



# WOS Newsletter

A Windward Orchid Society Publication

Issue No. 7

December 1990

## Results of HOS Annual Orchid Show

The WOS won Second Place in the Best Super Large Exhibitor Display category at the Honolulu Orchid Society's 51st Annual Orchid Show held on October 18-21, 1990, at Neal Blaisdell Exhibition Hall. The theme of the show was "An Orchid Fantasy 1990," and our exhibit was a replica of a lush, tropical rain forest resplendent with tall banana plants, ferns, hina hina (Spanish moss to our mainland friends), moss and, of course, the ubiquitous orchid plants.

In addition to the foregoing award, the following individual awards were won by our talented fellow members:

Best Miniature Cattleya - Scot and Karen Mitamura for their Slc. Vermillion Cherub 'The Cardinal' HCC AOS.

Best Semi-Terete Vanda - Harold Yonamine for his U. Rev. Masao Yamada.

Best Miscellaneous Vanda - Harriet Kamei for her Rntda. Lily Aow.

Best Hawaiian Bred Plant Flowering For The First Time - Scot and Karen Mitamura for their Blc. Erin Kobayashi x Blc. Green Heart.

Second Place, Best Species - Jean Inouye for her L. Anceps.

Mahalo to all you hard workers who turned out to help the WOS in this show. Next to our own Spring Show, this is probably the most labor intensive project of the year, and we certainly couldn't pull it off without your kokua.

Special thanks to Toyoko Ajifu who stepped in as "coordinator" of this project when no one wanted to volunteer for the job and all efforts to find a chairperson failed.



## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

As we approach the end of another year, we give thanks for the joyous season, for our good health, for our harmonious fellowship, for the opportunities to share our knowledge and experience in the caring and growing of our orchid plants, and for the bright future of WOS, and for its ability to bring together all people to work and socialize together for our common goals.

If each member can learn to grow one plant to maturity, to see a new, beautiful first bloom, then WOS efforts become satisfying, fulfilling and rewarding.

It is our hope that the New Year will bring each of you a very merry, joyous and healthful year. May peace reign here and throughout the world in the years ahead.

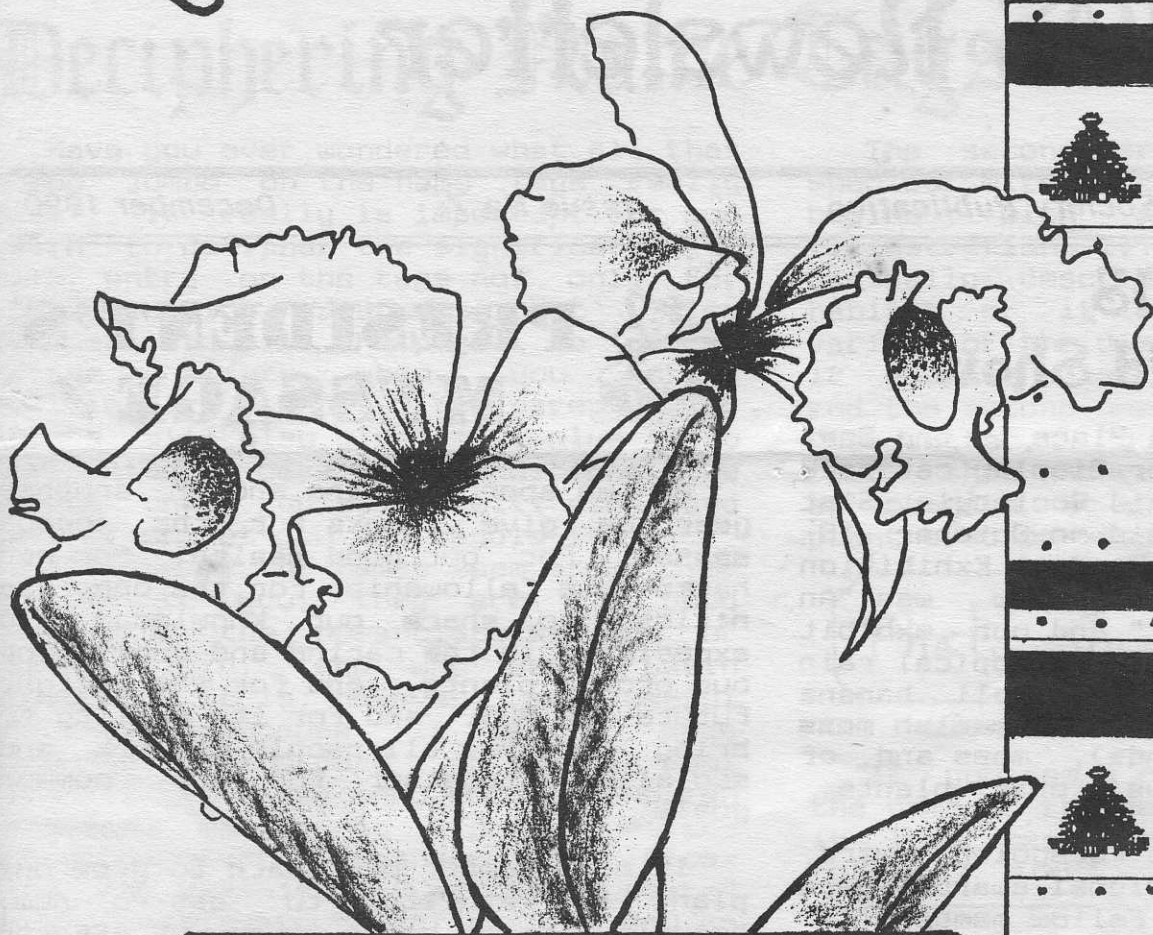
Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year!

*Harold Yonamine*

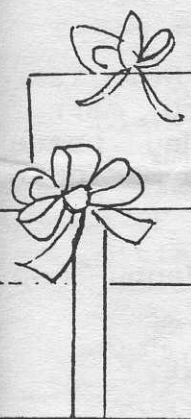
## Xmas Issue Cover

Our thanks to talented fellow member, Margaret Higa (Larry's better half), for doing the cover for our Christmas issue. Margaret is an art teacher with the Department of Education and teaches at Stevenson Intermediate School. Mahalo!

N·O·E·L



Merry  
Christmas  
and a  
Happy  
New Year!



## What Does It All Mean?

# Deciphering Name Tags . . .

Have you ever wondered what all that mumbo jumbo on the name tags really mean? It really is important for you learn to decipher the significance of each entry on the tags not only for identification purposes but also because it will help you to select better plants when you shop. Additionally, knowing the parentage of plants will also give you a clue as to what kind of care and conditions the plants that you select will need and whether or not you can handle it.

If some of the names seem archaic or stilted to you, they are! A good number of the nomenclatures are of Latin origin, and who uses Latin anymore? It is, however, most useful precisely because it is a dead language. Being dead, no one can fool with it (the way they do the English language) making it a great, never-changing universal means of identification. For example, a "Cattleya guttata" is a "Cattleya guttata" whether you go to Russia, South America, England or the U.S.

First and foremost you will find the name of the genus (pl. genera) which is a group of related species to which the plant belongs, such as Cattleya, Dendrobium, Phalaenopsis, etc. The name always begins with a capital letter if written out. Normally, only the initial is used.



## WOS Newsletter

*The WOS Newsletter is published quarterly by the Windward Orchid Society, P. O. Box 23, Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744. Distribution is free to all members.*

*President: Harold Yonamine*

*Editor: Jeannette Yoshimori*

*Advisor: Wilbur Chang*

The second term is the name of the species within the genus and always begins with a lowercase letter (Illustration 1). This second term basically describes the species or habitat or it could be a Latinized variant of the discoverer's name. So if you see a tag with two Latin names and the second one begins with a lowercase letter, the plant is a species (a plant that naturally came from nature as opposed to a hybrid, which is a plant bred or crossed by man).

Phal. stuartiana

Illustration 1 - Genus & Species

If you see a capitalized name after the name of the genus instead of a name in lower-case letters, you have a hybrid plant (Illustration 2).

Slc. Hazel Boyd

Illustration 2 - Genus & Hybrid

Sometimes instead of the capitalized second name, you will see the names of two orchids connected by an X. These are the two parents that have been crossed (X) with each other to create, of course, a hybrid (Illustration 3).

Den. Lucky Belle x Nago Beauty

Illustration 3  
Genus & Hybrid Cross

When plants are crossed, you will get an assortment of different looking flowers, much like a set of parents having several children that don't necessarily look alike. Sometimes an

(Cont. on page 4)

## Name Tags

(Cont. from page 3)

absolutely gorgeous flower will emerge. When this happens, this special plant will be given a special name to distinguish it from its other less spectacular siblings. This special name, or "cultivar," is given only to that specific plant. This name will follow the rest of the name, set off by single quotation marks (Illustration 4). The two tags in Illustration 4 come from the same cross (same parents), but the lower label indicates a special cultivar named 'Orchidglade.'

You can see how critical it becomes that you copy nomenclatures accurately, down to capitalizing or not and using single quotes instead of double. Doing so also makes the job of the registrar at orchid shows a lot easier.

The last thing you may see on an orchid tag are some initials separated by a slash, such as AM/AOS or FCC/HOS (Illustration 4). This indicates that the plant received an award from the American Orchid Society (AOS) or Honolulu Orchid Society (HOS) or some other group that gives orchid awards.

If one or both parents of a cross have been awarded, it does not necessarily follow that the offspring also have awards. Unlike royal titles, awards must be individually earned.

(Cont. in next column)

## Helpful Hint

If you were planning to move some plants out from a shady area or hot house (greenhouse) into the open or sunnier location, do it now. This is the ideal time of the year to do so--when the days are shortest and the sun not so intense. This will give your displaced plants a chance to gradually acclimate themselves to full sunlight without danger of burning. Don't delay, do it now or you'll be sorry come next summer!

### (Continuation)

The only way to get an award-winning plant from an award-winning plant is by division (cuttings from the awarded plant) or a mericlone.

Blc. Malworth  
(Blc. Malvern X Lc. Charlesworthii)

Blc. Malworth 'Orchidglade'  
FCC/AOS

Illustration 4

1. Genus, Hybrid & Parentage
2. Genus, Hybrid, Cultivar & Award



P.O. Box 23  
Kaneohe, HI 96744

Non-Profit  
U.S. Postage  
Paid  
Permit No. 48  
Kaneohe, HI