

The Australasian Native Orchid Society Inc.

Judging Handbook

8th Edition, Version 8.00 – March 2018



Dendrobium speciosum var. *curvicaule* 'Clair de Lune' FCC/ANOS 2018 (NSW)

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The Council of the Australasian Native Orchid Society Inc. (hereinafter referred to as ANOS Inc.) is pleased to authorise this publication of the Eighth Edition of the ANOS Judging Handbook.

The ANOS Judging Panel has produced this Handbook. It covers all matters relevant to the judging of Australian and Australasian native orchids and the administration of the ANOS Judging Panel and the state and regional judging panels which it comprises. It may also be of interest to growers of Australian and Australasian native orchids.

This Handbook also assists ANOS Inc. meet its objects under the Society's Constitution including:

- to promote the appreciation, culture, and propagation of Australian and Australasian native orchid species and hybrids;
- to establish and maintain standards for the judging of Australian and Australasian native orchids species and hybrids, and to train judges to apply these standards; and
- to establish and maintain awards for Australian and Australasian native orchid species and hybrids.

All aspects of ANOS Inc.'s rules for judging Australian and Australasian native orchids are presented in this Handbook. This includes:

- procedures for the training and promotion of judges;
- the operation of the ANOS Judging Panel;
- the responsibilities of judges;
- the standards that describe the floral and exhibit qualities that judges look for in Australian and Australasian native orchid species and hybrids; and
- the point scores applied to floral and exhibit qualities.

Orchids that are optimally cultivated, and carry flowers that display an ideal form, are common goals for growers and breeders alike. The ANOS award judging system is intended to provide a means of recognising superior forms of native orchid species and hybrids, and reward superb culture by their growers.

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ANOS JUDGING HANDBOOK

Introduction

1. The ANOS Judging Panel has produced this Judging Handbook (“the Handbook”) which covers all matters relevant to the judging of Australian and Australasian Native orchids and the administration of the ANOS Judging Panel.
2. The Handbook includes the terms and conditions included in clause 6 (Judging) of the ANOS Inc. By-laws, and clause 40 (Judging Panel) of the ANOS Inc. Constitution.
3. In the Handbook the term “regional panel” includes both state and regional judging panels, the term “regional registrar” includes both state and regional judging panel registrars, and the National Registrar of Judges is referred to as “National Registrar”.

Amendments

4. Amendments to the Handbook shall be made only as follows:
 - 4.1. An amendment may be proposed by any judge;
 - 4.2. The judge proposing the amendment shall give written notice of the proposed amendment to their regional registrar and the regional registrar shall place that proposal on the agenda for discussion at the regional panel’s next meeting;
 - 4.3. If the regional panel decides that the proposal has merit, the regional registrar shall give written notice of the proposed amendment to all members of the Judging Sub-committee. After the other panels have had a reasonable opportunity to discuss and vote on the proposal, the National Registrar shall place the proposal on the agenda for discussion at the next Judging Sub-committee meeting;
 - 4.4. The regional registrars shall then present total votes from judges and associate judges for and against the proposal. The national tally shall determine the success or failure of the proposal.
5. The National Registrar, or a regional panel, may propose amendments to the ANOS judging standards and any other part of the Handbook, and such recommendations shall be submitted to each of the regional registrars for discussion, voting and subsequent treatment as provided for in clause 4.3.

JUDGING PANELS

Rules of Operation and Structure

ANOS Judging Panel

6. The ANOS Judging Panel shall consist of all ANOS judges, associate judges and certificated judges, each of whom will also be a member of one of the regional panels.
7. The ANOS Judging Panel operates in accordance with the Handbook.

Regional Panels

8. Regional (judging) panels refer to an ANOS body consisting of a group of ANOS judges, associate judges and certificated judges that is formed in accordance with the provisions in the Handbook.
9. Each regional panel shall:
 - 9.1. Select a judge to become its registrar of judges by simple majority vote. The registrar shall hold office for a period as determined by the judging panel although an election for registrar shall be held within that period if the majority of the members of the judging panel request such an election;
 - 9.2. Select a judge to become deputy registrar of judges by simple majority vote. The deputy registrar shall hold office for a period as determined by the judging panel although an election for deputy registrar shall be held within the period if the majority of the members of the judging panel request such an election;
 - 9.3. Where the regional panel chooses to have a secretary, select a judge to become secretary by simple majority vote. The secretary shall hold office for a period as determined by the judging panel although an election for secretary shall be held within that period if the majority of the members of the judging panel request such an election.
10. Each regional panel shall judge Australian and Australasian native orchid species and hybrids to the ANOS judging standards.
11. A regional panel may discuss and recommend to the Judging Sub-committee changes to the ANOS judging standards and the Handbook.
12. A regional panel may conduct or arrange professional development sessions and examinations for judges, associate judges and certificated judges as considered necessary by that panel or the Judging Sub-committee.
13. A regional panel shall conduct judging schools, and select certificated judges in the manner described under Elevation to Certificated Judge (clauses 47 and 48).
14. A regional panel shall select associate judges and judges in the manner described under Elevation to Associate Judge (clauses 43-45) and Elevation to Full Judge (clauses 37-40).

Judging Panels

15. The term “judging panels” refers to teams of ANOS judges, associate judges, certificated judges and, in special circumstances, non-ANOS judges, that judge together.
16. Subject to clauses 17 and 205 (national conferences), judging panels shall consist exclusively of ANOS judges and associate judges.
17. Judging panels at meetings of ANOS groups and associated native orchid societies may include certificated judges, subject to clause 41.
18. Judging panels may also be accompanied by certificated judges and members of judging schools where appropriate, as provided in clauses 41 and 46.

Judging Sub-committee

19. The Judging Sub-committee is comprised of all regional registrars and is chaired by the National Registrar. It functions as provided in the ANOS Inc. By-laws (clause 6(1)) and its duties include:
 - 19.1. Maintaining the Handbook on the practical aspects for the judging of Australian and Australasian native orchid species and hybrids - the ANOS Judging Handbook;
 - 19.2. Assisting the National Registrar in their duties as required;
 - 19.3. Co-ordinating the establishment of new judging panels;
 - 19.4. Maintaining uniform standards, syllabi and examinations for the conduct of ANOS judging schools by regional panels;
 - 19.5. Ensuring that all panels and judges adhere to the provisions of the Handbook;
 - 19.6. Presenting and discussing and voting on recommendations made by regional panels and the National Registrar in respect of the following matters:
 - Amendments to the ANOS judging standards;
 - Amendments to other parts of the Handbook; and
 - Such other matters relating to judging as may arise.
 - 19.7. Ratifying decisions made by a regional panel as to that panel's appointments of certificated and associate judges and the elevation of associate judges to full judge status.
20. The Judging Sub-committee convenes at least twice yearly.
21. Each member present at a Judging Sub-committee meeting is entitled to one vote. The person presiding may exercise a second or casting vote, except for voting on amendments to the Handbook.

22. Nothing in this Handbook shall prevent the Judging Sub-committee from recommending to ANOS Inc. Council (hereinafter referred to as Council) that any of these rules of operation may be waived or varied to facilitate the establishment of a new regional panel.

National Registrar

National Registrar – Election and Term

23. The National Registrar shall be elected by a majority vote of all ANOS judges.
24. The National Registrar shall hold office for a period of three years with right to re-election although an election for National Registrar shall be held within that period if the majority of the members of the Judging Sub-committee request such an election.
25. The term of the National Registrar will usually be the three year period from one national conference to the next. Where the next national conference is scheduled to take place approximately three years from the previous one, the procedure for the election of the new National Registrar shall be as set out in clause 26. Where the expiry of the term of the National Registrar does not coincide with a national conference, the procedure for election of the new National Registrar shall be as set out in clause 27.
26. Where a national conference is scheduled for the year in which the National Registrar's term expires, the new National Registrar shall be elected as follows:
 - 26.1. Nominations for the position of next National Registrar shall be submitted to the Judging Sub-committee on or before 1st July in the year in which each ANOS Inc. national conference is held;
 - 26.2. Nominations shall be in the form prescribed by the Judging Sub-committee;
 - 26.3. The National Registrar shall forward details of each nomination to each regional registrar by 14th July in that year;
 - 26.4. Each regional registrar shall ensure that a meeting of their panel takes place as soon as practicable after the 14th July of that year. This aims to ensure compliance with the time limits in this clause, and provide sufficient notice for ANOS Judging Panel members to attend and vote at their regional panel meeting. The objective is for a vote that represents the decision of as many judges on the ANOS Judging Panel as possible;
 - 26.5. The nominee shall be absent from the meeting of their own regional panel at the time their panel's votes are being collated;
 - 26.6. The regional registrars shall take the votes of their panel's judges to the next Judging Sub-committee meeting, which shall take place prior to or during the ANOS Inc. national conference. At that meeting a national tally of the votes shall be conducted to determine the next National Registrar;
 - 26.7. Nominees shall be absent from the Judging Sub-committee meeting when the national tally is being collated;

- 26.8. The results of the national tally shall be announced at the Judging Sub-committee meeting, at the ANOS Inc. annual general meeting (AGM) at the national conference and in the following issue of *The Orchardian*.
27. Where a national conference is not scheduled for the year when the National Registrar's term expires, the new National Registrar shall be elected in accordance with the timing and procedure set out in clause 26, however sub-clause 26.6 shall be modified as follows:
- 27.1. The regional registrars shall take the votes of their panel's judges to a Judging Sub-committee meeting to be scheduled to allow enough time for each regional panel to meet and vote, prior to that year's ANOS Inc. AGM.
28. Where a majority of the Judging Sub-committee requests an election for National Registrar, the nomination and election procedure as generally set out in clause 26 will apply. However nominations shall be submitted to the Judging Sub-committee within 30 days of the request. Each regional registrar shall arrange for their panel to meet after details of each nomination have been provided to them by the National Registrar. Following sufficient time for the meeting and voting of regional panels, the Judging Sub-committee will meet and tally ANOS Judging Panel votes to determine the National Registrar.
29. In the event that there is a vacancy in the position of National Registrar for any other reason, the Judging Sub-committee shall elect a new chairman by simple majority and that person shall replace the out-going National Registrar for the remainder of the three year period.

National Registrar – Duties

30. The duties of the National Registrar are to:
- 30.1. Represent the Judging Sub-committee at meetings of Council;
- 30.2. Present to Council such reports and recommendations as the Judging Sub-committee decides;
- 30.3. Administer the ANOS awards system and maintain a register of awards and the Master Award Image Library;
- 30.4. Maintain the list of ANOS judges, associate judges and certificated judges;
- 30.5. Oversee the maintenance of the ANOS judging standards by regional panels;
- 30.6. Oversee the judging administration for national conferences;
- 30.7. Attend to the Judging Sub-committee's correspondence as required;
- 30.8. Act as custodian of the Judging Sub-committee's property and records;
- 30.9. Attend to all other administrative matters relating to the Judging Sub-committee or duties of the National Registrar.

Regional Registrars

31. The election and term of regional registrars are provided in clause 9.
32. The regional registrar shall be the chairman of their regional panel and shall with respect to their region:
 - 32.1. Forward to the National Registrar successful applications for ANOS Awards together with the judging results, award fees and the award photographs;
 - 32.2. Organise and control allocation of judges and associate judges for ANOS shows and associated native orchid society shows and other ANOS judging;
 - 32.3. Represent their regional panel at all discussions with ANOS groups and non-ANOS orchid societies on judging matters, or in collaboration with other orchid judges, as the regional panel decides;
 - 32.4. Ensure that judges, associate judges and certificated judges judge all Australian and Australasian native orchid species and hybrids to ANOS judging standards;
 - 32.5. Organise and conduct, with such assistance as is necessary, ANOS judging schools and examinations;
 - 32.6. Attend to their regional panel's correspondence as required;
 - 32.7. Act as custodian of their regional panel's property and records;
 - 32.8. Ensure that all members of their regional panel and certificated judges are financial members of ANOS Inc.;
 - 32.9. For the purpose of these Rules, "financial member" means an individual, family or life member of ANOS Inc.;
 - 32.10. Attend to all other administrative matters relating to their regional panel.

Judges

33. Judges may:
 - 33.1. Judge at ANOS group and associated native orchid society meetings, shows and national conferences;
 - 33.2. Judge for granting awards;
 - 33.3. Attend meetings of their regional panel with full voting rights;
 - 33.4. Assist in the training of members of judging schools, and certificated and associate judges.

34. All judges shall be provided with a Judge Certificate and an ANOS badge with a 'Judge' plate for use whilst that status is maintained. The badge should be worn at all times when judging.

Associate Judges

35. Associate judges may:
 - 35.1. Judge at ANOS group and associated native orchid society meetings;
 - 35.2. Judge in association with judges at shows and national conferences, but may not judge at championship levels;
 - 35.3. Participate as observers during award judging and championship level judging;
 - 35.4. Attend meetings of their judging panel where they will have a voice but may not vote except at the discretion of the registrar.
36. All associate judges shall be provided with an Associate Judge Certificate and an ANOS badge with an 'Associate Judge' plate for use whilst that status is maintained. The badge should be worn at all times when judging. An associate judge, when appointed a judge, shall return the associate judge badge.

Elevation to Full Judge

37. Associate judges must serve a minimum of 12 months in this capacity before being considered, by their judging panel, for elevation to full judge.
38. A regional panel may, when deemed appropriate, and subject to the above clause, by majority vote, select an associate judge to be elevated to the position of judge.
39. When selecting associate judges to be elevated, judges will select candidates who, by their demonstrated ability in judging Australian and Australasian native orchids and knowledge of the ANOS judging standards, will best represent the ideals of ANOS.
40. The registrar of a regional panel which has selected an associate judge to be elevated under this clause shall, as soon as practicable, inform the Judging Sub-committee for ratification of the decision, and the National Registrar shall in turn notify Council of such action and arrange the issue of a judges' badge and certificate.

Certificated Judges

41. Certificated judges may:
 - 41.1. Judge at ANOS group and associated native orchid society meetings;
 - 41.2. Attend meetings of their regional panel, where they shall have no voting rights;
 - 41.3. Participate as observers during show judging;

- 41.4. Participate as observers during judging at national conferences, award judging and championship level judging at the discretion of the National Registrar, regional registrar or panel leader.
42. All certificated judges will be presented with a Certificated Judge Certificate confirming they have satisfactorily completed training as set out in clause 13 and have been selected to participate in judging panel activities as set out in the clause above.

Elevation to Associate Judge

43. Certificated judges must serve a minimum of 12 months in this capacity before being eligible to be considered, by their judging panel, for elevation to associate judge.
44. A judging panel, at its discretion, may select certificated judges who have served in this capacity for a minimum of 12 months to be elevated to associate judge status.
45. The registrar of a regional panel which has selected a certificated judge to be appointed under this clause shall, as soon as practicable, inform the Judging Sub-committee for ratification of the decision, and the National Registrar shall in turn notify Council of such action and arrange the issue of an associate judges' badge and certificate.

Members of Judging Schools

46. Judging school members may:
- 46.1. Participate as observers during show judging, and judging at ANOS group and associated native orchid society meetings at the discretion of the regional registrar or panel leader;
- 46.2. Participate as observers during judging at national conferences, award judging, and championship level judging at the discretion of the National Registrar, regional registrar or panel leader.

Elevation to Certificated Judge

47. Certificated judges are selected from judging school participants who have:
- 47.1. Become financial members of ANOS Inc.;
- 47.2. Paid the requisite fee to participate in the judging school;
- 47.3. Completed all requirements of the judging school;
- 47.4. Passed the requisite examinations;
- 47.5. Prepared and presented a research paper that is assessed by the regional panel as being suitable treatment of some aspect of Australasian orchidology; and
- 47.6. Satisfied the regional panel that they do not have colour defective vision.

48. The registrar of a regional panel which has selected a member of a judging school to be appointed under this clause shall, as soon as practicable, inform the Judging Sub-committee for ratification of the decision, and the National Registrar shall in turn notify Council of such action and arrange the issue of a certificate.

Reserve Judge List

49. A regional registrar shall maintain a list of reserve judges.
50. A judge may be eligible to be placed on the list of reserve judges upon their request and at the discretion of their regional panel.
51. Placement on the list would normally be granted after a lengthy period of active service on the regional panel.
52. Judges on the list of reserve judges are excused from regular judging.
53. All other requirements of judges apply to judges on the reserve judges list.

Leave of Absence

54. A judge may be granted leave of absence from their judging panel at the discretion of their regional panel.
55. Where a judge has been inactive from judging for a significant period, their regional panel may require them to undertake a re-test of their ability to judge to ANOS judging standards in a form and manner approved by the Judging Sub-committee.

Requirements of an ANOS Judge, Associate Judge, Certificated Judge and Members of Judging Schools

Knowledge Requirements

56. Judges and associate judges must have a thorough knowledge of the Handbook and keep abreast of changes to the Handbook as they occur.
57. Judges and associate judges should have a thorough knowledge of the commonly grown Australian and Australasian native orchid species and hybrids, a good knowledge of the less commonly grown species and hybrids, and should be competent at display judging. They must also be familiar with superior forms of species and hybrids exhibited in their region.
58. Judges and associate judges should be familiar with the dominant features transferred by the species and hybrids and the reasonable expectancy of breeding lines.
59. Judges and associate judges should have a sound working knowledge of hybridising trends, relevant orchid literature, scientific tools such as tissue culture, pests, diseases, ailments and general orchid culture where these are relevant to the judging of Australian and Australasian native orchids.

Other Requirements

60. Judges, associate judges, certificated judges and members of judging schools must:
 - 60.1. Conduct themselves in a manner that will at all times maintain their own integrity and that of ANOS Inc.;
 - 60.2. Conduct themselves in a calm and rational manner that will facilitate the harmonious resolution of differences of opinion in judgment;
 - 60.3. Cooperate at all times with the registrar or nominated panel leader during judging;
 - 60.4. Act in a pleasant and efficient manner and remain with the judging panel until excused; and
 - 60.5. Refrain from smoking at all times during judging.
61. Judges, associate judges and certificated judges must:
 - 61.1. Be financial members of ANOS Inc.;
 - 61.2. Judge Australian and Australasian native orchid species and hybrids to the ANOS judging standards;
 - 61.3. Exclude themselves from any judging where they own, hybridised or are in any way personally involved with the exhibit or exhibits being judged;
 - 61.4. Be well attired (smart casual) commensurate with the fashions of the day; and
 - 61.5. During judging, carry a current version of the Handbook, a current list of Australian native orchid hybrids, a magnifying lens, a digital measuring device and the show schedule where applicable.
62. Judges and associate judges must:
 - 62.1. Express themselves clearly and unequivocally;
 - 62.2. Avoid both passive acceptance and aggressive rejection of the opinion of other judges;
 - 62.3. Be able to organise their knowledge quickly, accurately and objectively;
 - 62.4. Have an independent mind and yet be able to assess the merits of others' opinions;
 - 62.5. Aim to be free of personal preference and be sufficiently confident in their ability so as not to be swayed by others; and

- 62.6. Attend all shows which they have been appointed to judge. Where attendance at a show is not possible, the judge or associate judge must notify the registrar or panel leader with enough notice so that an alternative appointment for the event may be made.

Judging Examinations

63. Judging examinations shall be conducted in two parts:
- 63.1. A written examination set by the regional judging panel on all aspects of the ANOS judging standards and their application;
- 63.2. Several practical examinations in judging a range of exhibits to the ANOS judging standards and 'pointing up' on scorecards. Judges will also 'point-up' the exhibit and their joint results will be used to assess the candidates' cards;
- 63.3. The written examinations set by regional panels shall be in a form approved by the Judging Sub-committee. The written examination shall be designed to allow clear, definitive and simple answers. It shall comprise core questions which are required to be included in all examinations and other questions which will allow for regional differences both in respect of species native to the different regions and to the different range of species and hybrids usually grown in a region due to differences in climate.

Loss of Judging Rights

64. Judges, and associate and certificated judges, shall lose all rights to judge if:
- 64.1. They cease to be financial members of ANOS;
- 64.2. They fail to judge to the ANOS judging standards;
- 64.3. By their actions and/or conduct they bring ANOS, a judging panel or the ANOS judging standards into disrespect or disrepute;
- 64.4. They voluntarily resign from the judging panel.
65. Where a judge loses the right to judge by operation of sub-clause 64.1, their status may be returned at the discretion of their judging panel if their financial membership is addressed.
66. Judges and associate judges, shall lose all rights to judge if:
- 66.1. They fail, without reasonable excuse, to attend three consecutive, scheduled meetings of their judging panel;
- 66.2. They fail to attend a judging engagement they have accepted without reasonable excuse.
67. Removal of a judge's rights under sub-clauses 64.2, 64.3, 66.1, and 66.2 shall be determined by majority vote of their judging panel.

THE ANOS AWARD SYSTEM

Awards

68. The ANOS Awards are:
- First Class Certificate (FCC)
 - Award of Merit (AM)
 - Highly Commended Certificate (HCC)
 - Award of Botanical Excellence (ABE)
 - Certificate of Botanical Recognition (CBR)
 - Award of Distinction (AD)
 - Award of Cultural Commendation (ACC)
69. For an award to be granted, the exhibit must have been grown by the applicant(s) for a minimum period of six months immediately prior to the judging, except for an ACC where the minimum period is two years. Reasonable evidence to this effect may be required by the judging panel.
70. For an award to be granted, a majority of the judges who participated in the judging must be in favour of granting the award.
71. Once a clone has been granted an FCC, AM or HCC it shall be ineligible for that award in the future and shall be eligible only for a higher award of quality or an AD.
72. Once a clone has been granted an ABE or a CBR it shall be ineligible for that award in the future.
73. Once a clone has been granted an AD it shall be ineligible for that award in the future.
74. Once a grower is awarded an ACC for an exhibit, the grower shall be ineligible for that award with the same exhibit or clone in the future.
75. The acronym 'ANOS' shall be used as the citation for all awards, e.g. FCC/ANOS, AM/ANOS, etc., and followed by the year of the award, e.g. *Sarcochilus hartmannii* 'Red Snow' HCC/ANOS 1989.

First Class Certificate (FCC)

76. To obtain an FCC, an exhibit must score at least 85 points out of 100, provided that the exhibit scores a minimum of:
- 85% of the points available for shape,
 - 75% of the points available for colour, and
 - 60% of the points available in each of the other individual criteria.

Award of Merit (AM)

77. To obtain an AM an exhibit must score at least 80 points out of 100, provided that the exhibit scores a minimum of:
- 80% of the points available for shape,
 - 75% of the points available for colour, and
 - 60% of the points available in each of the other individual criteria.

Highly Commended Certificate (HCC)

78. To obtain an HCC an exhibit must score at least 75 points out of 100, provided that the exhibit scores a minimum of:
- 75% of the points available for shape,
 - 75% of the points available for colour, and
 - 60% of the points available in each of the other individual criteria.

Award of Botanical Excellence (ABE)

79. An ABE recognizes quality in miniature or 'botanical' Australian/Australasian native orchid species. Due to their small size or the small size of their flowers, the full range of judging criteria is difficult or impossible to apply to many species. Recognised awards of horticultural quality (FCC, AM, HCC) are inappropriate because of the difficulty of application of the standards. Nevertheless, recognition of any quality in these species is essential. For an exhibit to be granted an ABE it must be:

79.1. A recognised Australian or Australasian native species;

79.2. Well established and in superior condition and have a good flower count for the species;

80. In judging an exhibit for an ABE, an overall evaluation out of 100 points shall be given. The exhibit should not be assessed strictly in terms of shape, colour and attractiveness, size, substance and texture, floriferousness and habit of inflorescence, but generally assessed within these criteria where appropriate;
81. An exhibit must receive an average minimum of 75 points or more to be granted an ABE.
82. Note: miniature or 'botanical' species may be difficult to accurately differentiate from 'horticultural' species in any absolute sense so the maintenance of a list of species eligible for ABE may be necessary.

Certificate of Botanical Recognition (CBR)

83. A CBR recognises that a species is new to cultivation and/or exhibition. It enables information about that species to be gathered for the purpose of benchmarking. For an exhibit to be granted a CBR it must be:
 - 83.1. A recognised Australian or Australasian native species an exhibit of which has not been previously assessed by the panel concerned or previously granted a CBR or any other award by any other organisation;
 - 83.2. Well established, the exhibit should not show signs of having been recently collected from the wild.
84. In judging an exhibit for a CBR, no points shall be allocated. The certificate is granted on the majority vote of the judges present. No fee shall be charged for this certificate.
85. The ANOS award register and other databases such as OrchidWiz must be consulted before the certification is ratified.
86. Note: if it transpires that after further exhibits of this species are encountered that in fact the Certificated exhibit is superior to the average it may be presented to a judging panel on subsequent flowering and be considered for a quality award.

Award of Distinction (AD)

87. For an exhibit to obtain an AD it must have at least one feature that is outstandingly distinctive, should have a reasonable flower count for its genus or type, must be in reasonable condition and the flower(s) must be of at least reasonable quality.
88. The award is granted on the majority vote of the judges present.

Award of Cultural Commendation (ACC)

89. An ACC may be granted to the grower of an exhibit that exhibits excellence of culture such that it is superior in floriferousness, size, robustness and cleanliness of growth to that which could be reasonably expected from a mature exhibit of its type.

90. In the judging of an exhibit for ACC, a point total out of 100 shall be allocated in respect of such attributes as floriferousness, overall exhibit size and vigor, presentation and perceived excellence of culture.
91. An exhibit must receive an average minimum of 75 or more points for the award to be granted.

Award Judging Provisions

Administration – Before and During Judging

92. All growers of Australian and Australasian native orchids are eligible to apply for ANOS awards and to request award judging.
93. A request for award judging may be made on behalf of a grower by an agent appointed by the grower for that purpose and may be made orally.
94. An application for an award shall be confirmed in the prescribed Application for Award form set out at Appendix A of this Handbook.
95. Award judging may be carried out at:
 - 95.1. Any occasion where sufficient ANOS judges are available; and
 - 95.2. A special judging at the request of the grower.
96. An award judging panel shall consist of a minimum of five (5) ANOS judges
 - 96.1 judging together, or
 - 96.2 as a minimum of three (3) ANOS judges judging together and a minimum of two (2) ANOS judges judging from photographic images and descriptions of the plant provided by the judges present at the judging. The provisions of this sub-clause will only apply where there is no possibility of at least five (5) ANOS judges being able to be present. This must be explained to the satisfaction of the Regional Registrar before any such award that may be granted is approved. All other clauses of the handbook regarding procedures apply.
97. The only persons permitted to be present at an award judging are:
 - 97.1. Judges, associate judges and certificated judges who are not prohibited from being present by reason of the provisions of the following clause (clause 94);
 - 97.2. Such other persons as the regional registrar or their nominee (“the panel leader”) may permit to be present.
98. No person who has any interest in the exhibit, either as grower, exhibitor, hybridiser, or otherwise, may be present during award judging.
99. Particulars of an exhibit’s ownership shall be treated as confidential by the owner, the panel leader, and any other person who has knowledge of the ownership of the exhibit, until judging has been completed.
100. All discussions that take place between judges during the judging of an exhibit are confidential and not to be revealed to any other person without the express permission of the regional registrar.

101. A judge may be required to give an explanation of their assessment to the panel leader if their assessment should show a variance of five (5) points or more from the average of the panel's assessment. If, in the opinion of the panel leader, their explanation is unsatisfactory, that judge's assessment shall be discarded and a new average calculated.

Administration – Post Judging

102. No award shall be processed without the award application form completed by the grower or their agent and accompanied by the relevant award fee or fees current at the time the application is made.
103. Deleted
104. The award paperwork consists of the forms for Application for Award, Award Judging Details, Award Measurements, Award Judging Tally Sheet and Features of Awarded Exhibit which are set out in Appendix A, B, C, D and E of this Handbook.
105. Once all the required paperwork and photographic requirements have been completed, the registrar of the awarding panel shall send the award fee to the Treasurer of Council, and shall send to the National Registrar copies of the award images and the accurately completed award paperwork as listed in Clause 104.
106. Where the granting of an award to an unregistered or unnamed natural hybrid could be approved, but the name of the exhibit is shown by its parents only, the award shall not be granted unless, within four months from the date of the judging, the owner can satisfy the regional registrar that a name has been registered for that hybrid. The regional registrar may extend this time limit if circumstances warrant it.
107. The National Registrar shall confirm and approve the award, allocate the award number and copy and distribute the images and paperwork to the other regional panels.
108. The National Registrar shall sign the award certificate and arrange for the President of ANOS to sign it also. The Certificate shall then be forwarded to the regional registrar of the awarding panel for presentation to the grower.
109. Where possible the award certificate should be publicly presented to the recipient by the awarding panel's registrar or nominated representative at a society meeting or show.

Award Judging Procedure - General

110. These general award judging procedures shall apply to award judging at conferences, ANOS group and associated native orchid society shows and meetings and other special events, and to special judgments.
111. The presiding registrar or their nominee (“the panel leader”) shall call the panel to order.
112. There shall then be discussion and argument for and against the exhibit under consideration.
113. During the discussion the panel leader shall invite a judge to speak in favour of the exhibit and to point out its favourable features.
114. The panel leader shall then invite a judge to speak against the exhibit and point out its negative features.
115. The panel leader shall distribute pointing cards and there shall then be no private discussions and argument for and against the features of the exhibit.
116. Each judge, associate judge and certificated judge present shall then complete the card, without collusion, sign it and return it to the panel leader.
117. The pointing cards completed by associate and certificated judges for experience shall be recorded on a tally sheet for reference only.
118. When considering an AD the panel will discuss the exhibit and a vote will be taken (no pointing up is required).
119. The panel leader shall collate the results and determine if an exhibit, or the grower in the case of an ACC, qualifies for an award.
120. The decision of a judging panel shall be final and no further discussion or correspondence regarding the award judging or the award judging panel’s decision shall be entered into.
121. The panel leader shall notify the grower and show marshal (where applicable) of the provisional result, and if required, the need to take photos and complete the Application for Award form.
122. The panel leader will facilitate the measurement and recording of exhibit characteristics, and the accurate completion of the relevant award paperwork as soon as possible after the award judging.
123. The panel leader shall liaise with the owner in respect of the arrangements to be made for award photographs to be taken and advise and assist the owner to comply with the award photography rules.
124. The panel leader, if not the regional registrar, shall notify the regional registrar of the result.

Award Judging Procedure – Judging convened at grower’s request

125. Where a grower wishes to nominate an exhibit for an award, the grower shall contact the regional registrar, or the panel leader if the exhibit is in a show, and request an award judging.
126. The registrar or panel leader shall then arrange for two judges to view the exhibit together and assess its potential and notify the registrar or panel leader of their decision.
127. No person who has any interest in the exhibit, either as grower, exhibitor, hybridiser, or otherwise, may be present when the exhibit’s award potential is being assessed.
128. If the two judges decide the exhibit is of a quality that warrants an award judging, the registrar or panel leader will arrange for an award judging panel to judge the exhibit.
129. The award judging shall be carried out at a time and place nominated by the registrar or panel leader.
130. Ideally, the award judging if not at a show shall be conducted at a neutral location that is convenient to both the grower and the judging panel.
131. The award judging shall then proceed in accordance with the general award judging procedures.

Award Photography Rules and Guidelines

Rules

132. Copyright of award images shall be owned by ANOS Inc. jointly and severally with the photographer.
133. It is the responsibility of the owner of the plant to ensure that the award photographs are taken, but the panel leader shall provide advice to assist the grower or show marshal to comply with the requirements.
134. All exhibits receiving awards shall be photographed on the day of the award judging, however the registrar may in exceptional circumstances, waive this rule.
135. The minimum series of images required shall be as determined from time to time by the Judging Sub-committee and is currently:
 - 135.1. Full frontal view, side, and rear view of the flower – full frame;
 - 135.2. A view of an entire inflorescence – full frame; and
 - 135.3. A view of the entire exhibit – full frame.
136. Image size shall be as determined from time to time by the Judging Sub-committee, and is currently a minimum of five (5) megapixels. The maximum resolution of the camera is to be used and time and date stamping should be turned off.
137. Images are to be in a format as determined by the Judging Sub-committee from time to time, and the currently accepted formats are JPEG, PNG or TIFF.

Award Photography Guidelines

138. Remove or hide any embellishments, plant labels, ties or other items that would distract the viewer's eye.
139. No plant names or owner name is to be imposed on images.
140. Avoid background materials having a colour or texture that may compete or clash with the flower colours. A black backdrop of non-reflective material may be suitable. The simplest method is to use an artificial backdrop of flat material large enough to cover the entire field of view and positioned far enough behind the plant to be out of focus and free of shadows cast by the plant (1 or 2 metres).
141. No light should be reflected from brightly coloured objects nearby so that the colour tones of the flowers are not affected. In general, light colours (white, yellow, and pastels) are best photographed against dark backgrounds, while very deep reds, purples, etc. are seen to best advantage against a background of medium density. Again, avoid any background with a definite pattern or distracting colours, such as wallpaper.

THE GENERAL JUDGING PROVISIONS

Meetings, conferences and shows

142. The provisions under General Judging Provisions apply to ANOS group and associated native orchid society meetings, shows and national conferences.
143. The Award Judging Procedure – General, under Award Judging Provisions shall also apply during judging at shows and meetings.

JUDGING STANDARDS

Exhibit Requirements - General

144. An exhibit should be well established and must not show signs of having been recently collected.
145. Where clonal differences are apparent in the exhibit, the exhibitor may be called upon to nominate the plant to be judged.
146. In order to be eligible to be considered for a quality award, an exhibit shall have a minimum of approximately two thirds of the flowers open, unless it is the habit of the orchid to open progressively.
147. Any inflorescence with pollinated flowers shall be disregarded unless it is the habit of the orchid to self-pollinate.
148. Any exhibit from which buds and/or flowers are missing shall be marked down, unless the removal or loss happened during transportation to the show or other special event or special judging and the detached flowers or buds are presented with the exhibit.
149. Any inflorescence with a deformed flower or flowers shall be disregarded.
150. Where an exhibit displays a stable mutation with all flowers showing the same variation, the exhibit shall be assessed within the terms of the standard for that type of orchid.
151. An exhibit presented for an award should be free from pests and/or disease.
152. Staking of the inflorescence shall not be permitted but there is no prohibition on the staking of pseudobulbs.
153. Other than for the staking of pseudobulbs, an exhibit shall not be judged if it has been manipulated or embellished with anything designed to enhance or disguise any feature of the exhibit that is assessed against the standard for that type of orchid.

Australian Native Orchid Species (other than terrestrial)

Definition

154. An Australian native orchid species is one found growing on the Australian mainland, Tasmania, or any island under the political control of an Australian state, but does not include natural hybrids. An Australian native orchid species may also be an orchid derived from a combination of taxa, below the rank of species that, notwithstanding any current taxonomic view of their status, were at some time considered to be a variety, sub-species etc. of the same species. These types of Australian native orchids are generally termed "exhibition style species".

Standards

Shape 25 points

155. To be of optimum shape within its own species and to be symmetrical about a vertical plane. However, if it is the habit of the species to be unsymmetrical then credit should be given for clones that approach vertical symmetry.

Colour and Attractiveness 20 points

156. Shall include white or any other colour or combination of colours. It should be clear, glistening and fresh, and all markings and shadings should be well defined. When assessing colour, the qualities of beauty and appeal shall be considered, and credit shall be given for colours which are unusual or have special beauty and appeal.

Size 15 points

157. Points to be allocated based on optimum size for the species and the exhibit's genetic background. Flowers should be consistent in size along the inflorescence.

Substance and Texture 10 points

158. The flower or flowers should be of good substance and texture, and should be firm, fresh, lustrous and without blemish.

Floriferousness 15 points

159. The exhibit should carry a good floral display in proportion to its size. Credit should be given for clones carrying more flowers on the inflorescence than is considered average for the species being judged. If it is the habit of the species to open progressively along the inflorescence, then only fresh and open flowers are to be judged.

Habit of Inflorescence 15 POINTS

160. The flowers should be displayed to best advantage and be evenly distributed along the inflorescence. The inflorescence may be erect, arched or pendulous.

Australian Native Orchid Hybrids (other than terrestrial)

Definition

161. An Australian native orchid hybrid shall be the progeny exclusively of Australian native orchid species or their hybrids: that is to say, no exotic orchid shall be included in their ancestry.

Standards

Shape 25 points

162. To be of optimum shape for the style of hybrid being judged and to be symmetrical about a vertical plane. However, if it is the habit of either parent to be unsymmetrical, (e.g. *Dendrobium* section *Spatulata* hybrids), then credit should be given for clones that approach vertical symmetry.

Colour and Attractiveness 20 points

163. Shall include white or any other colour or combination of colours. It should be clear glistening and fresh, and all markings and shadings should be well defined. When assessing colour, the qualities of beauty and appeal shall be considered, and credit shall be given for colours which are unusual or have special beauty and appeal.

Size 15 points

164. Points to be allocated based on the optimum size for the style of hybrid and the exhibit's genetic background. Flowers should be consistent in size along the inflorescence.

Substance and Texture 10 points

165. The flower or flowers should be of good substance and texture, and should be firm, fresh, lustrous and without blemish.

Floriferousness 15 points

166. The exhibit should carry a good floral display in proportion to its size. Credit should be given for clones displaying more flowers than is considered average for the hybrid style being judged. If it is the habit of the inflorescence to open progressively along the inflorescence, then only fresh and open flowers are to be judged.

Habit of Inflorescence 15 points

167. The flowers should be displayed to best advantage and be evenly distributed along the inflorescence. The inflorescence may be erect, arched or pendulous.

Australian Native Terrestrial Orchids - Species and Hybrids

Definition

168. As for Australian Native Orchid Species and Australian Native Orchid Hybrids.

Standards

169. Australian native terrestrial orchids and their hybrids shall be judged by the appreciation method.

Guidelines for Judging Deciduous Terrestrial Orchids

170. The following guidelines were developed to assist judges in appreciation judging. Judges should practice comparing these features and build a mental picture of the optimum flowering exhibit for each terrestrial orchid species or hybrid likely to be benched.

171. The exhibit should be in good condition, without deformities, pests, disease or bacterial damage or die back of the leaves of the exhibits. In addition, the exhibit should be penalised if it shows signs of having aborted buds and removed flowers, unless it is a species or hybrid that typically has withered leaves at flowering time

172. Flower stems should be erect without the need for staking. Keeping in mind the optimal height for the species or hybrid being judged, stems that are too long or short should be penalized if they don't contribute to the overall balance and harmony of the display. Credit should be given to those terrestrial orchids that show upright growth, vigour, optimal height and substance and display the flower(s) to full effect.

173. The ANOS approach is to judge the exhibit as a whole. The goal is to encourage the benching of single clone exhibits, in the case of colony forming species and hybrids. An exhibit of a well cultured species or hybrid displaying different clonal flowers should not be disregarded if the average quality of the flowers is superior to the flowers of a single clone exhibit.

174. Flowers should have clear, distinct and bright colours as found within the species or hybrid. A blending of colours and shades is acceptable as long as lustre is retained.

175. The size and shape of the flowers is compared to the optimum for that species, or, if a hybrid, then the extent to which it displays combinations of the desirable features of its parents.

176. The quality of all flowers in the exhibit is assessed, not just those in pristine condition. If some flowers are going off or are still in bud, they will contribute to the overall assessment of the exhibit. Allowances should be made for progressively flowering species or hybrids.

177. A multiple or massed flowering exhibit is attractive when in full bloom and will usually attract the eye of the judges. However, an outstanding single terrestrial species or hybrid in flower may be judged more highly than an exhibit of inferior quality flowers, providing it retains all other qualities listed above.

178. An exhibit with a good percentage in flower should be rewarded. The rules for floriferousness for epiphytes should be kept in mind, including a good floral display in proportion to the exhibit size. Expectations should be higher for species or hybrids that are naturally floriferous
179. Floriferousness in an exhibit should be judged with regard to the ratio of flowering plants to non-flowering plants with 100% flowering as the standard and multiple flowers per stem an advantage for plants that normally carry more than one flower when well grown.
180. Floriferousness in a hybrid should reflect the desirable characteristics of its parents. In the case of complex hybrids, the parental background becomes irrelevant after several generations of artificial breeding. (The object of making hybrids, whether terrestrial or epiphytic, is to produce plants that carry generous floral displays of large, attractively marked and coloured flowers).

Australasian Native Orchid Species and Hybrids

Definition – Species

181. An Australasian native orchid species is an endemic species found growing within the boundaries of Australasia, but not one found growing in Australia unless, being a species which occurs both within and outside Australia, the provenance of a particular plant (or one of its ancestors in the case of a line bred species) is known to be outside Australia.

Definition – Hybrid

182. An Australasian native orchid hybrid shall be the progeny exclusively of Australasian native orchid species or their hybrids, or a combination of Australasian native orchid species or their hybrids and Australian native orchid species or their hybrids.

Standards

183. Australasian native orchid species and their hybrids shall be judged by the same standards as Australian native species and hybrids, as described in clauses 155 to 160 (species) and 162 to 167 (hybrids).

Specimen Exhibit Judging

184. The following notes are intended as a guide to Judges when it is necessary to assess a range of exhibits to select an exhibit as ‘Champion Specimen’ etc. at an event. Both epiphytic and terrestrial orchids are eligible to be considered as specimen exhibits. Assessing an exhibit as a specimen can be a fairly subjective exercise. These notes are intended to ensure that all exhibits are assessed on intrinsic merit and those that are naturally small in size are not overlooked or disadvantaged because of their diminutive stature.

185. For an exhibit to be considered a Specimen Exhibit it should conform as far as possible for its type with the following criteria:

185.1. In the case of epiphytes the exhibit should be a mature plant and must be of a single clone and must not show clonal differences;

185.2. A terrestrial exhibit should contain a minimum of 12 flowering plants. If a colony type it must not exhibit clonal differences. If a non-multiplying type then clonal differences are acceptable (for example a specimen pot of non-multiplying orchids grown from seed);

185.3. Should be floriferous for its type with the flowers well displayed and the exhibit in good condition;

185.4. The flowers should be evenly distributed over the exhibit without gaps in the floral display;

185.5. The flowers must be of at least reasonable or average quality.

Display Judging

186. Displays will be judged by a panel of judges and associate judges having regard to the following five criteria.

Design and Appearance 25 points

187. Originality, visual impact and interest, proportion and line. Displays should have open space sufficient to allow judges access to prominent exhibits.

Presentation 20 points

188. Visibility of exhibits without crowding, pleasing arrangement of colour and placement of outstanding exhibits.

Finish and Ticketing 15 points

189. Pots and stands should not be visible. Ticketing should be taxonomically correct, legible but not obtrusive.

Variety of Colour 10 Points

190. Assessed on the basis of the range of attractive colours of the orchids and their impact and harmony.

Quality of Orchids 30 Points

191. Assessed on the overall quality of flowers in the display, particularly exhibits that enhance the display bearing in mind their relation to the total number of exhibits in the display.

Cut Flowers Judging

192. Cut flowers shall be judged at ANOS conferences if specific sections are included in the conference show schedule for cut flowers.

193. The exhibit shall be assessed against the standard for the type of orchid being judged except that the criteria for floriferousness and habit of inflorescence may not apply.

194. An exhibit of a cut flower or flowers is not eligible for an ANOS award.

SHOW ADMINISTRATION and JUDGING

Show Administration

195. The Registrar or a nominee shall administer an ANOS Judging Panel at shows where ANOS Judges are present. When more than one panel is required the Registrar or nominee shall appoint panels and panel leaders, and allocate sections to be judged.
196. An ANOS judging panel shall be led by a judge (the panel leader). Ideally, a panel shall consist of a minimum of three judges plus associate judges and certificated judges and members of judging schools, however the associate and certificated and trainee judges shall ideally not outnumber the judges on the panel they are assigned to.
197. All judges and associate judges are expected to vote at all levels of judging as appropriate.
198. During sectional judging the panel leader may cast an extra or deciding vote in the event of a tie.
199. At championship level the panel leader shall not be entitled to an extra or deciding vote, and in the event of a tie the exhibits involved shall be pointed up.
200. Associate judges shall not judge at championship level. Associate judges will however be expected to remain in attendance during championship level judging and may be required to state their opinion.
201. Certificated judges and participants of judging schools may be permitted to remain in attendance during championship level judging if there is sufficient space to allow this, and as decided and agreed to by the panel leader.
202. The panel leader shall ensure that judging proceeds in a timely and efficient manner.
203. Prior to the commencement of judging, the panel leader shall ask the show marshal to close the benching, and where possible clear the venue of all non-official and/or non-essential persons and introduce the panel assistants (runners).
204. The panel leader shall not allow the show marshal or any show official to become involved in the judging.
205. Once championship judging has commenced, only the show marshal should remain with the judging panel.
206. Members of the judging panel should not discuss the merits of exhibits prior to the commencement of judging.
207. Particulars of ownership of exhibits shall be treated as confidential by the owner, show officials and panel members until judging is complete.
208. It shall not be the responsibility of a judging panel to ensure that exhibits are correctly benched in accordance with the show schedule. Once judging has commenced, exhibits which have been incorrectly benched, may be disregarded, however they may be re-benched in the correct class at the discretion of the panel leader and show marshal.

National Conferences

209. At a national conference registrants who are judges in other recognised orchid judging systems may, at the discretion of the presiding registrar, be invited to join the ANOS panel to judge at the conference, provided that:

209.1. The proportion of non-ANOS judges on each individual panel shall not exceed 1/3;

209.2. Only ANOS judges judge at championship level and for ANOS awards.

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Application for Award

(The Australasian Native Orchid Society Inc.)

To the ANOS Registrar,

An application is made for an Award for the following Australasian/Australian native orchid.

Name of Orchid

Clonal Name

Parentage (if known, please include clonal names)

Breeder/Hybridizer (if known).....

I declare that during the last six months, or two years in the case of an Award of Cultural Commendation, that the exhibit has been grown by me. I agree to abide by the Rules of the Society for Award Judging and give my permission for the photographs of the orchid to be used for any Society purposes, including publication in *The Orchadian*.

I agree to pay a fee of \$25 for the Award and a fee of \$10 for any additional Award or Awards achieved at this judging

Owners Name (s)

Owners Address

Telephone No

Signature (s)

Date

Fees Paid Received by.....

Photographer Name and Contact details

Appendix B: Award Judging Details

(The Australasian Native Orchid Society Inc.)

Name of Applicant

Name of orchid

Clonal Name

Event & Place of Judging

.....

Date of Judging

Award (s) Granted

Award No (s)

Judging Results

Category	Points Possible	Points Awarded
Shape	25	
Colour	20	
Size	15	
Substance & Texture	10	
Floriferousness	15	
Habit of Inflorescence	15	
Total	100	

Signature of Registrar

Appendix C: Award Measurements

(The Australasian Native Orchid Society Inc.)

Plant Name

Feature	Measurement
Across flower	mm
Vertical flower	mm
Petal length	mm
Petal width	mm
Lat. Sepal length	mm
Lat. Sepal width	mm
Dorsal Sepal length	mm
Dorsal Sepal width	mm
Labellum length	mm
Labellum width	mm
Number of flowers	
Number of buds	
Number of inflorescences	
Length of inflorescences	mm

Signature of regional registrar

Signature of National Registrar

Award Number (s)

Appendix E: Features of Awarded Exhibit

(The Australasian Native Orchid Society Inc.)

Plant Name

Size of Flowers

.....

.....

Colour(s)

.....

.....

Floriferousness

.....

.....

Flower Shape

.....

.....

Habit of Inflorescence

.....

.....

Texture of Flower

.....

Outstanding Features of the Exhibit

.....

.....

Appendix F: Definitions Summary

In this Handbook:

ANOS Inc. means the Australasian Native Orchid Society.

Appreciation method means an orchid judging method not based on pointing certain floral or exhibit qualities.

Associated native orchid society means an orchid society which has a primary focus on Australasian or Australian native orchids and is a corporate member of ANOS, but which is not an ANOS group.

Australasia means the Commonwealth of Australia and all its Territories at the date of this Constitution, together with New Zealand, New Caledonia, Vanuatu, Fiji, Papua New Guinea including the Bismarck Archipelago, Solomon Islands, West Papua and Samoa, all islands south-east of a line joining 0° latitude 130° east longitude, and 20° south latitude and 120° east longitude, and all islands east of Australia to the International Date Line and south of the Equator.

Australasian native orchid species as defined in the Handbook and Constitution, means an endemic species found growing within the boundaries of Australasia, but not one found growing in Australia unless, being a species which occurs both within and outside Australia, the provenance of a particular plant (or one of its ancestors in the case of a line bred species) is known to be outside Australia.

Australasian native orchid hybrid as defined in the Handbook and Constitution, means an orchid that is the progeny exclusively of Australasian orchid species or their hybrids, or a combination of Australasian orchid species or their hybrids and Australian native orchid species or their hybrids.

Australia means the Australian mainland, Tasmania, and any island under the political control of an Australian state.

Australian native orchid species:

- as defined in the Handbook, means a species of orchid found growing on the Australian mainland, Tasmania, or any island under the political control of an Australian state, but does not include natural hybrids. An Australian native orchid species may also be an orchid derived from a combination of taxa, below the rank of species that, notwithstanding any current taxonomic view of their status, were at some time considered to be a variety, sub-species etc. of the same species. These types of Australian native orchids are generally termed "exhibition style species".
- as defined in the Constitution, means an endemic species found growing within the boundaries of Australia. Where a species occurs both within and outside Australia a plant of that species shall be regarded as an Australian native orchid species unless its provenance (or the provenance of one of its ancestors in the case of a line bred species), is known to be outside Australia.

Australian native orchid hybrid as defined in the Handbook and Constitution, means an orchid that is the progeny exclusively of Australian native orchid species or their hybrids: that is to say, no exotic orchid shall be included in their ancestry.

By-laws mean the By-laws of the Australasian Native Orchid Society Inc.

Council means the committee of management of the Australasian Native Orchid Society Inc.

Exotic orchid means a non-native orchid.

Judging panels means teams of ANOS judges, associate judges, certificated judges and, in special circumstances, non-ANOS judges, that judge together, as defined in clauses 15-18.

Panel leader means a person who is nominated by the National Registrar or regional registrar to organise and control the judging of an orchid or orchids in accordance with the Handbook.

Regional (judging) panel means an ANOS body that consists of ANOS judges and/or associate judges within a region or state that is formed in accordance with the provisions in the Handbook (see clause 8). In this handbook the term “regional panel” includes both state and regional judging panels.

Society means the Australasian Native Orchid Society Inc.

The ANOS Judging Panel means all ANOS judges, associate judges and certificated judges, each of whom is also a member of a regional panel, as defined in clause 6.