

Plant Name _____ Clonal Name _____

<p>Number of flowers, buds, inflorescences, etc.</p> <p>Rules: --Capitalize & spell out 1st flower # --Spell out #s one to ten; use numerals for 11 or higher --one period after texture; semicolons between sections.</p>	<p>_____ flower(s)*, (Spelled out number) _____ (form, WOW factor: round, stellate, resupinate, full, flat, tubular, shimmering, stunning, etc.) and _____ bud(s) (#) on _____ (#) _____ (describe, e.g., erect, arched, pendulous, branched, umbelliferous, etc.) to _____ (length) -cm, _____ (here you can describe each inflorescence if they vary considerably, along with adding emerging inflorescences that are too immature on which to count buds—these emerging inflorescences should not be in the inflorescence count above but rather recognized as such) inflorescences _____ originating from (new/old growth, apex/base/rhizome) presented on a (natural spread of plant) _____ -cm wide x _____ -cm long _____ (describe overall plant: unusual, vigorous, leafless, etc.) plant grown in a _____ -cm _____ (describe pot, mount or basket and media);</p>
<p>Measurements: give width or diameter and length in cm (and note whether it is width or length) for parts.</p>	<p>Plant (monopodial, with canes, with pseudobulbs) _____, roots (thick, fine, with hairs, etc., color, note root tip color) _____, pseudobulb(s) (if present: rounded, flattened, ovate, ascending, size range -4.5 to 6 cm long, 1 to 1.5 cm in diameter--etc., distance between each, color, subtended by bracts if present) _____ [or] canes (size, erect, pendent, etc., color) [or] growth type (single, multiple as in paphs, phals, clusters with pseudobulbs, etc.) _____, leaves (leafless, single, opposite, alternate, etc.) _____, (shape: lanceolate, oblong, ovate, folded/flat, central rib, etc.) _____, (size, base color w/ underside if different, markings) _____, margins (serrate, smooth, denticulate, etc.) _____, leaf apex (acute, obtuse, unequally bilobed, etc.) _____ petiole *** (if present, length) _____ cm;</p>
<p>Flower segments --FORM, then color (e.g.: petals ovate, ruffled, magenta) Do not use 'ish' or 'with' for colors or 'ing' for patterns</p>	<p>Describe overall form of each segment then parts of the segment such as margins or apex, surface hairs, warts, osmophores, etc. Then background color, overlays or markings with location (dorsal sepal flat, apex hooded, white, flushed light green along midline) for each segment Give more detailed form for all other awards besides CBR and CHM if a first award; Stance of flower whorls: cupped/flat</p>
<p>Dorsal sepal/sepals/caudae ****</p>	<p>dorsal sepal/sepals _____ _____;</p>
<p>Lateral sepals/synsepal /caudae *****/mentum **</p>	<p>lateral sepals/synsepal _____ _____;</p>
<p>Petals</p>	<p>petals _____ _____;</p>
<p>Lip/pouch --add callus/calli, crests, midlobe/side lobe form & color, spur ** w/length in -cm -form: note if more or less flat within the plane of other segments or porrect/jutted/perpendicular, etc.</p>	<p>lip/pouch _____ _____;</p>

Column & anther cap or staminode -form; umbo or boss if present on staminode	column/staminode _____ anther cap _____;
Ovary/floral bracts/pedicel if significant. Yes!! for CBR, CHM	_____ _____;
Substance (do not use average, medium, typical, light, moderate; use crisp, diaphanous, firm, hard, heavy, moderate-firm, rigid, soft, thick, thin tissue-paper, translucent)	substance _____;
Texture (do not use typical, average; instead use crystalline, diamond-dust, glabrous, glistening, glossy, iridescent, Matte, satiny, slight sheen, smooth, sparkling, varnished, velvety, waxy-- include surface features such as scurfid, hairy, papillose, pubescent)	texture _____ . (Period!)
Comments: Country that this specific plant came from, if known. Fragrance or anything distinctive not included above. Precluded higher score due to _____. Commended for _____. Also received a <award> <award number>. Provisional pending SITF identification or SITF identification confirmation, date.	

Notes:

***Stanhopea* & *Gongora*:** describe the three parts of the lip: **hypochile** (closest to the attachment), **mesochile**, and **epichile** (farthest from the attachment), including any bumps or horns; form & color.

***Inflorescence Note** distribution of the number of flowers and buds. For instance, 14 flowers and 14 buds on two inflorescences less preferable than 14 flowers on one mature inflorescence and 14 buds on a second unopened inflorescence for botanical award descriptions. It is especially important to not include emergent inflorescences in the total count when the buds cannot be counted; for instance, 14 flowers and 14 buds on five inflorescences - is it 14 on a mature inflorescence plus 14 on a second not yet mature inflorescence and three additional emergent inflorescences. **CLARIFY YOUR DESCRIPTION!**

****Spur:** a tubular extension forming from the lip as in the former *Neofinetia*; note should be made if the nectary is formed from something other than the lip/column or mentum. There are rare cases where the dorsal sepal is "spurred."

****mentum:** a chin-like extension of the (variable) fusion of the lip, column foot and lateral sepals, as in dendrobiums.

**** note if the nectary is formed from something other than the lip/column or mentum. There are rare cases where the dorsal sepal is "spurred."**

*****Pleurothallids:** the leaf stem is referred to as a ramicaul; lateral sepals may be fused—measure half the width of the fused sepal for the sepal measurement.

****** Caudae are part of the sepals (or petals in some cases) and not an uncounted appendage. Measure segments with caudae, for example, masdevallias, and include the caudae length in the length of the lateral sepal, etc.---not separately!**