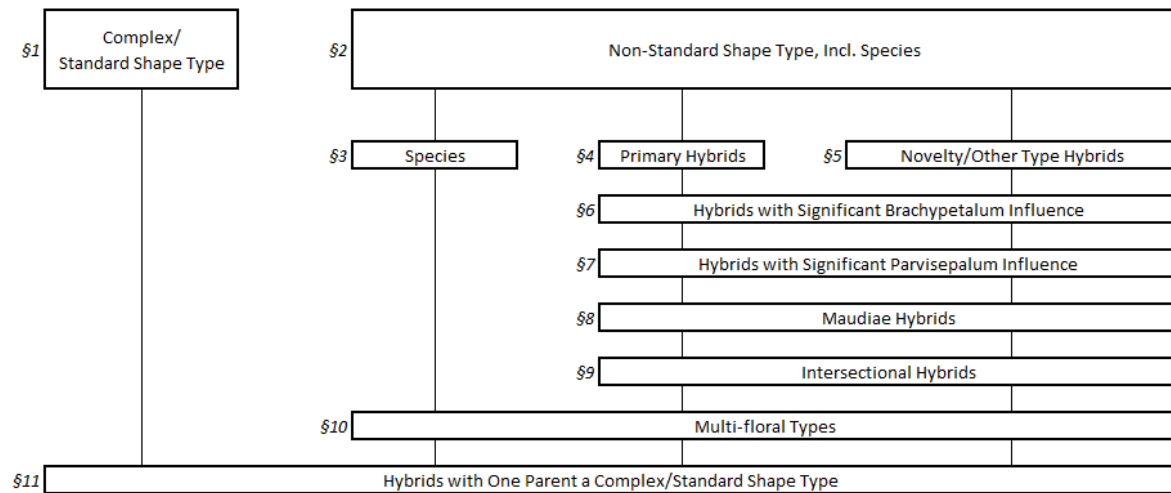


Paphiopedilums

As it is not possible to have uniformly applicable criteria for paphiopedilums, the genus will be considered here primarily under:

- complex/standard shape type hybrids;
- species;
- primary hybrids; and
- novelty/other type hybrids.

The following diagram indicates how information on the judging of paphiopedilums is arranged and directs the reader to whereabouts discussion on the judging of a particular grouping can be found.



Visual Apects

For all paphiopedilum types:

- characteristics that enhance the appeal of an exhibit are very desirable;
- the segments should be in sufficient proportion to each other to create balance about both the vertical and horizontal axes; and
- the angle between the axes of the dorsal sepal and the pouch (labellum) should be as large as possible. Superior clones will have pouches that do not overly project forward and are not overly hooded. These two undesirable characteristics can often be observed in clones of *Paph. stonei*.

§1 Complex/Standard Shape Type Hybrids

As today's complex hybrids have resulted from numerous generations of selective breeding, the influences of their ancestral species are generally not easily identifiable with maybe some exceptions like, for example, *Paph. druryi*.

Species extensively used in complex hybrid breeding include:

Paph. insigne;

Paph. bellatulum;

Paph. villosum;

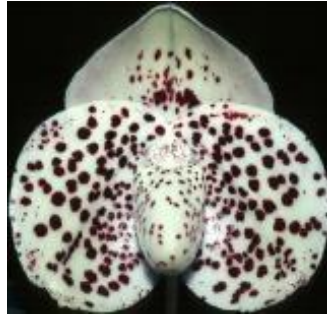
Paph. villosum var. *boxallii*;

Paph. spicerianum;

Paph. charlesworthii.



Paph. insigne



Paph. bellatulum



Paph. villosum



Paph. villosum var. *boxallii*



Paph. spicerianum



Paph. charlesworthii

Shape

Overall, appearance-wise, complex hybrid flowers should be:

- circular in outline;
- of full shape;
- concave, rather than flat;
- not excessively cupped; and
- laterally symmetrical in form.



Paph. Lady Luck 'No. 2'



Paph. Baroness 'Marie' AM/AOC

Additionally, their segments, which must not display any sign of limpness, should be in proportion, in form and not reflexing at the edges.

At the back, the dorsal and ventral sepals should fit neatly giving the flower a smooth and neat effect with the upper part of the ventral sepal smoothly overlapping the lower portion of the dorsal sepal.

Dorsal Sepal - Ideally relatively large, rounded, slightly concave, broad and low and fitting in neatly at the base. It should not reflex and its edges may be plain, neatly waved or goffered.

Dorsal sepal defects include:

- hooding;
- pointing or twisting;
- rolling or furling generally; and
- rolling or furling specifically at its base producing sepals that do not overlap neatly or sit flat when viewed from the back of the flower.

Ventral Sepal - This segment, sometimes referred to as a synsepal, should be:

- rounded - not pointed, narrow or reflexed; and
- of sufficient size to form a visually pleasing background for the pouch and preferably show a neat margin around and below the pouch.

Ventral sepals commonly present displaying some lack of lateral symmetry in shape and/or colour. They might present, for example, with additional segment growth on one side or with a white coloured portion on one side. Exhibits having significant defects of this nature should be penalised.

Split ventral sepals are not to disqualify an exhibit if the overall appearance of the flower/s is unaffected.

Ventral sepal defects include:

- rolling or furling of the ventral sepal at its base producing sepals that do not overlap neatly or sit flat when viewed from the back of the flower; and
- split ventrals are not a desired characteristic and should impact the points allocated.

Petals - They should be:

- obovate and may slightly taper to their base;
- broad, and of a length in proportion to the rest of the flower;
- held conforming to a slightly concave form of the flower; and
- held almost horizontal with neat waving, frilling or fluting not a defect.

Petals are not to reflex and are to have their upper and lower halves reasonably balanced.

Petal defects include:

- petals falling forward;
- petals reflexing and not being close to horizontal.
- uneven length and/or width of petals; and
- pimples and dents on the surface of the petals.

Pouch/Labellum - This segment should conform with and give balance to the flower, through being:

- rounded, neat and smooth and positioned tending towards perpendicular; and
- in proportion with the other segments and not excessively protruding forward.

Pouch/labellum defects include:

- pouch projecting forward instead of conforming with the flower's concave profile;
- incorrectly proportioned pouches - usually undersized;
- the pouch leaning to one side making it vertically unaligned with the rest of the flower;
- pimples and dents on the pouch - dents can occur in the base of the labellum and be difficult to detect from the front;
- malformed pouch - also, sometimes the lobes of the labellum at its upper edge and each side of the disc are tangled and cause the pouch to be lopsided; and
- malformed and/or misaligned disc.

Colour and Texture

The overall effect and interplay of colours needs to be harmonious and appealing to the eye.

All colours and patterns, providing they are clear, glistening and vibrant are acceptable and must be assessed on those qualities alone.

Shading, blushing and markings need to be clearly defined or harmoniously suffused and evenly balanced.

Texture, the colour enhancer, is evidenced as a waxy or varnished surface which can be a 'gloss' or 'sheen'.

Colour defects include:

- dullness of colour;
- colour breaks, which can occur in any segment and be a minor or major fault. They should be dealt with accordingly; and
- change of colour on sides of ventral which is often associated with substance changes. This also affects shape.

Substance

The substance of a flower's segments is expected to be heavy - anything less needs penalising. Segments shall be firm and of sufficient strength to present as required. Insufficient substance may be evidenced by furling and limpness of segments.

Substance defects include:

- water marks; and
- damage on the bottom of the labellum.

Stem

Stems need to be tall enough to hold their flowers clear of foliage and of sufficient strength to do the task unaided. Stems need to be capable of effectively displaying its flower to its full potential.

Stem defects include:

- shortness of stem resulting in flowers not being clear of leaves;
- twisting and/or kinking; and
- weakness, i.e. lacking the ability to hold the flower erect unaided.

Size

Size is important but it should not be over-emphasized. The size of the individual floral segments should be in proportion and not distort the overall shape.

Habit and Arrangement

The flower should face forward, not up or down or to one side and be held at a right angle to the stem.

Habit and arrangement faults include:

- leaning to one side; and
- falling forward excessively.

Floriferousness

Being essentially single-flowered, with complex hybrids, the number of flowers borne is not really of consequence. However, as hybrids of complex/standard shape types crossed with species and non-standard shape type hybrids become more prevalent, exhibits with more than one bloom could be encountered where the non-standard shape type parent was multi-floral type.

§2 Non-Standard Shape Type, Incl. Species

For ease of coverage, three splits of this category are utilised. Species are covered in §3, primary hybrids in §4 and novelty/other-type hybrids in §5.

For judging these types for quality awards, the *Principal Criteria* must be taken into account. Its requirements as to Shape, Colour & Texture, Size, Stem Habit and Arrangement, Floriferousness, and Substance is what has to apply. Particular emphasis needs to be given to the number of flowers on the inflorescence for the higher quality awards in the case of multi-florals.

The exhibit must be:

- sufficiently superior to other cultivars of its kind.
- outstanding for its kind.
- an improvement on at least one of its parents, quality-wise.

Exhibits should be assessed with appropriate reference to the parentage to assess if an advance has been made.

Judges might find it useful envisaging “sheer perfection” for the hybrid type being considered for comparison with the exhibit. Such a visualised image can be created through past experience and reference to computer and internet based resources. Judges should have pre-formed benchmarks for commonly encountered grexes, hybrid types and species frequently encountered in their area.

For species, benchmarks set by previous awards are to be the guide. Improvement over previously awarded cultivars should be expected and where there are no previous awards, improvement over existing forms should be evident.

Judges should be familiar with the current quality of familiar species. For lesser known species, research of descriptions needs to be undertaken.

For hybrids, the general criterion should be favourable comparison with previously awarded cultivars and/or general improvement over contributing, ancestral species and grexes,

A substantial knowledge of the species and their performance in hybridisation greatly assists in judging these. Knowledge of the species and parents is needed as these hybrids will not have the standard form and therefore have to be judged on their merits.

The natural spread of flowers with long pendulous petals depends on the angle at which the petals are held. Horizontal and vertical dimensions should be recorded.

Because of significant variability in species, expect wide variances in outcomes for the same hybrid grex.

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

Referencing particular non-standard shape paphiopedilums as brachypetalums, parvisepalums, Maudiae type hybrids and primary hybrids (non-standard shape paphiopedilums which have an enthusiastic following) is more of relevance in the judging of orchid shows than for award judging.

§3 Species

Only a minority of the 100 or thereabouts paphiopedilum species will get a mention here. Judges should be familiar with award level benchmarks of the more frequently encountered species and be prepared to undertake research of previous awards for lesser encountered species. Below are images of a few species of the single flowering type:



Paph. callosum



Paph. charleswortii



Paph. fairrieanum



Paph. henryanum



Paph. hirsutissimum



Paph. insigne



Paph. purpuratum



Paph. spicerianum



Paph. sukhakulii



Paph. villosum

When judging species for quality awards, consider the *Principal Criteria's* stipulations and reference computer and internet based resources as required.

Brachypetalum Species.

Paph. bellatulum, *Paph. concolor*, *Paph. godefroyae*, *Paph. leucochilum* and *Paph. niveum* are brachypetalum species. Benchmarks, where they exist, need to be applied.

While occasionally, a species of this type may have two or even three flowers on a single inflorescence, it is not generally the case. Species of this type would normally be regarded as single flowering.



Paph. bellatulum



Paph. concolor



Paph. niveum

Some brachypetalum species have relatively short, unsupportive inflorescences. An example of this is *Paph. bellatulum* where plants normally present with their flowers sitting on the leaves or simply hanging over. A brachypetalum species that has a more regular length stem is *Paph. niveum*.

Parvisepalum Species.

Paph. armeniacum, *Paph. delenatii*, *Paph. emersonii*, *Paph. hangianum*, *Paph. malipoense*, *Paph. micranthum* and *Paph. vietnamense* are parvisepalum species. The shapes of these species, particularly the shapes of their pouches, are characteristic. The flower of awardable cultivars should exhibit superior traits. The dorsal sepals of *Paph. armeniacum*, *Paph. delenatii*, *Paph. emersonii*, and *Paph. vietnamense* are not a strong point, often reflexing and/or twisting.



Paph. delenatii



Paph. micranthum



Paph. malipoense

Multifloral type Species

Species of the *Cochlopetalum*, *Coryopedilum* and *Pardalopetalum* alliances have multi-floral inflorescences. Their inflorescences will be either sequential flowering (*Cochlopetalum* Alliance) or simultaneous flowering (*Coryopedilum* and *Pardalopetalum* alliances).

Their floriferousness and arrangement of flowers are of substantial importance. Flowers on multifloral paphiopedilums should display in a visually harmonious way.



The typical flowering habit of *Cochlopetalum* Alliance species is for one flower to be open at a time for several weeks with the subsequent flower opening a week or so after the previous bloom has dropped. However, sometimes two blooms will be open at the same time and very occasionally, there will be three flowers open at the one time as evidenced in the adjacent picture of a *Paph. victoria-regina* cultivar.

With the likes of the *Coryopedilum* alliance's *Paph. rothschildianum*, higher awards should now only go to inflorescences carrying five or six flowers.

Cochlopetalum Alliance Species



Paph. liemianum



Paph. moquettianum



Paph. primulinum

Coryopedilum Alliance Species



Paph. anitum



Paph. philippinense



Paph. rothschildianum

Pardalopetalum Alliance Species



Paph. haynaldianum



Paph. lowii



Paph. parishii

For award judging multifloral-type species, consider the *Principal Criteria's* stipulations and reference computer and internet based resources as required, particularly to access their type descriptions.

§4 Primary Hybrids

These are Non-Standard Shape Type hybrids whose both parents are species paphiopedilums. There would be around 5,000 possible crossings - many already registered grexes - that would qualify and they are extensively grown. Primary Hybrids are specifically provided for in most orchid show schedules.

Paph. Jewelled Tapestry (*acmodontum* x *hirsutissimum*), *Paph. Papa Röhl* (*sukhakulii* x *fairrieatum*) and *Paph. Double Deception* (*venustum* x *sukhakulii*) are examples of primary hybrids. Further examples of primary hybrids can be found in the examples for §6 Hybrids with Significant Brachypetalum Influence, §7 Hybrids with Significant Parvisepalum Influence and §9 Intersectoral Hybrids.



Paph. Jewelled Tapestry
Amethyst 'HCC/AOS



Paph. Papa Röhl
'Billy's' HCC/AOS



Paph. Double Deception
'Dots Incredible' HCC/AOS



In award judging primary hybrids, characteristics of the parental species, such as reflexing and excessive furling, that would be unacceptable in more developed non-standard shape type hybrids, are tolerable. The primary hybrid *Paph. Toni Semple* (*Paph. haynaldianum* x *Paph. lowii*) illustrates this point. Clones of grexes with less of any such detracting characteristic should be allocated comparatively higher points.

Paph. Toni Semple 'Dianne' HCC/AOS

A significant knowledge of the species and their performance in hybridisation greatly assists in judging primary hybrids. This knowledge is needed as these hybrids do not have the standard form and therefore have to be judged on their merits.

Benchmarks need to be used where they exist and especially where standards have been established by previous awards. Ongoing improvement over previously awarded cultivars is to be expected. Where there are no previous awards, improvement over existing forms should be evident. The general criterion should be favourable comparison with previously awarded cultivars and/or general improvement over the species parents.

Judges should be readily familiar with benchmarks for the more frequently encountered primary hybrids. For those lesser known, research of descriptions needs to be undertaken. For judging unfamiliar primary hybrids and to establish the appropriate level of an award under consideration, computer-based and on-line referencing of orchid award data is necessary.

Because of the significant variability in the species parents, wide variances in outcomes for the same hybrid grex occur.

The natural spread of flowers with long pendulous petals depends on the angle at which the petals are held, even for the same grex.



Paph. Saint Swithin
'Sunnybank' FCC/AOC
Natural Spread:
Height: 120mm
Width: 263mm



Paph. Saint Swithin
'John's Gift's' AM/AOC
Natural Spread:
Height: 231mm
Width: 148mm

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

§5 Novelty/Other Type Hybrids

Non-standard shape type paphiopedilums, other than species and primary hybrids, are by default novelty/other type hybrids. This category includes a very large number of hybrids. The significant variability in the species involved in the ancestry of grexes means that variances in outcomes for the same hybrid grex are to be expected. Many hybrids that are novelty/other type hybrids also belong to categories discussed further on.

As stated earlier on, the general criterion should be favourable comparison with previously awarded cultivars and/or general improvement over contributing, ancestral species and grexes. With such hybrids, the influences of the ancestral species involved may or may not be easily identifiable. Some



Paph. Saint Low
'Asheville' AM/AOS

hybrids might be only one step removed from a primary hybrid such as in the case of *Paph. Saint Low* (*Paph. Saint Swithin* x *Paph. lowii*). These adjacent two *Paph. Saint Low* cultivars depict very well the variance in outcomes possible for the same grex.



Paph. Saint Low
'Nike II' AM/AOS

All hybrids depicted in subsequent categories, except for §11 Hybrids with Just One Parent a Complex/Standard Shape Type Hybrid, are also examples for this category. Following are a couple of examples of novelty/other type hybrids that do not qualify for any of the subsequent categories.



Paph. Love Song
Amethyst 'HCC/AOS



Paph. Nisqually
'Asuko' AM/AOS



Paph. Oriental Spice
'ETO' HCC/AOS

Utilising benchmarks for a particular exhibit or similar types of hybrids together with on-line research of the grex to be judged is the chief aid. Knowledge of an exhibit's parentage, and perhaps even its ancestry, together with a knowledgeable application of the *Basic and Principal Criteria* for judging quality awards should guide judges here. Undesirable characteristics, such the significant reflexing of the sides of the dorsal sepal, as with *Paph. purpuratum* (that would be acceptable in the straight species and in a primary hybrid) should be largely bred out in the next hybridizing step.



Such achievement is depicted in the cultivar adjacent left.

The required improvement has not been achieved in the cultivar adjacent right. The parentage of these cultivars is Makuli x *purpuratum*.

Paph. Makpurp '#1'



Paph. Makpurp '#2'

§6 Hybrids with Significant Brachypetalum Influence

These range from those with both parents fully brachypetalum to ones displaying brachypetalum characteristics with one or both parents only partly brachypetalum.

With a fully or close to fully brachypetalum hybrid, the flowers would generally be relatively large compared with the modest size of the plant. The stem might be relatively short and unsupportive with the flower/s hanging or resting on the leaves. They should not be severely, if at all, penalized for that.



For such hybrids, the petals should be full and shapely and the overall flower considerably rounded. They commonly have white to creamy-yellow flowers with spots on at least some if not all of the flower. Included here are hybrids bred with influences of species like *Paph. bellatulum*, *Paph. concolor*, *Paph. godefroyae*, *Paph. leucochilum* and *Paph. niveum*.

Paph Psyche 'Full Moon' AM/AOS
(*bellatulum* x *niveum*)

For hybrids with considerable non-brachypetalum parentage (or with *Paph. niveum* parentage), supportive and longer stems should be expected.



An interesting characteristic of the white *Paph. niveum* is its suppression of colour in its F1 progeny. This is clearly demonstrated in the hybrid *Paph. Miss Faith Hanbury* (*Paph. glaucophyllum* x *Paph. niveum*).

Paph. Miss Faith Hanbury 'Holly' AM/AOS

With the boundless range of influence possible from the non-brachypetalum input, variability of outcomes is immense.

Benchmarks need to be used where they exist and especially where standards have been established by previous awards. Ongoing improvement over previously awarded cultivars is to be expected. For judging unfamiliar hybrid grexes and crossings and to establish the appropriate level of an award under consideration, computer-based and on-line referencing of orchid award data is necessary.

Examples of hybrids with significant brachypetalum influence include ones like:

Paph. Bella Lucia (*bellatulum* x *Wellesleyanum*), *Paph. Iona* (*bellatulum* x *fairrieanum*), *Paph. Kevin Porter* (*bellatulum* x *micranthum*) and *Paph. Psyche* (*bellatulum* x *niveum*).



Paph. Bella Lucia 'Big Butter Pat'
HCC/AOS



Paph. Paph Iona
'Sultanesque' HCC/AOS



Paph. Kevin Porter 'Barbara Ann'
HCC/AOS

§7 Hybrids with Significant Parvisepalum Influence

These range from those with both parents fully parvisepalum to ones displaying parvisepalum characteristics with one or both parents only partially parvisepalum. Significant variability in the ancestral parvisepalum species leads to a wide potential variance in outcomes, even in fully or close to fully parvisepalum hybrids.

The carrying on into hybrids of undesirable dorsal sepal characteristics, prevalent in many cultivars of parvisepalum alliance species, is to be significantly penalised. The image below of *Paph.* Ho Chi Minh 'Vietnamese Vision' AM/AOC depicts this dorsal defect. This issue may be limited to just the dorsal sepal but could be connected with a more widespread poor substance characteristic imparted by a parvisepalum species parent.

Fully parvisepalum grexes include:

Paph. Magic Lantern (*micranthum* x *delenatii*), *Paph.* Fanaticum (*malipoense* x *micranthum*), *Paph.* Ho Chi Minh (*delenatii* x *vietnamense*) and *Paph.* Anni Fuchs (*vietnamense* x *hangianum*).



Paph. Magic Lantern
'Pink Lantern' AM/AOS



Paph. Fanaticum
'Perfect Color' AM/AOS



Paph. Ho Chi Minh
'Vietnamese Vision' AM/AOS



Paph. Anni Fuchs
'Springwater' HCC/AOS

There are many successful 50% parvisepalum grexes like *Paph.* Envy Green (*malipoense* x *primulinum*) and *Paph.* Pink Sky (*delenatii* x Lady Isabel).



Paph. Envy Green
'Springwater'
HCC/AOS



Paph. Pink Sky
'HOF #21'
HCC-AOS

Benchmarks need to be used where they exist and especially where standards have been established by previous awards. Ongoing improvement over previously awarded cultivars is to be expected. For judging unfamiliar hybrid grexes and crossings and to establish the appropriate level of an award under consideration, computer-based and on-line referencing of orchid award data is necessary.

§8 Maudiae-type Hybrids

All Maudiae-type hybrids, except for *Paph. Maudiae* (*Paph. callosum* x *Paph. lawrenceanum*) itself, are Novelty/Other-type Hybrids. *Paph. Maudiae* is a primary hybrid.

Maudiae-type hybrids are based on the species *Paph. barbatum*, *Paph. callosum*, *Paph. lawrenceanum* and *Paph. superbiens* var. *curtisii* with *Paph. appletonianum*, *Paph. ciliolare*, *Paph. mastersianum*, *Paph. purpuratum* *Paph. sukhakulii*, *Paph. venustum* and *Paph. wardii* also involved sometimes.

Maudiae-type hybrid forms include:

- albino (from very pale to intense dark green);
- coloratum (the standard type with multiple colours as in the following image); and
- vinicolor (intense dark burgundy).



The benchmark for Maudiae-type hybrids is quite high, as evidenced by the adjacent photograph of *Paph. Flame Arrow* 'Wide Wide Petals' HCC/AOS.

Consequently, the overall form of an exhibit needs to be very good to attain an award. Not only must the colour satisfy the points range of the award being considered, so must its shape. It is the shape that is likely to be the most problematic.

Serious faults include narrow petals and petals twisting near their tips. Serious dorsal sepal faults include having tips that:

- are excessively pointed; and or
- have a "soft serve ice-cream curl" appearance.



An excessively pointed dorsal sepal



Top of dorsal sepal with a "soft serve ice-cream curl" appearance

Examples of breeding achievement with Maudiae-type hybrids are depicted here with the likes of: *Paph. Nettie McNay* 'Anemone' AM/AOS, *Paph. Flame Arrow* 'Wide Wide Petals' HCC/AOS, and *Paph. Maudiae* 'Magnifique' HCC/AOC.



§9 Intersectional Hybrids

Many Primary Hybrids will be intersectional hybrids. With primary hybrids, their parents could be from quite contrasting sections, e.g.



- (A) one parent might be a multifloral species (say from Section Coryopedilum) and the other parent an essentially single flowered species (say from Section Barbata).

Paph. lantha Stage 'Jade Dragon' HCC/AOS



- or (B) one parent might be a progressive flowering multifloral species (e.g. *glaucophyllum* from Section Cochlopetalum) and the other parent a simultaneously flowering multifloral hybrid (e.g., *Paph. Saint Swithin* - whose both parents are Section Coryopedilum species).

Paph. Mary Franz Smith 'Marlene' AM/AOC

Many intersectional hybrids that are also primary hybrids arise from crossings between:

- brachypetalum and parvisepalum species; and
- Section Coryopedilum or Section Pardalopetalum and Section Cochlopetalum species.

There are however many other matches between sections.

With novelty/other-type hybrids, it might often be a case of multiple sections being involved in the background.

While intersectional crossings between vastly dissimilar sections might produce problematic progeny, some very outstanding and promising results are achievable. *Paph. Harold Koopowitz* (*malipoense* x *rothschildianum*) and *Paph. Krull's Lace* (*Fanaticum* x *rothschildianum*), both 50% parvisepalum and 50% Section Coryopedilum, are examples.



Paph. Harold Koopowitz



Paph. Krull's Lace

It is important to know the number of blooms to expect for intersectional hybrids. For *Paph. lantha* Stage (*sukhakulii* x *rothschildianum*), two or three blooms would be impressive. For the likes of a progressive flowering multifloral crossed with a simultaneously flowering multifloral, inflorescences of four or five blooms with two or three blooms open simultaneously could be expected. Consider the exhibit of *Paph. Mary Franz Smith* 'Marlene' AM/AOC (*glaucophyllum* x *Saint Swithin*) awarded in 2010. It had two spikes, one with three blooms open and the other with two blooms open.

Benchmarks need to be used where they exist and especially where standards have been established by previous awards. Ongoing improvement over previously awarded cultivars is to be expected. For judging unfamiliar hybrid grexes and crossings and to establish the appropriate level of an award under consideration, computer-based and on-line referencing of orchid award data is necessary.

§10 Multifloral types

Exhibits presenting with multi-floral inflorescences could be species (§3), primary hybrids (§4) or novelty/other-type hybrids (§5). Such multifloral paphiopedilums (simultaneous, sequential and combinations of these flowering forms) might present with upright or arching inflorescences.



With superior multifloral types:

- the angle between the axes of the pouch and dorsal sepal as large as possible;
- dorsal sepals should not be hooded or overly forward projecting; and
- pouches should not be overly forward projecting.

Their floriferousness and arrangement of inflorescence are of substantial importance. Flowers on multifloral paphiopedilums should display in a visually harmonious way. While an erect spike might be quite appealing for the likes of *Paph. rothschildianum*, species and hybrids with lengthy petals like *Paph. Michael Koopowitz* present best on arching spikes where their petals hang in open space rather than tangling with the flower/s below. To achieve the higher awards, exhibits of *Paph. rothschildianum* and *Paph. Saint Swithin* now need to have five or six flowers.

Paph. rothschildianum

Many quality species and hybrids belong in this category. Included are the likes of:



- the simultaneous multi-floral species *Paph. philippinense* var. *roebelinii*;
- the simultaneous multi-floral hybrids *Paph. Bengal Lancers* (*haynaldianum* x *parishii*), *Paph. Michael Koopowitz* (*philippinense* x *sanderianum*), and *Paph. Saint Swithin* (*philippinense* x *rothschildianum*);
- the sequential multi-floral hybrid *Paph. Pinocchio*; and
- hybrids of both sequential and simultaneous multi-floral parentage like *Paph. Vanguard* (*glaucophyllum* x *rothschildianum*).

Paph. Johanna Burkhardt (*adductum* x *rothschildianum*)



Paph. philippinense
var. *roebelinii* 'Grace'



Paph. Bengal Lancers
'Sunset Valley Orchids' HCC/AOS



Paph. Michael Koopowitz
'Sam's Spirit' AM/AOS



Paph. Saint Swithin
'Sunnybank' FCC/AOC



Paph. Pinocchio
'Dew Kiss' BM/CSA



Paph. Vanguard
'Beau' AM/AOC

For multi-florals:

for species - The expected quality of familiar species or research of type descriptions are to be guides. Judges should be familiar with the current quality of familiar species. For lesser known species, the research of descriptions needs to be undertaken.

Benchmarks set by previous awards are to be the guide. Improvement over previously awarded cultivars should be expected and where there are no previous awards, improvement over existing forms should be evident.

for hybrids - Again, the general criterion should be favourable comparison with previously awarded cultivars and/or general improvement over contributing ancestral species and grexes. Judges have to assess if there is improvement on the parents and if the exhibit compares favourably with benchmarks (i.e., awarded plants of same breeding type.)

§11 Hybrids with Just One Parent a Complex/Standard Shape Type Hybrid

Both *Paph. Oto* (Winston Churchill x *fairrieanum*) and *Paph. Aliba Taba* (Paeony x *fairrieanum*) are hybrids that fit this category.



Paph. Oto
'The Red King' HCC/AOS



Paph. Ali Taba
'Elite' HCC/AOS

The non-complex/standard shape parent in such hybrids will be either a species, e.g. *Paph. fairrieanum* as in *Paph. Oto* (Winston Churchill x *fairrieanum*) or a novelty/other type hybrid.

When a decision has been taken that an exhibit is to be scored, the judges involved must then decide on the approach to be adopted by all participating judges.

The creation of a two-tiered complex/standard shape type hybrid standard (one for when both parents are complex/standard shape type hybrids and one for when only one parent is a complex/standard shape type hybrid) **is to be avoided**.

Exhibits whose visual appearance is close to that of a complex/standard shape type hybrid must be judged as such while one whose visual appearance is of a quality novelty/other type hybrid must be judged accordingly. Where the exhibit's parentage has delivered virtually a complex/standard shape hybrid shape, look for positive attributes from the non-complex/standard shape parent that could counter, for example, less shape or size points.