masdevallia*, whether intergeneric or otherwise, should be judged in this class. The number of flowers should be commensurate with the size of plant, bearing in mind that masdevallias are usually highly floriferous plants. Consideration should be given to that as masdevallias with large flowers in most cases are not as floriferous as masdevallias with medium or small flowers.

FEATURES AND THEIR EVALUATION

The most appropriate ratio for the following features is 30 : 30 : 10 : 30.

- **Shape and Substance (30).** The flower should exhibit superior form and spatial arrangement. All shapes from circular in outline to those exhibiting characteristics of background species are acceptable. The flower should be zygomorphic; excessive hooding, cupping, furling, reflexing and twisting are undesirable unless they are natural features. The flower should have sufficient substance to maintain its shape. It should be noted that some species, e.g., *Masdevallia towarensis*, have rather papery flowers and that this trait may be conferred to their hybrids. Crossing of the tips of the lateral sepals is acceptable, provided that it does not cause the sepals to furl - they should remain fully displayed.
- **Colour and Texture (30).** Colour includes white and any other colour or combination of colours. It should be clear, fresh and (where appropriate) glistening. All markings and shadings should be evenly distributed and clearly defined. Flowers should be without major blemish.
- **Habit and Arrangement (10).** The stem should be sufficiently strong to support the inflorescence with minimal staking and tying; it should not be bent or twisted. The flowers should be evenly displayed and should preferably stand clear of the foliage.
- **Size of Flower and Floriferousness of Inflorescence and Plant (30).** The size and number of flowers should be appropriate to the parentage. The plant should be well presented, with a balanced floral display proportional to its size.

Some masdevallia hybrids (e.g., those of *M. infracta*) may flower several times from the same stem (which is often triangular in cross-section). Although bare flower stems of this type may appear unsightly, it is unfair to penalise the plant for their presence.

GUIDELINES

Because of the wide diversity of shape and size in masdevallia hybrids, no guidelines are appropriate. The majority carry only one flower per inflorescence, although a few may carry two or more. The number of flowers should be commensurate with the size of plant, bearing in mind that masdevallias are usually highly floriferous plants.

CLASSIFICATION AT SHOWS AND MONTHLY MEETINGS

With increasing numbers of masdevallia hybrids appearing at society shows and meetings, it may become necessary to divide them into different classes. While sub-division may be possible on the basis of flower size or colour, it may be simpler to use plant size, e.g., plants with leaves over and under (say) 125 mm tall, measured as they naturally display themselves.

COMMON INTERGENERIC HYBRIDS

Dracuvallia (*Drvla.* = *Dracula* x *Masdevallia*)

Porrovallia (*Pvla.* = *Porroglossum* x *Masdevallia*)

7. MILTONIA HYBRIDS

GENERAL STATEMENT

The standard shall include *Miltonia* and *Miltoniopsis* hybrids only and these shall collectively be referred to as miltonias.

FEATURES AND THEIR EVALUATION

The more appropriate ratio of the following features for miltoniopsis hybrids is 35 : 35 : 10 : 20. For miltonia hybrids the more appropriate ratio is 30 : 30 : 10 : 30. Miltoniopsis hybrids are sometimes referred to as Colombian miltonias, while miltonia hybrids are known as Brazilian miltonias.

- **Shape and Substance (35/30).** The flower should exhibit superior form and spatial arrangement. Flowers exhibiting the Colombian and Brazilian forms have equal status. The flower must be zygomorphic. Minor degrees of reflexing of the petals and dorsal sepal and twisting of the distal end of the labellum are acceptable but hooding, cupping, furling and excessive reflexing and twisting are undesirable. The flower should have sufficient substance to maintain its shape.
- **Colour and Texture (35/30).** Colour includes white and any other colour or combination of colours and should be clear, glistening and fresh. All markings and shadings should be evenly distributed and clearly defined. The flowers should be without major blemish.
- **Habit and Arrangement (10/10).** The flowers should be evenly displayed with some overlapping being acceptable. Discreet staking and tying are permissible.
- **Size of Flower and Floriferousness of Inflorescence and Plant (20/30).** The plant should present a balanced floral display in proportion to its size.

CLASSIFICATION

At shows and monthly meetings miltonias may be subdivided as follows :

1. Miltoniopsis hybrids
2. Others.



Miltoniopsis vexillaria



*Miltonia** Santa Barbara 'Rainbow Swirl'

* currently all miltoniopsis hybrids are officially classed under *Miltonia*.

8. ODONTOGLOSSUM ALLIANCE HYBRIDS

GENERAL STATEMENT

The standard shall include *Odontoglossum* hybrids and intergeneric hybrids of *Odontoglossum* with *Cochlioda*, *Miltonia*, *Oncidium*, *Comparettia*, *Ada*, *Aspasia*, *Brassia*, *Gomesa* and *Rodriguezia* in any combination.

FEATURES AND THEIR EVALUATION

The most appropriate ratio for the following features is 30 : 30 : 10 : 30.

- **Shape and Substance (30).** The flower should exhibit superior form and spatial arrangement. All shapes from circular in outline to those exhibiting characteristics of background species are acceptable. The flower should be zygomorphic. Minor degrees of picoteeing and waving of the segments, 'waisting' of the labellum and curling of the lateral sepals are acceptable, but hooding, cupping and reflexing are undesirable unless they are natural features. The flower should have sufficient substance to maintain its shape.
- **Colour and Texture (30).** Colour includes white and any other colour or combination of colours. It should be clear, fresh and (where appropriate) glistening. All markings and shadings should be evenly distributed and clearly defined. The flowers should be without major blemish.
- **Habit and Arrangement (10).** The stem should be sufficiently strong to support the inflorescence with minimal staking and tying. It may be arched or upright but should not be bent or twisted. The flowers should be evenly displayed with minimal overlapping and should preferably stand clear of the foliage.
- **Size of Flower and Floriferousness of Inflorescence and Plant (30).** The plant should present a balanced floral display in proportion to its size. Consideration should be given to the species having the most significant effect upon flower size and number. Flower size may reduce towards the apex of the inflorescence.

CLASSIFICATION AT SHOWS AND MONTHLY MEETINGS

The *Odontoglossum* Alliance may be subdivided into :

1. *Odontoglossum crispum* type
2. Others. Further categories may be created if sufficient plants are exhibited.

COMMON INTERGENERIC HYBRIDS

- *Alexanderara* (*Alxra.* = *Odontoglossum* x *Brassia* x *Cochlioda* x *Oncidium*)
- *Burrageara* (*Burr.* = *Odontoglossum* x *Cochlioda* x *Miltonia* x *Oncidium*)
- *Colmanara* (*Colm.* = *Odontoglossum* x *Miltonia* x *Oncidium*)
- *Degarmoara* (*Dgmra.* = *Odontoglossum* x *Miltonia* x *Brassia*)
- *Maclellanara* (*Mclna.* = *Odontoglossum* x *Brassia* x *Oncidium*)
- *Odontioda* (*Oda.* = *Odontoglossum* x *Cochlioda*)
- *Odontocidium* (*Odcdm.* = *Odontoglossum* x *Oncidium*)
- *Odontonia* (*Odna.* = *Odontoglossum* x *Miltonia*)
- *Vuylstekeara* (*Vuyl.* = *Odontoglossum* x *Cochlioda* x *Miltonia*)
- *Wilsonara* (*Wils.* = *Odontoglossum* x *Cochlioda* x *Oncidium*).

9. ONCIDIUM HYBRIDS

GENERAL STATEMENT

The standard shall include all hybrids involving *Oncidium* only.

FEATURES AND THEIR EVALUATION

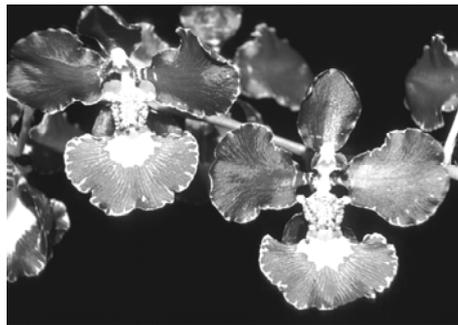
The ratio 30 : 30 : 10 : 30 is generally the most appropriate for oncidium hybrids.

- **Shape and Substance (30).** The flower should exhibit superior form and spatial arrangement. All shapes exhibiting characteristics of the background species are equally acceptable. The flower should be zygomorphic. Excessive hooding, furling, cupping, reflexing and twisting are unacceptable unless they are natural features. The flower should have sufficient substance to maintain its shape.
- **Colour and Texture (30).** Colour includes white and any other colour or combination of colours, and should be clear, fresh and (where appropriate) glistening. All markings and shadings should be evenly distributed and clearly defined. The flowers should be without major blemish.
- **Habit and Arrangement (10).** Stems should be sufficiently strong to support the inflorescence with minimal staking and tying; it should not be bent or twisted. The flowers should be evenly displayed with minimal overlapping and should preferably stand clear of the foliage.
- **Size of Flower and Floriferousness of Inflorescence and Plant (30).** The plant should present a balanced floral display in proportion to its size. Consideration should be given to the species having the most significant effect on flower size, number and habit. Occasional missing flowers on large multi-flowered inflorescences need not be penalised.

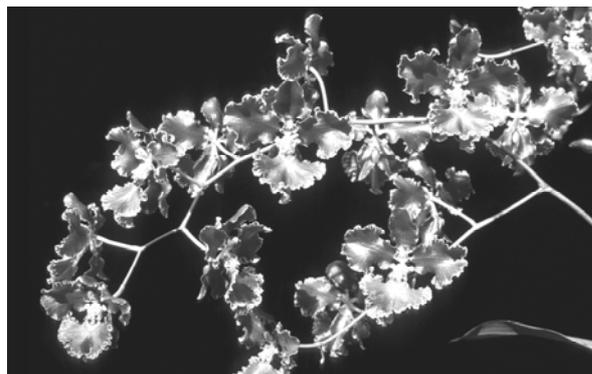
CLASSIFICATION AT SHOWS AND MONTHLY MEETINGS

Oncidium hybrids may be sub-divided into the following classes:

1. *varicosum* and *crispum* type,
2. equitant type and
3. others.



Oncidium enderianum



Oncidium Brown's Pride

10. PAPHIOPEDILUM HYBRIDS

GENERAL STATEMENT

The standard shall include *Paphiopedilum* only. Intergeneric hybrids involving *Paphiopedilum* (e.g. *Phragmipaphium*) should be judged as Other Hybrids.

FEATURES AND THEIR EVALUATION

The most appropriate ratio for the following features is 35 : 35 : 10 : 20.

- **Shape and Substance (35).** With the great diversity of species and the long history of hybridising, a wide range of shapes is acceptable. It is important to recognise quality over this range, without stereotyping one particular shape. In general the flower should exhibit superior form and spatial arrangement. All shapes exhibiting characteristics of the background species are equally acceptable. The flower should be zygomorphic and have sufficient substance to maintain its shape.

GUIDELINES

In the classic *Exhibition-type* a broad dorsal sepal, broad petals and a ventral sepal and labellum that complete a circular outline are desirable. The flower should be slightly concave when viewed from the front. The dorsal sepal should be free from excessive grooving about its midline and from reflexing and twisting at its top. A slight goffering of the upper margin of the petals is acceptable, but excessive incurving of their distal ends is undesirable. The labellum must be free from denting inferiorly and the staminode should not be skewed. The ventral sepal should lock over the dorsal sepal posteriorly without reflexing. *Maudiae-type* paphiopedilums are characterised by a broad and dominant dorsal sepal, down-swept petals, a prominent labellum and a tall stem.

Developmental Hybrids should be judged with reference to the plant's parentage. Narrow segments, twisting of the petals, etc., are acceptable provided that these characteristics reflect the nature of the parents.

- **Multifloral Type:** These include hybrids of species such as *P. rothschildianum*, *P. philippinensis*, *P. lowii*, *P. haynaldianum*, *P. sanderianum* etc. They should exhibit the desirable traits of the species. There is an expectation that there should be at least two flowers on display. The labellum should be free from dents, the staminode should be in alignment and the flowers should glisten.
- ***P. sukhakulii* influence:** These shall include any *Paphiopedilum* bred with *P. sukhakulii*. These hybrids typically have wide, spotted horizontal petals and a slightly forward-jutting labellum. The labellum should be free of dents and the staminode should be in alignment.
- **Parvisepalum influence:** These shall include any *Paphiopedilum* bred with species from the *Parvisepalum* group (eg., *P. micranthum*, *P. delenatii*, *P. hangianum*). These commonly have unusual shapes and sizes relative to other members of the genus. It is important to recognise quality without stereotyping one particular shape. The flower should exhibit the superior traits of the parents, without twisting and distorting the shape.
- **Brachypetalum influence:** These include any *Paphiopedilum* bred with species from the *Brachypetalum* group (eg. *P. concolor*, *P. niveum*, *P. bellatulum*, etc.). They commonly have white flowers that exhibit spots on all or part of the flower; the petals should be full and shapely. Typically round, the size of the flower is important compared with the modest size of the plant. Generally the stem is relatively short and should not be penalised.

- **Colour and Texture (35).** Colour includes white and any other colour or combination of colours. It should be clear, fresh and (where appropriate) glistening. All markings and shadings should be evenly distributed and clearly defined. The flower should be without major blemish.
- **Habit and Arrangement (10).** The inflorescence should be able to hold itself with minimal support. Ties may be removed to ascertain the strength of the stem. Flowers should be displayed well clear of the foliage, with single-flowered inflorescences holding the flower at right angles to the stem, and multiple- and sequential-flowering inflorescences displaying the flowers clearly.
- **Size of Flower and Floriferousness of Inflorescence and Plant (20).** The size and number of flowers should be appropriate to the type. The floral display should be balanced and proportional to the size of the plant.

CLASSIFICATION AT SHOWS AND MONTHLY MEETINGS

At shows and monthly meetings paphiopedilums may be sub-divided into the following classes :

1. Exhibition-type, 2. Maudiae-type, 3. Developmental hybrids, and 4. Species.

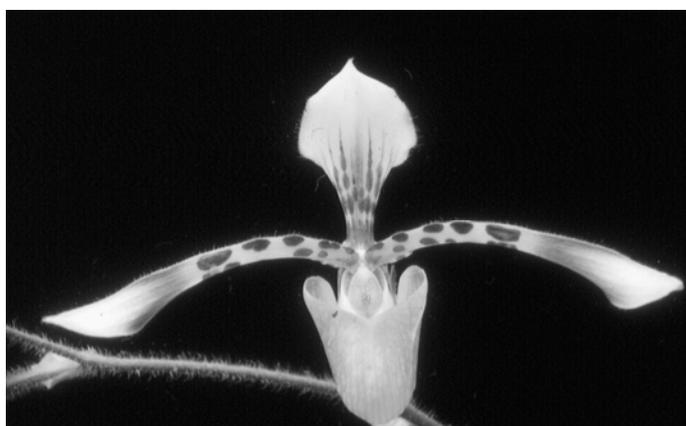
Further classes may be created if sufficient plants are exhibited.



Paphiopedilum Glaucolium



Paphiopedilum gratrixianum



Paphiopedilum haynaldianum



Paphiopedilum hangianum

11. PHALAEOPSIS HYBRIDS

GENERAL STATEMENT

In this context **Phalaenopsis** means a *Phalaenopsis* hybrid or an intergeneric hybrid between *Phalaenopsis* and *Doritis*.

FEATURES AND THEIR EVALUATION

In those exhibits in which the overall display is important, values should be assigned to the following features in the ratio 30 : 30 : 10 : 30. In those exhibits in which the floral display predominates, the ratio 25 : 25 : 25 : 25 is more appropriate.

- **Shape and Substance (30/25).** The flower must exhibit superior form and spatial arrangement. It should be zygomorphic and the segments should be broad and rounded for the type. The flower should be reasonably flat when viewed from the side. The segments should not reflex nor have any space between them. The flowers should have sufficient substance to maintain their shape.
- **Colour and Texture (30/25).** The colour, which includes white and any other colour or combination of colours, pastels, blushes, stripes or spots should be clear, fresh and glistening. All markings and shadings should be evenly distributed and clearly defined.
- **Habit and Arrangement (10/25).** The stem should be sufficiently strong to support the inflorescence with minimal staking and tying. The flowers should be evenly distributed along the stem with minimal overlapping and bunching and the pedicels should be sufficiently strong to display the flowers attractively.
- **Size of Flower and Floriferousness of Inflorescence and Plant (30/25).** The flowers should be of good size for their type. The number of flowers should be commensurate with the type and maturity of the plant.

BENCHMARKS

The accepted range for floriferousness of mature exhibition-type hybrids is 7 - 13 flowers (two-thirds of the flowers must be open). The accepted range for size (measured across the petals) is 80 - 120 mm, but modern breeding has delivered bigger flowers.

CLASSIFICATION AT SHOWS AND MONTHLY MEETINGS

Phalaenopsis hybrids may be separated into the following classes : **Exhibition-type**, **Novelty-type** and **equestris-type**. Flowers which may be classed as **Novelty Phalaenopsis** include hybrids of low flower count with one or more of the following characteristics: star-shaped, bright colours, heavy substance, sequential flowering. These are usually based on species from Peninsular Malaysia, e.g., *P. cornu-cervi* and *P. violacea*, or species from the Philippines, e.g., *P. lueddemanniana* and *P. amboinensis*. Hybrids of the **equestris-type** have multi-branched racemes bearing small flowers. Recently identified species are being used as parents.

Secondary inflorescences (induced after the primary inflorescence has been removed) of exhibition-type hybrids are acceptable. All *Doritaenopsis* should be judged as *Phalaenopsis* hybrids. *Vandaenopsis* hybrids should be judged in the Vanda Alliance. All other intergeneric *Phalaenopsis* hybrids should be judged as Other Hybrids.

COMMON INTERGENERIC HYBRIDS

- *Arachnopsis* (*Arnps.* = *Phalaenopsis* x *Arachnis*)
- *Doritaenopsis* (*Dtps.* = *Phalaenopsis* x *Doritis*)
- *Renanthopsis* (*Rnthps.* = *Phalaenopsis* x *Renanthera*)

- *Sarconopsis* (*Srnps.* = *Phalaenopsis* x *Sarcochilus*)

12. SPECIES ORCHIDS

GENERAL STATEMENT

Judges must be familiar with most of the species appearing on the show-benches at the larger societies and at the Orchid Species Society of Victoria. They should be able to recognise superior shape, colour, size and floriferousness. Species orchids should be well-established and carry a floral display commensurate with their size and natural habit.

Special note : Australian native species (that is, those that occur naturally on the Australian mainland, Tasmania and territories under Australian control) are to be judged as Australian Native Species, not as Species Orchids.

FEATURES AND THEIR EVALUATION

In those exhibits in which one or several flowers predominate, values should be assigned to the following features in the ratio 35 : 35 : 10 : 20. In those exhibits in which the total floral display is also important, the ratio 30 : 30 : 10 : 30 is more appropriate. In exhibits where the floral display alone predominates, the ratio 25 : 25 : 25 : 25 should be used. Before award judging begins, the judges will decide which is the most appropriate ratio to use.

- **Shape and Substance** (35/30/25). The flower should exhibit superior form and spatial arrangement. All shapes are acceptable. The flowers should be zygomorphic; excessive hooding, cupping, furling, reflexing and twisting are undesirable unless they are natural features. The flowers should have sufficient substance to maintain their shape.
- **Colour and Texture** (35/30/25). Colour includes white and any other colour or combination of colours. It should be clear, fresh and (where appropriate) glistening. All markings and shadings should be evenly distributed and clearly defined. Flowers should be without major blemish.
- **Habit and Arrangement** (10/10/25). The stem should be sufficiently strong to support the inflorescence with minimal staking and tying; it should not be bent or twisted. The flowers should be evenly displayed with minimal overlapping and should preferably stand clear of the foliage. Judges should recognise that it is the nature of some species to conceal their flowers within the foliage.
- **Size of Flower and Floriferousness of Inflorescence and Plant** (20/30/25). The size and number of flowers should be appropriate to the particular species. The plant should be well presented, with a balanced floral display proportional to its size.

CLASSIFICATION AT SHOWS AND MONTHLY MEETINGS.

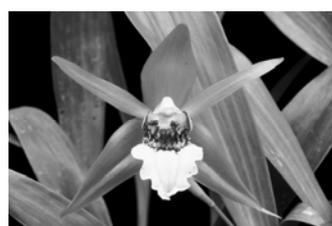
For show judging, species orchids may be divided into various classes - for example: cymbidium species, Australian native species, masdevallia species, paphiopedilum species, species from The Americas, species from Asia, species from Africa and the rest of the world, or miniature species (total height of plant and flowers not to exceed 100 mm or 150 mm, for example).



Angraecum scottianum



Laelia briegei



Coelogyne lawrenceana

13. VANDACEOUS HYBRIDS

GENERAL STATEMENT

Vandaceous hybrids include all orchids which have *Vanda* in their breeding.

FEATURES AND THEIR EVALUATION

The ratio 30 : 30 : 10 : 30 is appropriate for most vandaceous hybrids.

- **Shape and Substance (30).** The flowers must exhibit superior form and spatial arrangement. They should be zygomorphic and the segments should be broad and rounded at the distal ends without any gaps between the segments, unless parentage dictates otherwise. Hooding, furling and reflexing are undesirable. The flowers should have sufficient substance to maintain their shape.
- **Colour and Texture (30).** The colour, which includes white and any other colour or combination of colours, should be fresh and clear, not blurred. Tessellations and shadings should be harmonious, well defined and evenly distributed. The flowers should be free from major blemish.
- **Habit and Arrangement (10).** The stem should be sufficiently strong to support the inflorescence with minimal staking and tying and should hold the flowers clear of the foliage. The flowers should be evenly distributed around the stem with minimal overlapping or bunching. The pedicels should be sufficiently strong to display each flower attractively.
- **Floriferousness of Inflorescence and Plant (30).** The flower should be of good size for its type. The number of flowers should be commensurate with the type, bearing in mind that some lines can be somewhat sequential in nature. The size of the flowers may be reduced towards the apex of the inflorescence.

BENCHMARKS

Flower size, measured across the widest part of an average flower, may range from 25 mm to 125 mm. Floriferousness is generally reduced as the size of the blooms increase. For example there are usually 6-10 flowers that measure 125 mm across, 10-20 flowers that measure 65 mm across and 14 or more flowers that measure 25 mm across.

COMMON INTERGENERIC HYBRIDS

- *Aranda* (*Aranda* = *Vanda* x *Arachnis*)
- *Ascocenda* (*Ascda.* = *Vanda* x *Ascocentrum*)
- *Kagawara* (*Kgw.* = *Vanda* x *Ascocentrum* x *Renanthera*)
- *Lewisara* (*Lwara.* = *Vanda* x *Aerides* x *Arachnis* x *Ascocentrum*)
- *Mokara* (*Mkra.* = *Vanda* x *Arachnis* x *Ascocentrum*)
- *Okaara* (*Oka.* = *Vanda* x *Ascocentrum* x *Renanthera* x *Rhyncostylis*)



14. ZYGOPETALUM ALLIANCE HYBRIDS

GENERAL STATEMENT

Zygopetalum hybrids include hybrids and intergenerics which have *Zygopetalum* in their breeding.

FEATURES AND THEIR EVALUATION

The most appropriate ratio of the following features for the *Zygopetalum* Alliance is 30 : 30 : 10 : 30.

- **Shape and Substance (30).** The flower should exhibit superior form and spatial arrangement. All shapes from circular in outline to those exhibiting characteristics of background species are acceptable. The flower should be zygomorphic; excessive hooding, cupping, furling, reflexing and twisting are undesirable unless they are natural features. The flower should have sufficient substance to maintain its shape.
- **Colour and Texture (30).** Colour includes white and any other colour or combination of colours. It should be clear, fresh and (where appropriate) glistening. All markings and shadings should be evenly distributed and clearly defined. Flowers should be without major blemish.
- **Habit and Arrangement (10).** The flowers should stand clear of the foliage and be evenly and attractively arranged on the raceme.
- **Size of Flower and Floriferousness of Inflorescence and Plant (30).** The size and number of flowers should be appropriate to the hybrid. The plant should be well presented with a balanced floral display proportional to its size.

CLASSIFICATION AT SHOWS AND MONTHLY MEETINGS

Zygopetalum Alliance hybrids may be divided into *Zygopetalum* hybrids and Intergeneric hybrids.

COMMON INTERGENERIC HYBRIDS

- *Hamelwellsara* (*Hmwsa.* = *Aganisia* x *Batemannia* x *Otostylis* x *Zygosepalum* x *Zygopetalum*)
- *Propetalum* (*Pptm.* = *Promenaea* x *Zygopetalum*)
- *Zygocolax* (*Zcx.* = *Zygopetalum* x *Colax*)
- *Zygoneria* (*Znra.* = *Zygopetalum* x *Neogardneria*).



15. OTHER HYBRIDS

GENERAL STATEMENT

Hybrids not covered by any of the above specific standards are to be judged as Other Hybrids. Examples include intrageneric hybrids of *Angraecum*, *Coelogyne* and *Disa* and intergeneric hybrids such as *Christieara*, *Ascofinetia*.

FEATURES AND THEIR EVALUATION

In those exhibits in which one or several flowers predominate, values should be assigned to the following features in the ratio 35 : 35 : 10 : 20. In those exhibits in which the floral display is also important, the ratio 30 : 30 : 10 : 30 should be used. In those exhibits in which the floral display alone predominates, the ratio 25 : 25 : 25 : 25 is the most appropriate. Before award judging begins, the judges present will decide which is the most appropriate ratio to use.

- **Shape and Substance (35/30/25).** The flower should exhibit superior form and spatial arrangement. All shapes from circular in outline to those exhibiting characteristics of background species are acceptable. The flower should be zygomorphic; excessive hooding, cupping, furling, reflexing and twisting are undesirable unless they are natural features. The flower should have sufficient substance to maintain its shape.
- **Colour and Texture (35/30/25).** Colour includes white and any other colour or combination of colours. It should be clear, fresh and (where appropriate) glistening. All markings and shadings should be evenly distributed and clearly defined. Flowers should be without major blemish.
- **Habit and Arrangement (10/10/25).** The stem should be sufficiently strong to support the inflorescence with minimal staking and tying; it should not be bent or twisted. The flowers should be evenly displayed with minimal overlapping and should preferably stand clear of the foliage.
- **Size of Flower and Floriferousness of Inflorescence and Plant (20/30/25).** The size and number of flowers should be appropriate to the hybrid. The plant should be well presented, with a balanced floral display proportional to its size.



Coelogyne Jannine Banks



Disa (Foam x Watsonii)

Congratulations! A panel of judges has deemed that your orchid is worthy of an OSCOV Award. To illustrate your award certificate, for future reference and for your orchid to be eligible for judging as one of the Victorian Orchids of the Year, you will need to provide a set of digital photographs to the OSCOV Judging Panel Awards Secretary (currently Mr. Stephen Early, LPO Box 8071, Carrum Downs, Vic. 3201; telephone 9786 1938) **no later than 31 January of the following year.** He will also require details of your orchid and your permission for OSCOV to publish your photographs.

If possible, the orchid should be digitally photographed in daylight. Please use a neutral-coloured backdrop, and try to fill the frame as much as possible. Without good photographs you cannot hope to win one of the premier awards.

The name of your orchid must also include a cultivar name, appended in single inverted commas (e.g., *Masdevallia* Sunny Angel 'Pepperpot' or *Miltoniopsis vexillaria* 'Roberto'). You may confer one of your own choice, unless the orchid already has one (e.g., *Cymbidium* Narela 'Jennifer Gail').

If your orchid is an unregistered hybrid, e.g., *Cymbidium* (Intermission x Borough Green), the OSCOV award is provisional only. The award certificate will not be presented until the crossing is registered with the Royal Horticultural Society. It is in your interests to ensure that the hybridiser does or authorises you to do so as soon as possible. If there are difficulties, seek advice from the Awards Secretary.

Finally, there will be a charge (currently \$15 for members of OSCOV-Member Societies) when you receive your award certificate to defray costs involved in its preparation. It's worth it! An award is a big event in the life of most orchid growers, and your certificate, with accompanying photograph, will be a permanent reminder. Recipients who do not belong to an OSCOV-Member Society will incur an additional charge of \$20, covering any and all awards granted to them by OSCOV in that particular year.

IMAGES REQUIRED FOR YOUR AWARD

The minimum standard required is an **RAW image** (preferred): Image size 2500 pixels by 1900 pixels, **or a Jpeg image**: Image Size to be at least 2500 pixels by 1900 pixels and File Size a minimum of 1.5MB.

Any image that does not truly represent the orchid will be rejected. Images are to be as taken and not modified or altered in any way. No date stamps or other text are to be on any images. These specifications can be met with a 5 megapixel camera set on maximum quality and resolution.

At least one picture of the whole plant and one of a single flower are required. Apart from these images you may include pictures of a single inflorescence and/or side and back views of a flower. These are recommended if they depict the orchid more favourably than other views. For an **Award of Quality** we require the siblings to be grouped together in the one image.

Hints for digital photography: Once the image is taken there are a number of things that you should check before sending it to the Awards Secretary. First, that the colour truly represents your orchid. Flashes and indoor lighting can distort the colour that your camera has recorded. Many photographers prefer to take their pictures outdoors, placing the orchid in shade, and using a tripod and cable release. A dark background also helps. Second, with a digital image use the optical zoom controls on your camera to zoom in on the taken image. It should remain in focus. If not, the image was not properly focussed and is likely to be discarded from the field for Victorian Orchid of the Year. Third, ensure that your camera is set for maximum resolution and quality

OSCOV AWARDS

OSCOV grants the following awards to acknowledge excellence:

- **FCC** First Class Certificate 85 - 100 %
- **AM** Award of Merit 80 - 84.9 %
- **HCC** Highly Commended Certificate 75 - 79.9 %

Other awards granted by OSCOV are:

- **AD** Award of Distinction, for an orchid with an outstandingly distinctive feature for the type, providing that it conforms to reasonable quality standards for the genus.
- **CBM** Certificate of Botanical Merit, awarded once for a species or natural hybrid that is rare or unusual in cultivation, in flower and well established.
- **CC** Cultural Certificate, for a plant superior in flowering, size, robustness and cleanliness of growth to that which could reasonably be expected for a mature plant of its type.
- **AQ** Award of Quality, for at least five siblings (originating from a single seed capsule, flowering together and exhibited by a single grower) which show superior quality; at least one should be worthy of a quality award.

APPLICATION FORM FOR AN OSCOV AWARD

(to be accompanied by a set of digital photographic pictures).

YOUR NAME(S).....

ADDRESS

TELEPHONE NUMBER(S).....

ORCHID NAME (incl. cultivar name).....

IS THE ORCHID A SEEDLING FLOWERING FOR THE FIRST TIME?

HOW LONG HAVE YOU GROWN THE ORCHID?

I authorise OSCOV to use, copy or publish any or all of the images provided.

YOUR SIGNATURE.....

PHOTOGRAPHER'S NAME, ADDRESS AND SIGNATURE

.....