

Connie Koehler
Student Judge
June 2020

Tribe: Vandeeae
Sub Tribe: Aeridinae
Genus: Vanda
Species: *V. dearei*
Rchb. f. 1886



Common Name: Deare's Vanda [English officer and plant collector in Borneo 1800's]
3 Awards; 69 f1 offspring; 3,998 progeny

V. dearei is found in the lowland of Borneo at elevations of sea level to 1000 feet. A large plant (the largest of all Vanda species) and very hot growing (the most cold sensitive of all of the Vanda species) that allows for the sought after yellow color in Vanda hybrids. The flowers are generally 3 to 6 per inflorescence and freely arranged on a short stem. A very large flower ranging in width from 2 3/4" to 3.6", long lasting, and bearing a strong, pleasant fragrance which it passes on to its F1 offspring. Blooming seasons are spring to fall.

Hybridization: Vanda hybridists have always been in pursuit of the perfect yellow vanda. Breeding in the 1950's and the 1960's produced hybrids with yellow tones but were far from perfection. Vanda dearei became the focus as the species with the most prominent in yellow breeding lines bring both positive and negative attributes to the modern yellows.

V. dearei was chosen because of its large flower and most concolor of the yellow species. Clones of *dearei* range from clear yellow to mustard-colored to tan. *V. dearei* is very dominant in transmitting its color appearing strongly in hybrids numerous generations removed. As for its negative attributes, advanced yellow hybrids bred from this species all produce petals which are not as full as in other color types. And, some recently awarded hybrids still show slight windowing. The other major negative are the are low number of flowers carried laxly on short inflorescences crowding the flowers. All aspects considered, *V. dearei* remains virtually the sole source of yellow colored Vanda hybrids.

The Vanda yellow breeding actually began with *V. Ellen Noa* (*sanderiana* x *dearei*) registered in 1946. Characterized by its yellow, fuller shape and greater size flowers, with some *sanderiana* like markings in the lateral sepals. Most of its clones are free flowering and fragrant. Shape was the most lacking aspect of *V. Ellen Noa*. Due to this, it was backcrossed with *V. sanderiana* to produce *V. Eisenhower*. Seventeen AOS awards were given to this hybrid in the '50's and '60's.

Hybrids of Distinction:

Genus	Name	Genus	Name	Year	Offs.	Awards
Papilionanda	Josephine van Brero	Pda	Tan Chay Yan	1952	22	7
V	<i>sanderiana</i>	V	<i>Ellen Noa</i>	1946	85	4
V	<i>Ellen Noa</i>	V	Harvest Time	1954	17	1
V	tricolor	V	Memoria T. Iwasaki	1934	20	0
V	Memoria T. Iwasaki	V	Memoria G. Tanaka	1945	12	0



V. dearei x Pda. Josephine van Brero V.Tan Chay Yan
Awards: 2 AOS (HCC score 78 Jan. 1, 1965; AM score 85 Jan. 1, 1965)



Vanda dearei x V. Ellen Noa
3 AOS awards: V. Charlene AM score 81
V. Joy HCC score 77
V. Emerald AM score 83



V. dearei x V. tricolor V. Memoria T. Iwasaki
0 Awards

References:

Vandas and Ascocendas by David L. Grove

www.orchidspecies.com

www.orchids.fandom.com

Martin Motes, PhD “The Unraveling of a Rainbow The Golden Heritage of Vanda dearei”

www.orchidroots.com

Orchid Wiz

Orchid Pro