The Genus Angraecum
Bory, Voy. îles Afrique 1: 359 (1804)
Type: Angraecum [Angcm.] eburneum [an-GRYE-kum ee-BUR-nee-um]

This genus of about 232 species (OrchidWiz [update Sept 2019]) that are small to large epiphytic or less commonly lithophytic plants that are spread throughout tropical Africa, Madagascar, and surrounding islands. They require excellent drainage, high humidity, moderate shade, and ample water while in growth and less when not, but never allow to dry out for long periods. They are monopodial, strap leafed, with a lateral, axillary, racemose inflorescence with one to many flowers. The flowers are mostly white in color, sometimes yellow, green or ochre and they are as a rule long-lasting with some being fragrant and they all have a long spur. The genus is further divided into 15 sections that are described below.

Common Name or Meaning – refers in Malaysian to its Vanda-like appearance.

Angraecum eburneum
'Carol' AM/AOS
Jan 2006, NS 8.2 x 10.2 cm

Subgenus	Identifying Characteristics
Acaulia	1-flowered, rarely 2 flowered; very short stem; leaves few
Pectinaria	1-flowered, rarely 2 flowered; plants erect with stem; leaves several to many all along stem; Inflorescence stalk very short
Perrierangraecum	1-flowered, rarely 2 flowered; plants erect with stem; leaves several to many all along stem; ovary triangular in cross-section
Filangis	1-flowered, rarely 2 flowered; plants erect with stem; leaves several to many all along stem; ovary circular in cross-section;
Angraecoides	1-flowered, rarely 2 flowered; plants erect with stem; leaves several to many all along stem; spur cylindrical or club-shaped
Pseudojumellea	1-flowered, rarely 2 flowered; plants erect with stem; leaves several to many all along stem; spur filiform, elongate; lip narrow
Arachnangraecum	1-flowered, rarely 2 flowered; plants erect with stem; leaves several to many all along stem; spur filiform, elongage; lip broad; flowers often produced in succession
Gomphocentrum	Inflorescence many flowered; flower thin textured; stem distinct; inflorescences from lower lower leaf axils; few flowered
Lepervenchea	Inflorescence many flowered; flower thin textured; stem short; inflorescences many-flowered from upper leaf axils
Lemurangis	Inflorescence many flowered; flower thin textured; stem short; inflorescences few-flowered (1-3) from upper leaf axils
Nana	Inflorescence many flowered; flower thin textured; stem distinct; flowers minute, often forming a dense raceme
Boryangraecum	Inflorescence many flowered; flower thin textured; flowers small to medium sized, more or less laxly racemose, all round the rachis
Chlorangraecum	Inflorescence many flowered; flower fleshy in texture; stem not obvious , usually absent

Humblotiangraecum	Inflorescence many flowered; flower fleshy in texture; stem very prominent; spur conical or saccate, obtuse and short
Angraecum	Inflorescence many flowered; flower fleshy in texture; stem very prominent; spur filiform, rather elongated

Generally, you would point scale using the general point scale.

Table of species, top 5 progeny and 9 awards (OrchidWiz – Sep 2019 update)

Species marked with a * are used the most in hybridization					Progeny	AOS Awards									
Kew Name	**Section**	**Habitat, Country**	**Temperature**	**Season**	**F1/Total**	**FCC**	**AM**	**HCC**	**JC**	**AD**	**AQ**	**CCE**	**CCM**	**CHM**	**CBR**	**Total**
Angraecum distichum	Dolabrifolia	W. Tropical Africa to Uganda and N. Angola	Hot	Fall-Winter	3/3		3					2	13	3		21
Angraecum eburneum*	Angraecum	Kenya-Tansania, W. Indian Ocean	Warm to hot	Fall-Winter	26/33		4	2				3	19	1	4	33
Angraecum germinyanum	Arachnangraecum	Comoros, Réunion	Cool to warm	Spring-Summer	0/0		1						5			6
Angraecum infundibulare	Arachnangraecum	Central tropical Aftrica	Hot	Fall-Winter	2/2		1	3	1				2		1	8
Angraecum leonis	Humblotiangraecum	Comoros, Madagascar	Hot	Winter-spring	8/10		7	3					8		1	19
Angraecum magdaleanae	Humblotiangraecum	Madagascar	Cool to warm	Spring-Summer	22/31		4	2				1	3		2	12
Angraecum scottianum	Arachnangraecum	Madagascar	Hot	Summer-Fall	12/13								1	1	1	3
Angraecum sesquipedale*	Angraecum	Madagascar	Warm to hot	Winter-spring	24/38	5	15	3				1	14			38
Angraecum viguieri	Humblotiangraecum	Madagascar	Warm	Spring	4/4		9	1				2	2	1	1	16

Key: Cold – 50 to 58F at night; Cold to cool – 50 to 66F at night; Cool – 58 to 66F at night; Cool to warm – 58 to 75F at night; Cool to Hot – 58 to 85F at night; Warm – 66 to 75F at night; Warm to Hot – 66 to 85F at night; Hot – 75 to 85F at night

The genus Angraecum has not been hybridized much with only with 65 intrageneric hybrids and 46 intergeneric hybrids.

References:

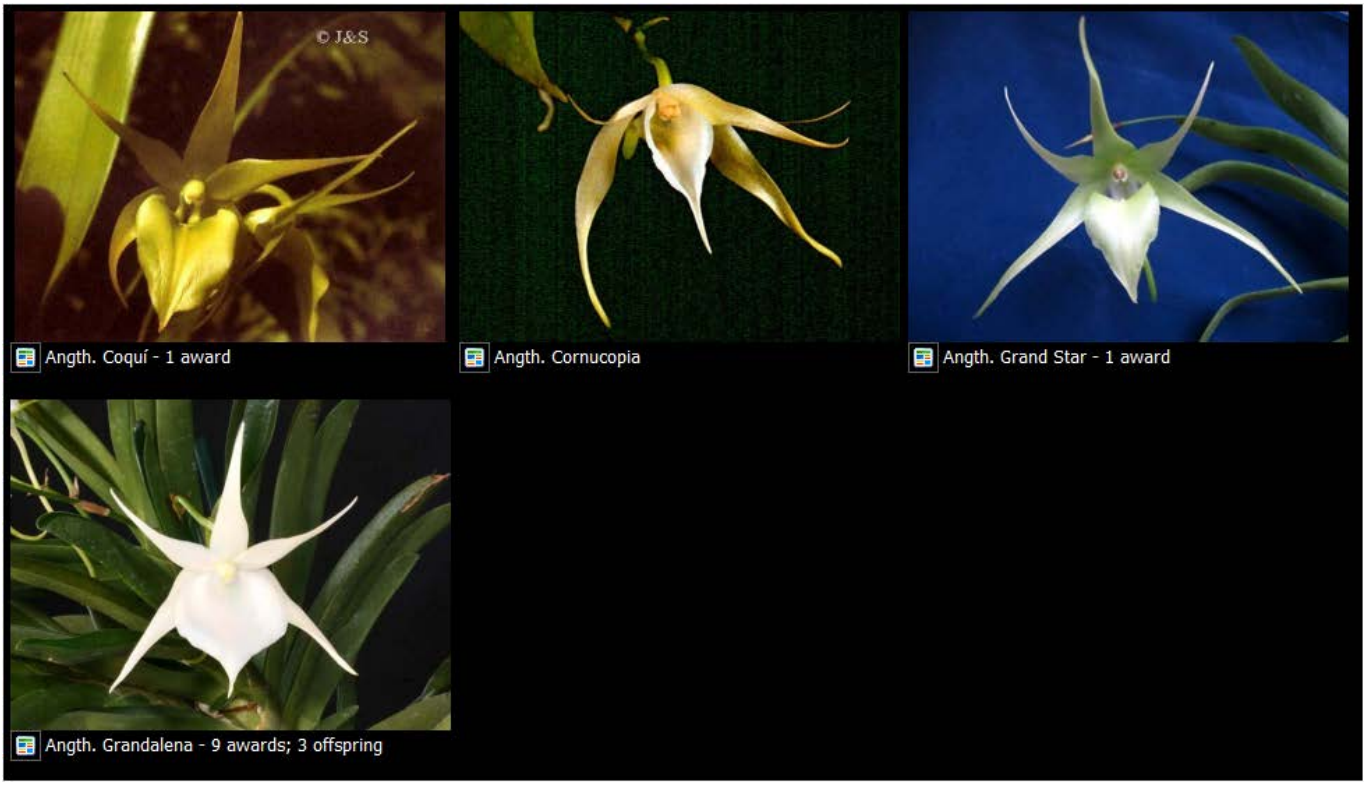
www.orchidspecies.com
http://apps.kew.org/wcsp/qsearch.do
https://secure.aos.org/aqplus/SearchAwards.aspx
Bechtel, H.; Cribb, P.; Launert, E.; *The Manual of Cultivated Orchid Species,* 1992
OrchidWiz.Database x6.0, update: September 2019
Alrich, P.; Higgins, W.; *The Marie Selby Botanical Gardens Illustrated Dictionary of Orchid* Genera, 2008
Cribb, P.; Hermans, J.; *Field Guide to the Orchids of Madagascar*, 2009

Interesting Tidbits

The Table below list the intergeneric crosses made with Angraecum and the number of cross that exist:

Angcm Contained in 15 Genera:						
#	Composition	Name	Abbrev.	Members	Flowers	Nat.Spr
2	Aerth x Angcm	Angranthes	Angth	23	2.5	8.7
2	Angcm x Echn	Eurygraecum	Eugcm	3	2.9	12.3
2	Angcm x Jum	Angellea	Agl	3		
2	Angcm x V	Vandaecum	Vand	3		
2	Angcm x Cyrtcs	Angraeorchis	Angchs	2		
2	Angcm x Holc	Holcograecum	Hlg	2		
2	Angcm x Plmths	Plectrelgraecum	Plgcm	2	1.0	10.1
2	Aergs x Angcm	Angrangis	Angrs	1		
2	Angcm x Oenla	Angreoniella	Angnla	1		
2	Angcm x Phal	Angraeconopsis	Agcp	1		
2	Angcm x Pps	Paraphalraecum	Prec	1		
2	Angcm x Rhy	Angraecostylis	Angsts	1		
2	Angcm x Sbk	Sobennigraecum	Sbgcm	1		
3	Aerth x Angcm x Cyrtcs	Angraecyrtanthes	Ancyth	1		
3	Aerth x Angcm x Jum	Angranthellea	Angtla	1		

As the table above points out, there's been limited intergeneric breeding with Angraecum with a total of 15 genera. The genus Angranthes (Aeranthes x Angraecum) having the most grexes. The most awarded grex Angranthes Grandalena (Aeranthes grandiflora x Angraecum magdalenae) receiving 9 AOS awards (1 AM and 8 HCCs). Pictures of some of the resulting crosses is shown below and one can see that the shape and color of Angraecum appear to be dominate.



Species Data Sheet

Angraecum leonis (Rchb.f.) André, Rev. Hort. (Paris) 57: 294 (1885)

[an-GRYE-kum lee-OH-nis]

Found in the Comoros Islands and Madagascar as a medium sized, hot to cool growing fan-shaped epiphyte. On the Comoros at an altitude of 200 to 1200 meters and on Madagascar from being on the edge of streams in coastal forest to humid evergreen forest on the seasonally dry plateau from sea level to 1500 m (4900 ft.). The short, stout stem carrys 4 to 5 flattened, fleshy-coriaceous leaves that blooms in the winter on 1 to 2, axillary, erect or suberect, stout, bracteate, shorter inflorescence arising from the second or third leaf base, with 1 to 7, fragrant jasmine scented, long-lasting pristine (very pure, glistening are additional descriptive adjectives) white flowers (from photos there frequently appears to be light blush or green or cream but the most color from descriptions is a blush of green basally). Additional notable flower characteristics is the large funnel shaped lip, a curved spur, texture that is so heavy that is almost waxy, and the scent can be detected during the day.

Angraecum leonis
'Elizabeth Grace' AM/AOS
Dec 2018, NS 8.0 x 8.0 cm

Grown in a wood slat basket with chunky open medium, and with bright semi-direct light, frequent spring-summer waterings and a drier winter.

Judge using the General scale.

Angraecum leonis (Madagascar variety)
'Joan' CCM/AOS
Apr 1995, NS 4.5 x 5.0 cm

Synonyms / Varieties / forms:

Synonyms - None

There are no officially recognized varieties or forms but orchidspecies.com and P. Cribb / J. Hermans in 'Orchids of Madagascar' both mention that there are two forms with the Comorean (Comoros Islands) form generally having larger flowers. In checking the AOS awards the natural spread (NS) ranges from 4.0 to 8.6 cm with the awardees with 4.0 and 4.5 NS identified in the description as Madagascar forms of Angraecum leonis.

Awards:

Below are AOS awards for Angraecum leonis:

	FCC	AM	HCC	AQ	JC	CCM	CCE	CHM	CBM	TOTAL
AOS		8	3			8			1	**20**
Year(s) Awarded		1980-2018	1979-2002			1971-2010			1960	

This species has received 20 awards since initially being shown in 1960 with 11 being for flower quality, none appear to be for the Madagascar forms.

Breeding Characteristics:

Angraecum leonis has been used as a parent on a very limited basis; eight F1 and ten total progeny. Since most Angraecums are white stellate flowers it is difficult to tell breeding characteristics from pictures and I

was NOT able to find anything written on breeding characteristics. Only pictures of four of the ten progeny was available to me with no conclusion that could be reached.

Interest in breeding with Angraecum leonis started in 1995 with two crosses made in both the 1900's and 2000's. There has been an increase in interest this decade with five crosses being registered from 2011 to 2017.

'Major' Hybrids (Intra-genera):

Angraecum White Lioness

Angraecum White Lioness (Angraecum leonis x Angraecum Lemforde White Beauty), 2011, Lehua, 2 F1 progeny, no AOS awards.

Angraecum Andromeda (Angraecum North Star x Angraecum compactum), 2004, Woodland, no progeny, one HCC/AOS award.

Angraecum Andromeda
'Diane' HCC/AOS
Jun 2007, NS 7.0 cm

'Major' Hybrids (Inter-genera):

Angranthes Walnut Valley Star
'Bryon' HCC/AOS
Mar 2012, NS 8.5 x 9.3 cm

Angranthes [Angth.] Walnut Valley Star (Angraecum leonis x Aeranthes grandiflora), 2003, F. Hillerman, no progeny, 1 HCC/AOS award.

Angranthes Fred Hillerman (Angth. Grandalena x Angraecum leonis), 2014, L. Glicenstein, no progeny, 1 AM/AOS award.

Angth. Fred Hillerman
'Diamond Orchids' AM/AOS
Oct 2013, NS 8.5 x 8.9 cm

References:

www.orchidspecies.com
http://apps.kew.org/wcsp/qsearch.do
https://secure.aos.org/aqplus/SearchAwards.aspx
OrchidWiz.Database x6.0, update: September 2019
Bechtel, H.; Cribb, P.; Launert, E.; *The Manual of Cultivated Orchid Species*, 1992
Alrich, P.; Higgins, W.; *The Marie Selby Botanical Gardens Illustrated Dictionary of Orchid Genera*, 2008
Cribb, P.; Hermans, J.; *Field Guide to the Orchids of Madagascar*, 2009
Stewart, J.; Campbell, B.; *Orchids of Tropical Africa,* 1970

The Genus Aerides
Lour., Fl. Cochinch.: 525 (1790)
Type: Angraecum [Angcm.] odorata [AIR-i-deez oh-door-AH-ta]

This genus of about 32 mostly fragrant species (OrchidWiz [update Dec 2019]) and three natural hybrids that are medium to large epiphytic plants spread throughout tropical Asia from India to Philippines / Timor Islands at elevations from sea level to 2000 m (6600 ft.). They are best grown in wooden slat baskets with little or no potting media. They are typically cool to hot growing epiphytes, are monopodial, have strap-shaped leaves and the plants appear outwardly to be Vandas. The flowers are white, rose, purple, or white with rose markings (rarely yellow) born in dense, usually arching-to-pendent, simple or branched racemes. The sepals and petals are similar with the lateral sepals more or less decurrent on the column foot. The stiffly hinged, three lobed lip has the lateral lobes decurrent to the column. The spur is usually bent forward and has swellings and calli within. There is a short column with a large foot and 2 cleft pollina on a narrow stipe with various viscidium. Diverging evolution in *Aerides* section Fieldingia and in a few other species has resulted in a loss of lip articulation and reduced spur size. In all species, the column is dilated and beaked, the whole appearing as the head of a bird.

Aerides odorata
'Sorella Ochids' AM/AOS
Jan 2006, NS 2.0 x 1.9 cm

Aerides crispa

The genus is further divided into 3 sections that are described below.

SECTION Aerides - lip 3 lobed, articulate, midlobe erect and with the side lobes enveloping the column (see photo of Aerides odorata above.).

SECTION Falcata - Lip 3 lobed, articulate, midlobe flat and spreading (see photo of Aerides crispa to the left.).

SECTION Fieldingia - Lip not lobed, not articulate, midlobe flat and spreading (see photo of Aerides multiflora to the right.).

Aerides multiflora
'Interlaken' AM/AOS
Jun 2005, 3.0 x 2.9 cm

Common Name or Meaning refers to the epiphytic growth habit

Generally, you would point scale using the either the Vanda or general point scale. I believe I would maybe use the Vanda scale for the plants in the Aerides section but all should probably use the general point scale for all due to the dominate nature of the lip/spur complex and the inflorescences.

Table of species, top 5 progeny and 9 awards (OrchidWiz – Sep 2019 update)

Species marked with a * are used the most in hybridization					Progeny	AOS Awards									
Kew Name	**Section**	**Habitat, Country**	**Temp.**	**Season**	**F1/Total**	**FCC**	**AM**	**HCC**	**JC**	**AD**	**AQ**	**CCE**	**CCM**	**CHM**	**CBR**	**Total**
Aerides crassifolia	Falcata	Assam to Southeast Asia	Cool to Hot	Spring-Summer	23/29			1					1	1	1	4
Aerides crispa	Falcata	India	Warm to Hot	Spring-Summer	5/6											0
Aerides falcata	Falcata	China to Southeast Asia	Cool to Hot	Summer	20/25		1		1							2
Aerides houlletiana	Falcata	Southeast Asia	Hot	Spring-Summer	37/61		7	5								12
Aerides krabiensis	Fieldingia	Malaya, Thailand	Hot	Spring-Summer	6/6		2							1		3
Aerides lawrenceae*	Aerides	Philippines	Hot	Fall	162/197	3	35	7	2		2		6			55
Aerides leeana	Aerides	Philippines	Warm to Hot	Winter	23/32		1	1					4			6
Aerides multiflora	Fieldingia	Himalaya to Southeast Asia	Warm to Hot	Summer	32/37		4	5					2	2	3	16
Aerides odorata	Aerides	China to Tropical Asia	Hot	Summer-Fall	62/114		9	3	5			1	3	1	1	23
Aerides quinquevulnera	Aerides	Philippines	Hot	Summer-Fall	25/25		13	1	1			1	1		1	18
Aerides rosea	Fieldingia	Himalaya to S. China / Southeast Asia	Cool to Warm	Spring-Summer	19/26		9	3	1				1	2		16

Key: Cold – 50 to 58F at night; Cold to cool – 50 to 66F at night; Cool – 58 to 66F at night; Cool to warm – 58 to 75F at night; Cool to Hot – 58 to 85F at night; Warm – 66 to 75F at night; Warm to Hot – 66 to 85F at night; Hot – 75 to 85F at night

The genus Aerides has a limited number, 39, intra-genera hybrids but has been used extensively in inter-genera breeding with 35 new Genera created and over 450 inter-genera hybrids with the most being made with Vandas, Aeridovanda. It has been reported that inter-genera hybrids made with Aer. lawrenceae, most used in breeding, tend to have short live flowers, not sure whether or not this applies to the entire Aerides family. There also appear to be fertility issues associated with Aerides crosses although some do not have this issue.

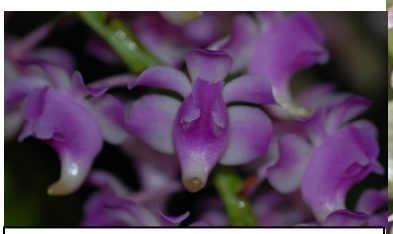
‘Major’ Hybrids (Intra-genera):

Aerides Korat Koki (Aerides houlletiana x Aerides lawrenceae), 1991, S. Poosanam, 7 F1 progeny, 2 AM/AOS awards.

Aerides Amy Ede (Aerides lawrenceae x Aerides leeana), 1972, Mrs. Gracia Lewis, 5 F1 progeny, no AOS awards.

Aerides Punchinello (Aerides odorata x Aerides lawrenceae), 1972, Mrs. Gracia Lewis, no progeny, 12 AOS awards (6 AMs, 4 HCCs, 2 CCEs).

Aerides Hermon Slade (Aerides lawrenceae x Aerides rosea), 1954, Woodlawn, 2 F1 and 3 total progeny, 3 CCM/AOS awards.



Aerides Punchhinello
‘Bab’s Beauty’ AM/AOS
Nov 2017, NS 3.0 x 2.7 cm

Aerides Amy Ede

Aerides Hermon Slade

Aerides Korat Koki
‘Robert’ AM/AOS
Aug 1992, NS 4.3 x 3.8 cm

‘Major’ Hybrids (Inter-genera, selected genera based on number of members):

Aeridovanda Renee Gerber
‘Leilani’ AM/AOS
Jun 2004, NS 6.0 x 6.0 cm

Aeridovanda (Aerides x vanda) – 243 members, two grexes have the largest number of progeny, two. No significant breeding grex, potential sign of fertility issues as stated in breeding section. Fifteen grexes have five or more awards, most significant is:

Aeridovanda [Aerdv.] Renee Gerber
(V. Bonanza x Aerides lawrenceae), 1990, R. F. Orchids, no progeny, 8 AOS awards (6 AM, 1 AQ, 1 HCC).

Perreiraara Bangkok Sunset
‘Karina’ AM/AOS
Jun 2018, NS 3.3 x 3.8 cm

Perreiraara (Aerides x Rhynchostylis x Vanda) – 46 members, one grex has most progeny and most awards:

Perreiraara [Prra.] Bangkok Sunset
(Vanachostylis Thai Noi x Aerides houlletiana), 1973, C. Suddhipaca, 14 F1 progeny, 13 AOS awards (9 AMs, 4 HCCs).

Renades Mahani
‘Orchidglade’ HCC/AOS
Feb 1979, NS 4.3 cm

Renades (Aerides x Renanthera) – 28 members, 3 grexes have progeny, 7 grexes have received awards. Based on pictures genera have the Renanthera color and size with improvement in shape.

Renades Mahani (Ren. storiei x Aer. lawrenceae), 1957, Mrs. L. McCoy, 2 F1 progeny, 1 HCC/AOS award.

Burkillara (Aerides x Arachnis x Vanda), syn. Lewisara – 28 members, four grexes have progeny, two of which have received awards. Based on limited data, it appears that this genus has the largest natural spread of the Aerides inter-genera.

Rhynchorides Memoria Suranaree
‘YourEye’ AM/AOS
Feb 2018, NS 3.5 x 4.1 cm

Burkillara Chittivan (Aeridachnis Bogor x V. Blue Boy (1967)), 1975, C. Ratanapeanchai, 4 F1 and 6 total progeny, no awards. (no photo available)

Rhynchorides (Aerides x Rhynchostylis) – 26 members, 4 grexes have progeny and 10 grexes have received awards.

Rhynchorides Memoria Suranaree (Aer. lawarenceae x Rhy. coelestis), 1968, Wipa Orchids, 6 F1 and 7 total progeny, 9 AOS awards (8 AMs, 1 HCC).

References:

www.orchidspecies.com
http://apps.kew.org/wcsp/qsearch.do
https://secure.aos.org/aqplus/SearchAwards.aspx
Bechtel, H.; Cribb, P.; Launert, E.; *The Manual of Cultivated Orchid Species,* 1992
OrchidWiz.Database x6.0, update: September 2019
Alrich, P.; Higgins, W.; *The Marie Selby Botanical Gardens Illustrated Dictionary of Orchid* Genera, 2008
Cribb, P.; Hermans, J.; *Field Guide to the Orchids of Madagascar*, 2009
AOS Bulletin, Jun 1993, *Sarcanthine Genera – 10: Aerides*, Christenson, E.; Vol. 62 pp. 594-609

Interesting Tidbits

The Table below list the intergeneric crosses made with Aerides and the number of cross that exist:

Aer Contained in 35 Genera:						
#	Composition	Name	Abbrev.	Members	Flowers	Nat.Spr
2	Aer x V	Aeridovanda	Aerdv	242	25.5	5.2
3	Aer x Rhy x V	Perreiraara	Prra	46	35.2	3.7
2	Aer x Ren	Renades	Rnds	28	64.0	3.9
3	Aer x Arach x V	Burkillara	Burk	28	17.0	8.4
2	Aer x Rhy	Rhynchorides	Rhrds	26	38.3	3.1
2	Aer x Phal	Aeridopsis	Aerps	13	38.9	4.3
2	Aer x Arach	Aeridachnis	Aerdns	12	23.5	4.5
3	Aer x Arach x Ren	Lymanara	Lymra	9		
3	Aer x Ple x V	Quisumbingara	Q	9		
2	Aer x Ple	Papiliodes	Pd	8		
3	Aer x Arach x Ple	Aeridachnanthe	Aed	5		
3	Aer x Ren x V	Nobleara	Nlra	5		
2	Aer x Lsa	Luisaerides	Lu	4		
2	Aer x Pps	Pararides	Prd	4		
2	Aer x Sarco	Aeridochilus	Aerchs	3		
2	Aer x Trgl	Aeridoglottis	Aegts	2		

As the table above points out, there's been significant intergeneric breeding with Aerides with a total of 35 genera. See the above section on Inter-genera Hybrids about top five genera.

Species Data Sheet

Aerides odorata Lour., Fl. Cochinch.: 525 (1790)

[AIR-i-deez oh-door-AH-ta]

Aerides odorata is widespread through the Chinese Himalayas, tropical Nepal, Northern India eastward through southeast asia to the islands of Borneo, Sumatra, Java, Sulawesi and the Philippines. It occurs in broadleaf, evergreen, lowland forests as a large to giant sized, highly variable, hot to cool growing epiphyte at elevations of 200 to 2000 meters. The plants are found high up in trees in bright sun with very stout, drooping, branching stems carrying fleshy, broad, 1 ½ inches (4 cm), pale green 10 inches (25 cm) long leaves. As it's name implies it is highly fragrant and blooms in the late spring through fall on sharply pendant, to 2' [60 cm] long, many [to 30] flowered, cylindric inflorescence that arise out of the leaf axils. The developing inflorescences can be very sticky, giving rise to many, waxy, very fragrant spicy, clove to lilac scented flowers, each about 1 to 1 ¾ inch (2.5 to 4.5 cm) wide. The flowers are normally white with a purple-lighlighted lip and a subapical purple blotch on each tepal. There have been many color forms described, including a yellow phase (Aer. falida); but none of these appear to be in widespread cultivation at this time.

Aerides odorata
'Amethyst' HCC/AOS
Oct 1978, NS 3.2 cm
(NOTE: Only awarded typ.)

In cultivation, Aerides ordorata can become a large, scrambling orchid, commonly maturing into a branched specimen that can be 40 inches (1 m) in height and width.

Most species of Aerides are fragrant. However, this species richly deserves it specific lable, "odorata." One plant in flower will perfume a large area with a sweet-spicy aroma.

Common Name The Fragrant Aerides

Judge using the General scale.

Aerides odorata
'Merkel' CBM/AOS
Jun 1967
(Diploid Alba form)

Synonyms / Varieties / forms:

Synonyms – There have been several forma / verities, but none are official recognized.

There are two distinct white forms known, one a nearly alba strain of the normal Aer. odorata, and the second a tetraploid race of white-flowered Aer. odorata from northern Thailand. The tetraploid plants are unusual because their inflorescences are erect, rather than pendent (as in the diploid strains).

Aerides odorata
'Dream City' HCC/AOS
Mar 1972, NS 2.5 cm
(Tetraploid Alba form)

Awards:

Below are AOS awards for Aerides odorata:

	FCC	AM	HCC	AQ	JC	CCM	CCE	CHM	CBM	TOTAL
AOS		9	3		5	3	1	1	1	**23**
Year(s) Awarded		1977-2014	1972-1999		1973-2005	1970-1992	2003	2002	1967	

This species has received 23 awards since initially being shown in 1967 with 12 being for flower quality.

Breeding Characteristics:

Aerides odorata has the second most F1 and total progeny of all Aerides. Although Aer. lawrenceae appears to have fertility issues with only 18% of the total progeny being 2nd generation or higher, Aer. odorata has a much better fertility rate with 46% of the total progeny being 2nd generation or higher. Below is a table providing generational Aer. odorata registration / award information.

	1930s	1940s	1950s	1960s	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s	2010s	Total
Reg	0	1	4	17	32	31	8	13	8	114
Assc Awds	0	0	0	3	16	1	3	0	1	24
F1	0	1	4	11	18	10	4	8	7	63
AA	0	0	0	2	15	1	2	0	1	21
F2	0	0	0	6	13	15	2	2	1	39
AA	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
F3	0	0	0	0	1	4	2	1	0	8
AA	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1

Based on the above table, interest in breeding with Aerides odorata peaked in the 70s and 80s. I believe this was related to the two major Aer. hybrids Aeridachnis Bogor and Aerides Punchinello. Aeridachnis was a success in the cut flower industry, leading to hybridizers trying to repeat this successful cross (36 total progeny, with the second most progeny being 4). Aerides Punchinello caught the eye of the judging community with 12 AOS awards (with the second most awards being 2).

I was find any written information on breeding characteristics. Although there are 114 total progeny, OrchidWiz had pictures of only nine. Based on these pictures, breeding characteristics are floriferousness, heavy substance, waxy texture, can produce some bright colors, and probably fragrance.

'Major' Hybrids (progeny, more than 2):

Aeridachnis Bogor
'Claudia Maraj' JC/AOS
Mar 2019, NS 4.0 x 3.4 cm

Aeridachnis Bogor (Arachnis hookeriana x Aerides odorata), 2019, Masao Yamada, 36 F1 and 45 total progeny, 1 JC/AOS award.

Burkillara Chittivan (Aeridachnis Bogor x V. Blue Boy (1967)), 1975, C. Ratanapeanchai, 4 F1 and 6 total progeny, no awards. (no photo available).

‘Major’ Hybrids (Awards, more than 1):

Aerides Punchinello
‘Bab’s Beauty’ AM/AOS
Nov 2017, NS 3.0 x 2.7 cm

Aerides Punchinello (Aer. odorata x Aer. lawrenceae), 1972, Mrs. Gracia Lewis, no progeny, 12 AOS awards (6 AMs, 4 HCCs, 2 CCEs).

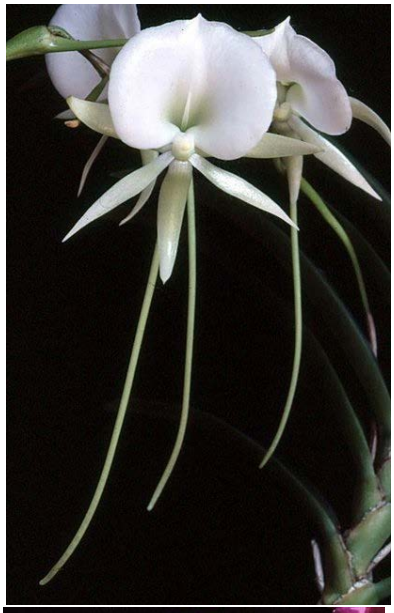
Aeridovanda [Aerdv.] Norma’s Cream Puff (Aer. odorata x V. Tubtim Vlevet), 1997, J. Majewski, no progeny, 2 HCC/AOS awards.

Aerdv. Norma’s Cream Puff
‘Crownfox’ HCC/AOS
Oct 2004, NS 4.7 x 4.7 cm

References:

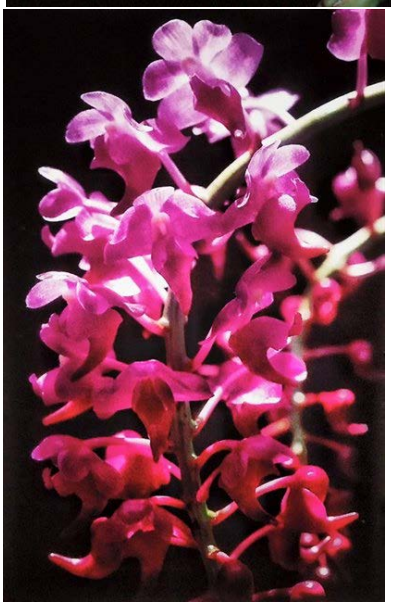
www.orchidspecies.com
http://apps.kew.org/wcsp/qsearch.do
https://secure.aos.org/aqplus/SearchAwards.aspx
Bechtel, H.; Cribb, P.; Launert, E.; *The Manual of Cultivated Orchid Species,* 1992
OrchidWiz.Database x6.0, update: September 2019
AOS Bulletin, Jun 1993, *Sarcanthine Genera – 10: Aerides*, Christenson, E.; Vol. 62 pp. 594-609

Award Descriptions (May 2019)



Angraecum Eburscott – Quality Award Description
(Angcm. scottianum x Angcm. eburneum)
Thirteen non-resupinate flowers and three buds on two horizontal inflorescences; sepals and petals narrow, lanceolate, flat, very lightly light green; lip square, central apex slightly pointed, white, basally light green, central callus white, spur 11.3 cm long, light green; column light green basally, lending to white apically, anther cap white; substance firm; texture waxy.

Angraecum White Lioness – Quality Award Description
(Angcm. leonis x Angcm. Lemforde White Beauty)
Five star-shaped flowers and three buds on two inflorescences; flowers concolor white, light green around column, sepals and petals same lanceolate shape; lip open, round, slightly cupped, cupped lanceolate apex roughly half the total lip length, white; column light green basally blending to white apically, anther cap cream, pollina light brown; substance firm; texture glossy.



Aerides Edward – Cultural Award Description
(Aer. quinquevulnera x Aer. Amy Ede)
Six hundred thirty slightly cupped flowers and 348 buds on 28 inflorescences; an extremely well-balanced plant, 77 cm wide by 74 cm high, grown in a 30-cm square basket, foliage clean, blemish-free, numerous keikeis in flower; sepals and petals rose-purple; lip and spur dark rose purple; anther cap light rose purple; substance heavy; texture exterior shiny, interior matte.

Aeridovanda Bouquet – Quality Award Description
(V. Peaches x Aer. odorata)
Twelve flat open flowers and one bud on one 18-cm inflorescence; sepals and petals spatulate, white, apically lightly tipped amethyst; lip white, veins occasionally light amethyst, spur hooked forward and tipped green; column white, anther cap yellow; substance firm; texture satiny.

Perreiraara [Prra.] Tony Tan Keng Yam – Quality Award Description
(Prra. Bangkok Sunset x V. Wilas)
Twenty-six slightly cupped round flowers and two buds on one staked, 21-cm inflorescence; sepals and petals salmon with a rose overlay; lip white, midlobe overlaid bright fuchsia, side lobes yellow; column and anther cap white; substance firm; texture crystalline.