

The Genus *Comporettia*
Poepp. & Endl., Nov. Gen. Sp. Pl. 1: 42 (1836)
Type: *Comporettia* [*Comp.*] *falcata*
 [kom-pa-RET-ee-a fal-KAH-ta]

At least 80 species make up this twig epiphytic genus of the American tropics. In general the species are found in montane forest (usually Guava trees) at elevations of 800 to 1500 meters (2600 to 5000 feet) from Puerto Rico, Cuba, Mexico to Southern Brazil, see below figure. The greatest concentration in the South American Andes. These showy, small plants have tiny, densely clustered, flattened pseudobulbs (connected by a slender short rhizomes) with a solitary, fleshy, terete, proportionately large leaf. The long,



wiry, arching, simple to branching pendant inflorescence arises basally with several, distant, showy, small, nodding, brightly colored flowers. The small sepals and petals are equal sized. The lateral sepals are extended into a spur-like sheath into which the spur of the lip is inserted. The uniquely structured, spreading, shortly clawed, trilobed lip has two tail-like spurs at the base, that in turn are enclosed by

the long lateral sepals, thus appearing if three spurs are present.

They are best grown mounted on small twigs, treefern or in small pots with shady and well watered conditions and should never be dried completely.

In 2008, Chase and Williams folded what was the genus *Scelochilus* and several other twig epiphytes (*Diadenium*, *Neokoehleria*, *Pfitzeria*, *Scelochiloides*, *Stigmatorthos*, *Scelochilopsis*) with nectar bearing spurs into the genus *Comporettia*. This combining was confirmed by DNA analyses. The table of species below has a column that I have titled 'SubGenus' to corresponding to the genus the species was in prior to this recombination.

Generally, you would point scale using the *Miltonia* or General point scale.



Comporettia falcata
 'Memoria John Foley' HCC/AOS
 Feb 2017, NS 2.2 x 1.7 cm
 11 Flwrs, 2 Buds, 2 Inflrs

Table of species

Below is a table with the species that have progeny and/or awards, following are pictures of the top four (a fifth, *Comparettia falcata* is pictured above) in both progeny and awards.

* Building Block				Progeny	Awards	AOS Awards										
Name	Year	SubGenus	Climate	F1/Total		FCC	AM	HCC	JC	ADA	QC	CCE	CCM	CHM	CBRT	Total
<i>Comparettia speciosa</i> *	1878	<i>Comparettia</i>	Warm	49/60	15		6	3					1		2	12
<i>Comparettia macroplectron</i>	1878	<i>Comparettia</i>	Warm	27/38	23		7	3	2				4		2	18
<i>Comparettia falcata</i>	1835	<i>Comparettia</i>	Cool to Warm	26/49	2			1						1		2
<i>Comparettia coccinea</i>	1838	<i>Comparettia</i>	Cool to Warm	9/10	4									3	1	4
<i>Comparettia ignea</i>	1993	<i>Comparettia</i>	Cool to Warm	6/7	7		1	1	1						1	4
<i>Comparettia latipetala</i>	1945	<i>Scelochilus</i>	Cool to Warm	2/2	1										1	1
<i>Comparettia langlassei</i>	1910	<i>Scelochilus</i>	Cold to Cool	1/1	1										1	1
<i>Comparettia portillae</i>	1997	<i>Scelochilus</i>	Cool	1/1	0											0
<i>Comparettia micrantha</i>	1836	<i>Diadenium</i>	Hot	0/0	2										1	1
<i>Comparettia chiribogae</i>	1980	<i>Scelochilus</i>	Cool to Warm	0/0	1									1		1
<i>Comparettia equitans</i>	1912	<i>Neokoehleria</i>	Cool to Warm	0/0	1									1		1
<i>Comparettia heterophylla</i>	1876	<i>Scelochilus</i>	Cool	0/0	1										1	1
<i>Comparettia mirthae</i>	2001	<i>Scelochilus</i>	Cool	0/0	1									1		1
<i>Comparettia ottonis</i>	1841	<i>Scelochilus</i>	Cool to Warm	0/0	1											0
<i>Comparettia variegata</i>	1895	<i>Scelochilus</i>		0/0	1										1	1

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



<p><i>Comparettia speciosa</i> 'San Isidro' AM/AOS Aug 2016, NS 3.5 x 3.8 cm 9 Flwrs, 0 Buds, 1 Inflrs</p>	<p><i>Comparettia macroplectron</i> 'Wanda Lankard' AM/AOS Dec 2019, NS 4.5 x 4.2 cm 17 Flwrs, 1 Bud, 1 Inflrs</p>	<p><i>Comparettia coccinea</i> 'Lauray' CHM/AOS Jan 1980, NS 1.6 cm 49 Flwrs, 6 Buds, 2 Inflrs</p>	<p><i>Comparettia ignea</i> 'Marsh Hollow' AM/AOS Feb 2007, NS 2.3 x 3.3 cm 17 Flwrs, 2 Buds, 1 Inflrs</p>
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Breeding

There have been a total of 12 *Comparettia* hybrids, all primary hybrids (both parents species) with no awards. Clearly no major *Comparettia* progeny.

There have been 25 intergeneric created with *Comparettia* as one of the genus. A table of the intergeneric general with five or more progeny is shown below. None of the remaining genera have received awards.

Comp Contained in 25 Genera:						
#	Composition	Name	Abbrev.	Members	Flowers	Nat.Spr
2	Comp x Rdza	Rodrettia	Rdtt	27	9.4	2.6
2	Comp x Gom	Gomettia	Gmtta	16	25.3	2.9
2	Comp x Tolu	Comparumnia	Cmr	16	14.5	3.3
2	Comp x Rst	Rhynchorettia	Ryrt	12	8.9	3.6
2	Comp x Onc	Oncidettia	Onctta	11		
2	Comp x Inps	Ionettia	Intta	7		
4	Comp x Gom x Lchs x Rdza	Seibertara	Srr	5		

I looked into the top five intergeneric hybrids (this includes all awarded intergeneric hybrids) and generated the following table.

Intergeneric Genus	Progeny				Awards
	Prior Hybrids cut line	Recent	Years recent hybrids registered	Most F1	
Rodrettia	2001	2	2015, 2016	3	2
Gomettia	2002	2	2008, 2018	0	4
Comparumnia	2002	1	2013	1	2
Rhynchorettia	1999	1	2019	4	8
Oncidettia	1998	4	2008, 2010, and two in 2019	1	0

Based on the above two tables, one can see that although there has been significant breeding with Comparettia species (namely three species), none one species or genus is worthy of a report.

In reviewing the hybrids, it is noted that the Comparettia flower shape is dominate for the lip (right angle to the sepals and petals), dorsal sepal, and petals.

Comparettia Hybrids with pictures

(NOTE: None have been awarded)

Comparettia Oberhausen
(Comparettia macroplectron x
Comparettia speciosa)
W. Baumann, 1984
1 F1 progeny



Intergeneric Hybrids

Rodrettia (Comparettia x Rodriguezia)



Rodrettia Fiesta
(Comp. speciosa x
Rdza. lanceolata)
W. W. G. Moir, 1968
2 F1 and 3 total progeny
Flower color bright red

Rodrettia Hawaii
(Comp. falcata x
Rdza. lanceolata)
W. W. G. Moir, 1958
3 F1 and 8 total progeny
Flower color red



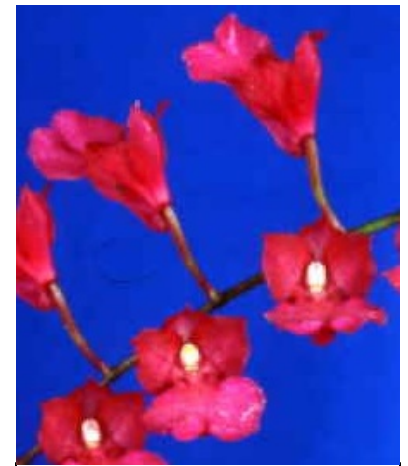
Rodrettia, contd.



Rodrettia Yellow Spark
'Sara Meincer' HCC/AOS
Feb 1996, NS 2.2 x 3.2 cm
18 Flwrs, 11 Bud, 3 Inflr
(Comp. speciosa x
Rdza. lanceolata)
M. Morita, 1987
No progeny
2 HCC/AOS awards



Rodrettia Dark Beauty
'Robsan' HCC/AOS
Jul 1980, NS 2.7 cm
4 Flwrs, 0 Buds, 1 Inflrs
(Rodrettia Kaneohe x
Comp. macroplectron)
W. W. G. Moir, 1979
1 F1 progeny
1 HCC/AOS award



Rodrettia Strawberry Whip
'Elaine' HCC/AOS
Oct 1998, NS 2.2 x 1.9 cm
19 Flwrs, 8 Buds, 2 Inflrs
(Rodrettia Fiesta x
Comp. macroplectron)
W. W. G. Moir, 1976
1 F1 progeny
1 HCC/AOS award

Gomettia

(Comparettia x Gomesa)



Gomettia Tropical Jujubees
'Malcolm' AM/AOS
Nov 2012, NS 3.9 x 2.3 cm
13 Flwrs, 4 Buds, 1 Inflrs
(Gomesa echinata x
Comp. macroplectron)
Tropical Orchid Farm, 2008
No progeny
3 AOS awards (1 AM, 1 HCC, 1 AD)



Gomettia Memoria Christa Erdmann
'Jorg' SM/DOG
Feb 2018
(Gomesa zappii x
Comp. speciosa)
J. Fresonke, 2018
No progeny
No AOS awards



Gomettia Royal Marble
" AD/AOS
Sep 1994, NS 1.8 x 1.5 cm
10 Flwrs, 0 Buds, 1 Inflrs
(Gomesa echinata x
Comp. falcata)
G. Staal, 1992
No progeny
1 AD/AOS award

Comparumnia

(Comparrettia x Tolumnia)



Comparumnia Jiaho Butterfly
'JH #101' AM/AOS
Mar 2015, NS 3.5 x 4.0 cm
12 Flwrs, 2 Buds, 1 Inflr
(Tolumnia Golden Sunray x
Comparettia ignea)
Jia Ho Orchids, 2013
No progeny
2 AOS awards (1 AM, 1 AD)

Rhynchorettia

(Comparrettia x Rhynchosteale)



Rhynchorettia Ronald Ciesinski
'Once and Again' AM/AOS
Oct 2013, NS 3.5 x 4.1 cm
8 Flwrs, 0 Buds, 1 Inflrs
(Ryrt. Cachet x Comp. speciosa)
R. Ciesinski, 2013
One F1 progeny
4 AOS awards (2 FCCs, 2 AMs)



Rhynchorettia Mandarin
'Ciesinski's Canary' AM/AOS
Apr 1991, NS 4.1 x 4.6 cm
5 Flwrs, 0 Buds, 1 Inflrs
(Rst. bictoniensis x
Comp. speciosa)
B. Holm, 1975
2 F1 progeny
6 AOS awards (1 AM, 3 HCCs, 2 JCs)

References:

www.orchidspecies.com

<http://apps.kew.org/wcsp/qsearch.do>

<https://secure.aos.org/aqplus/SearchAwards.aspx>

OrchidWiz Database x8.1, update: December 2021

Chase, ed., *Orchids-The Pictorial Encyclopedia of Oncidium*, 2002

Alrich, P, Higgins, W.; *Illustrated Dictionary of Orchid Genera*, 2008

Bechtel, H.; Cribb, P.; Launert, E.: *The Manual of Cultivated Orchid Species*, 1992

AOS Bulletin, *Some Lesser Known Oncidiinae*, W. W. G. Moir; Vol. 42, Apr-1973, pgs. 292-299

NOTE: There are no significant species, VERY little breeding. The crosses made are 'exploratory' no extensive breeding lines.

NOTE: There is no significant intergeneric genus, largest genus consisting of 27 grexes.

The Genus *Ionopsis* [Inps.]

**Kunth in F.W.H.von Humboldt, A.J.A.Bonpland & C.S.Kunth,
Nov. Gen. Sp. 1: 348 (1816).**

Type: *Ionopsis utricularioides*

[eye-o-NOP-siss yew-trik-yew-layr-ee-OY-deez]

Ionopsis has six species distributed from Mexico-Florida south throughout tropical America to Bolivia, Paraguay, and Brazil and the Galapagos Islands at sea level to 800 meters (2600 feet) in hardwood forests, especially guava and mate trees. They are miniature epiphytes with a unifoliate tiny, inconspicuous, flattened pseudobulbs usually hidden in the base of thick leaflike sheaths. The leaves are flat to terete. The inflorescence arises from the pseudobulb axil. The simple to delicately branched, arching to hanging,



numerous to few-flowered inflorescence, is borne from the pseudobulb base. The small, showy, fragile-looking flowers, sepals and petals are similar, erect, spreading, with the lateral sepals united at the base forming a short sac below the lip. The shortly concave, entire or bilobed lip is much larger than the other segments and does not surround the column. The lip is basally joined to the stout,



Ionopsis utricularioides
'Crownfox' HCC/AOS
Mar 1999, NS 2.5 x 2.3 cm
57 Flwrs, 0 Buds, 1 Inflrs

short, footless, wingless or obscurely winged column. The flowers vary tremendously in size and degree of coloration from dark purple to pure white even within the same colony.

They grow best under intermediate conditions with ample water supplied throughout the year. They develop best when grown on plaques.

Generally, you would point scale using the *Miltonia* or General point scale.

Table of species

Below is a table of the *Ionopsis* species.

* Building Block				Progeny	Awards	AOS Awards										
Name	Year	Country	Climate	F1/Total		FCC	AM	HCC	JC	AD	AQ	CCE	CCM	CHM	CBR	Total
<i>Ionopsis burchellii</i>	1876	Brazil		0/0	0											0
<i>Ionopsis minutiflora</i>	1998	Ecuador	Warm	0/0	1										1	1
<i>Ionopsis papillosa</i>	1998	Ecuador		0/0	0											0
<i>Ionopsis satyrioides</i>	1863	Tropical Americas	Warm	0/0	2		1								1	2
<i>Ionopsis utricularioides</i> *	1826	Tropical Americas	Warm to Hot	25/30	19		3	2	1				2	1		9
<i>Ionopsis zebrina</i>	1920	Colombia		0/0	0											0

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

As can be seen by the above table, only *Ionopsis utricularioides* has any progeny and there has been NO *Ionopsis* hybrids. Also although two other species have caught the Judges eye, by far the most awards are associated with *Ionopsis utricularioides*.

Breeding

As mentioned above, all breeding with *Ionopsis utricularioides* has been intergeneric, the table below summarizes the intergeneric breeding.

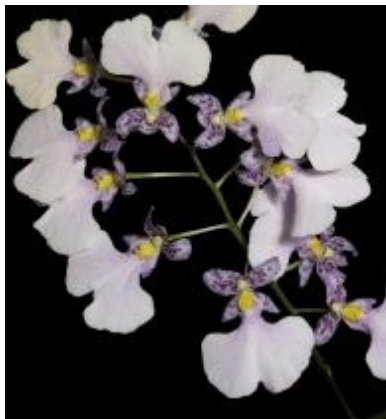
Inps Contained in 10 Genera:						
#	Composition	Name	Abbrev.	Members	Flowers	Nat.Spr
2	Comp x Inps	<i>Ionettia</i>	Intta	7		
2	Inps x Onc	<i>Ionocidium</i>	Incdm	7		
2	Inps x Rdza	<i>Rodriopsis</i>	Rodps	4		
2	Inps x Tolu	<i>Ionumnia</i>	Inm	4		
2	Gom x Inps	<i>Ionmesa</i>	Ims	3	42.8	1.4
3	Comp x Gom x Inps	<i>Ionmesettia</i>	Imt	2		
3	Gom x Inps x Onc	<i>Ionomesidium</i>	Iod	2		
2	Inps x Ntl	<i>Notylopsis</i>	Ntlps	1		
2	Inps x Trctm	<i>Ionocentrum</i>	Ict	1		
3	Comp x Inps x Rdza	<i>Rodrettiopsis</i>	Rdtps	1		

There have been 10 intergeneric created with *Ionopsis* as one of the genera. Clearly this breeding has not advanced much since the genus with the most grexes has only 7 members. What is partially shown is that the resulting hybrids have NOT caught the judges eyes, with only two grexes receiving awards.

To look a little further into the breeding, only four of the hybrid grexes have any progeny, the most F1 being 2.

Ionopsis Hybrids - NONE

Intergeneric Hybrids (That have received awards)



Ionmesa Popcorn
 'Katherine Ann' JC/AOS
 Mar 2010, NS 2.1 x 2.8 cm
 70 Flwrs, 0 Buds, 2 Inflrs.
 (Gomesa flexuosa x
Inps. utricularioides)
 Singapore Bot. Gdns, 2001
 2 F1 progeny
 2 AOS awards (1 JC, 1 CCM)



Ionumnia Cuisine
 'Fu-Col', NS 1.5 x 1.6 cm
 520 Flwrs, 400 Buds, 10 Inflrs.
 (Tolumnia Misty Pink x
Inps utricularioides)
 Chu Yi Orchids, 2011
 No progeny
 1 CCE/AOS Award

References:

www.orchidspecies.com
<http://apps.kew.org/wcsp/qsearch.do>
<https://secure.aos.org/aqplus/SearchAwards.aspx>
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 Bechtel, H.; Cribb, P.; Launert, E.: *The Manual of Cultivated Orchid Species*, 1992
 AOS Bulletin, *Some Lesser Known Oncidiinae*, W. W. G. Moir; Vol. 42, Apr-1973, pgs. 292-299

NOTE: There are no significant species, VERY little breeding. The crosses made are 'exploratory' no extensive breeding lines.

NOTE: There is no significant intergeneric genus, largest genus consisting of 7 grexes.

The Genus *Rodriguezia* [Rdza.]

Ruiz & Pav., Fl. Peruv. Prodr.: 115 (1794).

Type: *Rodriguezia lanceolata*

[rod-ri-GAYS-ee-ah lan-see-oh-LAY-ta]

Forty-eight sympodial epiphytes and lithophytes found in wet, low to upper elevation, hill scrub and monane forest (flavors guava trees) from sea level to 1500 meters (5000 feet) of the American tropics from Mexico to Peru with the greatest concentration found in Brazil. species make up this twig epiphytic genus of the American tropics. These attractive twig plants have prominent, small, flattened pseudobulbs, clustered or borne at considerable intervals from each other on a wiry rhizome, subtended by overlapping, leaf-bearing sheaths, each with one to two, leathery leaves at the tip. The erect or arching, few to numerous-flowered inflorescence, born from the axils of the bracts at the base of the pseudobulb, has rather large to small, showy, white or yellow, to magenta or scarlet flowers. The dorsal sepal and petals are equal sized while the lateral sepals are fused to form a spur which projects forward or backward arching under the lip. This sepal spur contains nectar and encloses the lip spur which can be long or short. The lip is the same color in all species as the petals and sepals, and it has a clawed base that broadens to a rounded apex with two lobes.



Rodriguezia lanceolata
'Strub' BM/DOG
Sep 2012

overlapping, leaf-bearing sheaths, each with one to two, leathery leaves at the tip. The erect or arching, few to numerous-flowered inflorescence, born from the axils of the bracts at the base of the pseudobulb, has rather large to small, showy, white or yellow, to magenta or scarlet flowers. The dorsal sepal and petals are equal sized while the lateral sepals are fused to form a spur which projects forward or backward arching under the lip. This sepal spur contains nectar and encloses the lip spur which can be long or short. The lip is the same color in all species as the petals and sepals, and it has a clawed base

that broadens to a rounded apex with two lobes.

In general the species are found in montane forest (usually Guava trees) at elevations of 800 to 1500 meters (2600 to 5000 feet) from Puerto Rico, Cuba, Mexico to Southern Brazil, see below figure. The greatest concentration in the South American Andes. These showy, small plants have tiny, densely clustered, flattened pseudobulbs (connected by a slender short rhizomes) with a solitary, fleshy, terete, proportionately large leaf. The long, wiry, arching, simple to branching pendant inflorescence arises basally with several, distant, showy, small, nodding, brightly colored flowers. The small sepals and petals are equal sized. The lateral sepals are extended into a spur-like sheath into which the spur of the lip is inserted. The uniquely structured, spreading, shortly clawed, trilobed lip has two tail-like spurs at the base, that in turn are enclosed by the long lateral sepals, thus appearing if three spurs are present.

They are best grown under intermediate conditions mounted on small twigs, treefern or in small pots with shady and well watered conditions and should never be dried completely.

Generally, you would point scale using the Miltonia or General point scale.

Table of species

Below is a table with the species that have progeny (more than nine total progeny) and/or awards (more than four), following are pictures of the top four (a fifth, *Rodriguezia lanceolata* is pictured above) in both progeny and awards.

* Building Block			Progeny F1/Total	Awards	AOS Awards									
Name	Year	Climate			FCC	AM	HCC	JC	AD	AQ	CCE	CCM	CHM	CBR
<i>Rodriguezia bahiensis</i>	1854	Warm to Hot	2/2	1								1		1
<i>Rodriguezia batemanii</i>	1836	Cool to Warm	3/4	4							1		1	2
<i>Rodriguezia bracteata</i>	1952	Cool to Warm	47/389	33		3	5				12	1		21
<i>Rodriguezia candida</i>	1837	Warm	2/4	4		2	1						1	4
<i>Rodriguezia decora</i>	1852	Cool to Warm	17/19	10		1		1			2		1	5
<i>Rodriguezia granadensis</i>	1852	Warm	9/12	6			2					2	1	5
<i>Rodriguezia lanceolata</i> *	1798	Warm to Hot	52/432	26		2		1			5	1	1	10
<i>Rodriguezia leeana</i>	1883	Warm	5/10	3							1		1	2
<i>Rodriguezia lehmannii</i>	1883	Cool to Warm	1/4	5		1	1						2	4
<i>Rodriguezia strobilii</i>	1956	Warm	6/12	1									1	1

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

Additional *Rodriguezia* were added to the table for either recent registered progeny or AOS quality awardees.



<p><i>Rodriguezia bracteata</i> 'Lena Lorine' CHM/AOS Dec 1978, NS 2.8 cm 11 Flwrs, 1 Bud, 1 Inflrs</p>	<p><i>Rodriguezia decora</i> 'Mill Valley' CBM/AOS Oct 1976, NS 1.9 x 2.9 cm 29 Flwrs, 0 Buds, 1 Inflrs</p>	<p><i>Rodriguezia granadensis</i> 'Stellita' CHM/AOS Aug 2017, NS 2.5 x 2.1 cm 52 Flwrs, 0 Buds, 10 Inflrs</p>	<p><i>Rodriguezia leeana</i> 'Greasy Spoon' CBR/AOS Apr 1996, NS 3.2 x 5.8 cm 4 Flwrs, 1 Bud, 1 Inflrs</p>
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Breeding

From reviewing the above table, it appears that there are two building blocks, *Rodriguezia bracteata* and *Rodriguezia lanceolata*, but on further review at the progeny *Rodriguezia lanceolata* is the clear winner since most of *Rodriguezia bracteata* progeny is the result of one cross with *Rodriguezia lanceolata*, *Rodriguezia Burgundy*, see figure below.

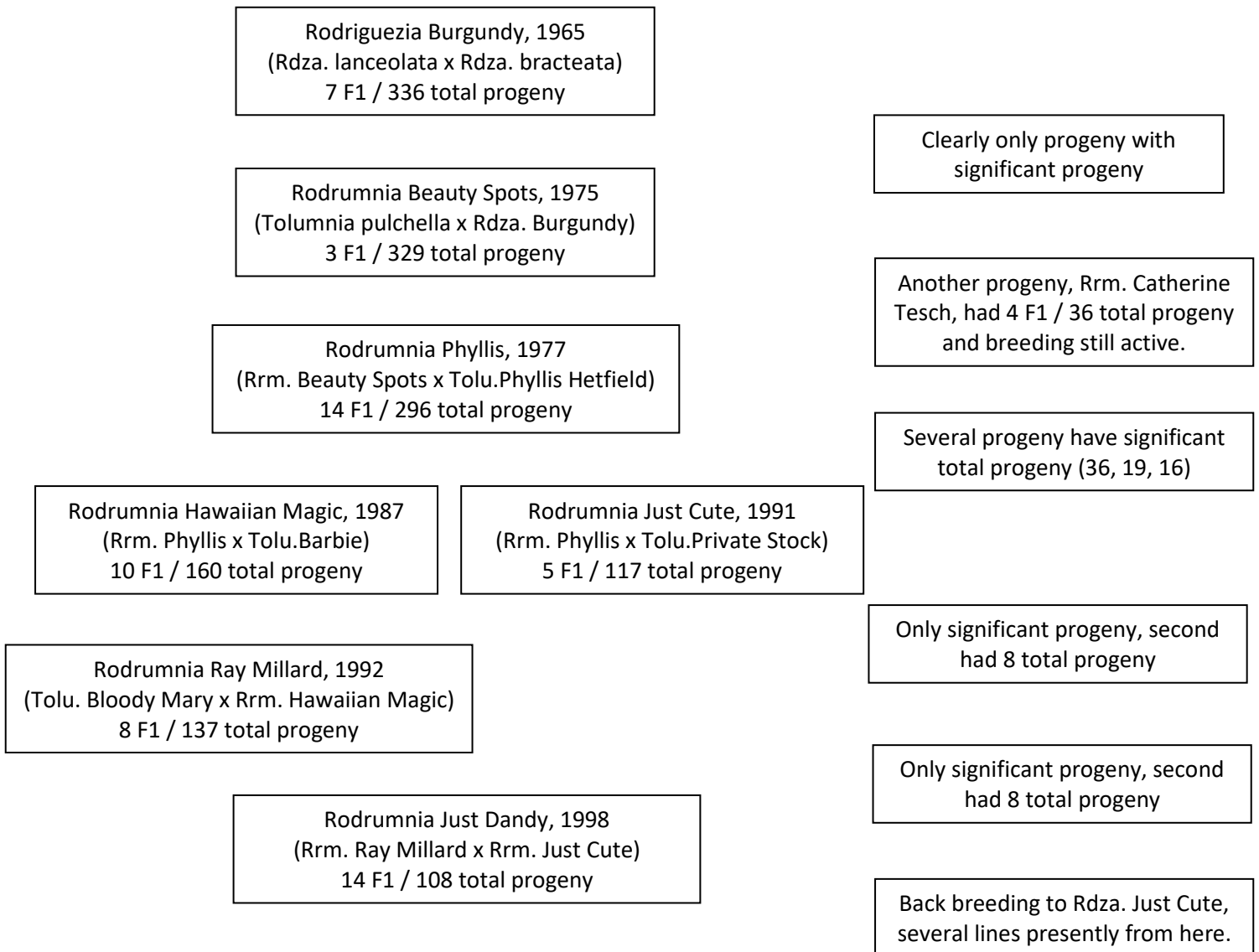
Rodriguezia lanceolata
52 F1 / 432 total progeny

Rodriguezia Burgundy
(*Rdza. lanceolata* x *Rdza. bracteata*)
7 F1 / 336 total progeny

Rodriguezia bracteata
47 F1 / 389 total progeny

If you remove the *Rdza. Burgundy* progeny (1 F1 and 336 total progeny) from the two parents then *Rdza. bracteata* would have 46 F1 and 53 total progeny and *Rdza. lanceolata* would have 51 F1 and 96 total progeny. Neither one have that many more progeny, but clearly *Rdza. lanceolata* has been bred more. It turns out that another *Rdza. lanceolata* primary hybrid, *Rdza. Primi*, does have significant progeny, 4 F1 and 30 total progeny.

Now the question is ‘Is Rdza. Burgundy THE building block hybrid?’. The figure below helps to answer this question.



Initially one might think that Rrm. Phyllis is a building block with two progeny lines, but the Rrm. Just Cute line was breed merged back into the other line with Rrm. Just Dandy. Rrm. Just Dandy has at least five active breeding lines presently and consequently this cross really is todays’ building block hybrid, and I would refer to this line as the Rdza. Burgundy / Rrm. Just Dandy line. A ‘minor’ breeding line that is being pursued today is the Rdza. Burgundy / Rrm. Catherine Tesch breeding line, with a total of 36 progeny. A report on Rrm. Just Dandy in a following section.

Breeding with Rodriguezia has contributed color and a nice arrangement on the inflorescence.

Reviewing the various breeding information above, one notices that only 14 Rodriguezia hybrids have been registered even though Rodriguezia lanceolata has more that 432 total progeny. The difference from 432 total progeny and 14 registered Rodriguezia hybrids is clearly intergeneric hybrids. Presently there are 37 intergeneric genera with Rodriguezia as a contributor. The table below list the intergeneric genera with five or more total progeny is shown below. Two of the remaining 32 genera have grexes that have received awards.

Rdza Contained in 37 Genera:						
#	Composition	Name	Abbrev.	Members	Flowers	Nat.Spr
2	Rdza x Tolu	Rodrumnia	Rrm	336	13.1	3.1
2	Comp x Rdza	Rodrettia	Rdtta	27	9.4	2.6
2	Gom x Rdza	Gomguezia	Gmg	23	20.4	2.3
2	Onc x Rdza	Rodricidium	Rdcm	12		
3	Gom x Lchs x Rdza	Leomesezia	Lsz	8	20.0	2.3
3	Rdza x Tolu x Zel	Zelumguezia	Zgz	8	11.6	3.4
2	Milt x Rdza	Rodritonia	Rdtna	7		
3	Gom x Onc x Rdza	Twuara	Twuara	6		
2	Rdza x Rst	Rodrostele	Rdr	5		
4	Comp x Gom x Lchs x Rdza	Seibertara	Srr	5		

Clearly, Rodrumnia is the most significant Rodriguezia intergeneric genera, a report on this genus will follow.

Rodriguezia [Rdza.] Hybrids with pictures



No Photo

No Photo

Rodriguezia Burgundy
'Cushnie' HCC/AOC
Mar 2002, NS 3.0 x 2.9 cm
100 Flwrs, 0 Bud, 5 Inflr
(Rodriguezia lanceolata x
Rodriguezia bracteata)
Elliott Flynn, 1965
7 F1 and 336 total progeny
8 AOS awards
(2 AMs, 3 CCMs, 3 HCCs)

Rodriguezia Whitewater
(Rodriguezia bracteata x
Rodriguezia leeana)
Richella, 1995
3 F1 and 5 total progeny
No awards

Rodriguezia Eva's Red Flare
(Rodriguezia granadensis x
Rodriguezia lanceolata)
Orquideas Eva, 1998
1 F1 progeny

Rodriguezia Sea Foam
(Rodriguezia decora x
Rodriguezia candida)
Fantastic Gardens, 1962
1 F1 and 2 total progeny
**NOTE: First registered
Rodriguezia hybrid**

Intergeneric Hybrids

Rodrumnia (Rodriguezia x Tolumnia) [Rrm.]



Rodrumnia Spunky
 'Spots' AM/AOS
 Apr 2012, NS 3.4 x 3.6 cm
 58 Flwrs, 2 Buds, 4 Inflr
 (Rrm. Just Dandy x
 Tolu. Kathleen Oka)
 Puanani, 1998
 23 F1 and 55 total progeny
 8 AOS awards (4 AMs, 4 HCCs)

Rodrumnia Phyllis
 'Roman Holiday' AM/AOS
 Jan 1988, NS 2.9 x 3.4 cm
 9 Flwrs, 0 Buds, 1 Inflr
 (Rrm. Beauty Spots x
 Tolu. Phyllis Hetfield)
 W.W.G.Moir, 1977
 14 F1 and 296 total progeny
 5 AOS awards (3 AMs, 2 HCCs)

Rrm. Orchidom Valentine
 'Sentinel's Astonishing Red'
 HCC/AOS
 May 2013, NS 3.0 x 3.5 cm
 26 Flwrs, 0 Buds, 2 Inflr
 (Rrm. Orchidom Red Love x
 Tolu. Aleka)
 W. Savage, 2007
 3 F1 progeny
 18 AOS awards (7 AMs,
 7 HCCs, 1 JC, 1 AQ, 2 CCMs)

Rrm. Orchidom Dancer
 'Bright Dawn' AM/AOS
 Apr 2005, NS 3.8 x 4.0 cm
 26 Flwrs, 9 Buds, 2 Inflr
 (Tolu. Fan Dancer x
 Rrm. Kone's Good Choice)
 M. Savage, 2002
 6 F1 and 8 total progeny
 10 AOS awards
 (2 AMs, 7 HCCs, 1 AD)

Rodrettia [Rdtt.] (Comparettia x Rodriguezia) Gomguezia [Gmg.] (Gomesa x Rodriguezia)



Rodrettia Yellow Spark
 'Sara Meincer' HCC/AOS
 Feb 1996, NS 2.2 x 3.2 cm
 18 Flwrs, 11 Bud, 3 Inflr
 (Comp. speciosa x
 Rdza. lanceolata)
 M. Morita, 1987
 No progeny
 2 HCC/AOS awards

Rodrettia Hawaii
 (Comp. falcata x
 Rdza. lanceolata)
 W. W. G. Moir, 1958
 3 F1 and 8 total progeny
 Flower color red
 No awards

Gomguezia Primi
 'Mickey' jC/AOS
 Nov 1972, NS 2.8 cm
 19 Flwrs, 0 Buds, 2 Inflrs
 (Gomesa sarcodes x
 Rodriguezia. lanceolata)
 Ruben in Orchids, 1970
 4 F1 and 30 total progeny
 (2 AOS award (1 HCC, 1 JC)

Awarded clone not pictured
 Gomguezia Tahiti
 'Piney' AM/AOS
 Mar 1974, NS 1.7 cm
 150 Flwrs, 102 Buds, ? Inflrs
 (Gomesa flexuosa x
 Rodriguezia. lanceolata)
 W. Change, 1959
 No progeny
 3 AOS awards
 (1 AM, 1 JC, 1 CCM)

Rodricidium (Oncidium x Rodriguezia) [Rdcm.] No awards or progeny.

Leomesezia [Lsz.] (Howeara)

(Gomesa x Leochilus x Rodriguezia)

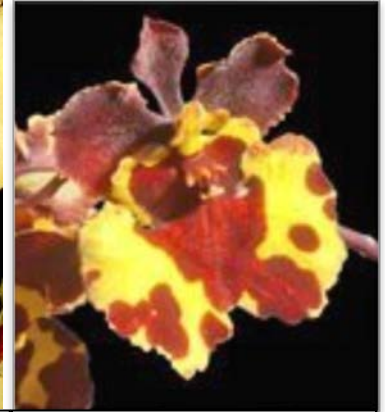
Zelumguezia [Zgz.] (Rodricidium)

(Rodriguezia x Tolumnia x Zelenkoa)



<p>Leomeseara Lava Burst 'Puanani' AM/AOS Oct 1993, NS 2.5 x 2.8 cm 101 Flwrs, 16 Buds, 3 Inflrs (Leomeseara Mini-Primi x Rodriguezia lanceolata) Puanani, 1993 6 F1 progeny 5 AOS awards (2 AM, 1 AD, 2 CCM)</p>	<p>Leomeseara Mini-Primi 'Alyce Lisa' AM/AOS Apr 1984, NS 2.2 cm 43 Flwrs, 0 Buds, 3 Inflrs (Gomguezia Primi x Leochilus oncioides) S. E. Howe, 1976 15 F1 and 26 total progeny 13 AOS awards (2 AMs, 6 HCCs, 1 JC, 4 CCMs)</p>	<p>Zgz. Orchidom Outstanding 'Alameda' HCC/AOS Mar 2003, NS 3.4 x 4.3 cm 12 Flwrs, 16 Buds, 4 Inflrs (Zelemnia Carotene x Rodriguezia Whitewater) W. Savage, 2000 1 F1 progeny 1 HCC/AOS award</p>	<p>Rrm. Orchidom Smashing 'Sentinel's Orange Chiffon' AM/AOS May 2012, NS 3.7 x 4.3 cm 9 Flwrs, 0 Buds, 1 Inflrs (Rrm. Orchidom Red Love x Zelenkoa onusta) W. Savage, 2011 No progeny 4 AOS awards (3 AMs, 1 HCC)</p>
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Recently Registered and awarded *Rodriguezia* progeny



<p>Rrm. Walnut Valley Cherry 'M & B Speckles' AM/AOS Feb 2022, NS 3.2 x 3.6 cm 40 Flwrs, 64 Buds, 4 Inflrs (Rrm. Mill Hollow x Rrm. Cherry Hollow) Rinke & Thompson, 2019 No progeny 5 AOS awards (2 AMs, 3 HCCs)</p>	<p>Rrm. Orchidom Russell 'Looking Glass' AM/AOS Apr 2019, NS 4.1 x 4.0 cm 11 Flwrs, 14 Buds, 1 Inflrs (Rrm. Ochidom Dancer x Rrm. Orchidom Tom's Fantasy) W. Savage, 2019 No progeny 1 AM/AOS award</p>	<p>Rrm. Orchidom Orange Joy 'Duck Creek' HCC/AOS May 2019, NS 3.0 x 3.8 cm 8 Flwrs, 0 Buds, 1 Inflrs (Rrm. Orchidom Orange Delight x Tolumnia Alameda Joy) W. Savage, 2019 No progeny 1 HCC/AOS award</p>	<p>Rrm. Something Else 'Pam' AM/HOS Mar 2019, NS 3.2 x 3.3 cm 17 Flwrs, 15 Buds, 4 Inflrs (Rrm. Party Poppers x Rrm. Volcano Flare) G. Yamada, 2018 No progeny No AOS awards</p>
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<http://apps.kew.org/wcsp/qsearch.do>

<https://secure.aos.org/aqplus/SearchAwards.aspx>

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AOS Bulletin, *Rodriguezias and Their Hybrids*, D. L. Grove, Vol. 53 (12), Dec. 1984, pgs. 1269-1277

Orchids, *Equitants Today – The Hybridizers Behind Contemporary Tolumnias*, R. Cole, Vol. 81 (7), Jul 2012, pgs. 404-417

BUILDING BLOCK DATA

Rodriguezia [Rdza.] lanceolata

Ruiz & Pav., Syst. Veg. Fl. Peruv. Chil.: 219 (1798).

[rod-ri-GAYS-ee-ah lan-see-oh-LAY-ta]

Rodriguezia lanceolata is the type species for Rodriguezia. It is a small sized epiphytic species found from Panama to the Leeward Islands south to Bolivar and Brazil, see figure below. It is a hot to cool growing found in wet montane forests on smaller branches in bright light at altitudes around 650 to 1500 meters (2100 to 5000 feet). The plants are small sized with erect, ellipsoid, compressed, glossy pseudobulbs enveloped basally by several distichous sheaths equal in length to the single apical, linear-lanceolate leaf tha is “v” shaped in cross-section. Flowers can occur throughout the year but mostly in the spring on an axillary, to 14" [35 cm] long, several to many flowered, racemose inflorescence on a mature psuedobulb with all of the flowers on the top side of the inflorescence.



Rodriguezia lanceolata
'Strub' BM/DOG
Sep 2012

Common Name: The Flag-Like Miltonopsis, Josephinas

NOTE: The discussion as to why Rodriguezia lanceolata was selected is

repeated from Rodriguezia Report.

“From reviewing the above [species] table, it appears that there are two building blocks, Rodriguezia bracteata and Rodriguezia lanceolata, but on further review at the progeny Rodriguezia lanceolata is the clear winner since most of Rodriguezia bracteata progeny is the result of one cross with Rodriguezia lanceolata, Rodriguezia Burgundy, see figure below.

Rodriguezia lanceolata
52 F1 / 432 total progeny

Rodriguezia Burgundy
(Rdza. lanceolata x Rdza. bracteata
7 F1 / 336 total progeny

Rodriguezia bracteata
47 F1 / 389 total progeny

If you remove the Rdza. Burgundy progeny (1 F1 and 336 total progeny) from the two parents then Rdza. bracteata would have 46 F1 and 53 total progeny and Rdza. lanceolata would have 51 F1 and 96 total progeny. Neither one have that many more progeny, but clearly Rdza. lanceolata has been breed more. It turns out that another Rdza. lanceolata primary hybrid, Rdza. Primi, does have significant progeny, 4 F1 and 30 total progeny.”

They are best grown under intermediate conditions mounted on small twigs, treefern or in small pots with shady and well watered conditions and should never be dried completely.

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

Awards:

Below are AOS awards that Rodriguezia lanceolata [secunda] has received:

	FCC	AM	HCC	AQ	AD	JC	CCE	CCM	CHM	CBM	TOTAL
AOS		2				1		5	1	1	10
Year(s) Awarded		1973-2007				1971		1964-1999	1994	1968	1964-2007

This cross has received 10 awards since the first award in 1964.

Varieties, forms, sub-species

There are no recognized varieties, forms, or sub-species but an 'alba' horticultural form has been recognized by the AOS.

A synonym that has been widely used is *Rodriguezia secunda* for *Rodriguezia lanceolata*.

Breeding Characteristics:

Rodriguezia lanceolata contributes its bright red color and flower distribution along the inflorescence.

The table below is *Rodriguezia lanceolata* hybrids, most are intergeneric hybrids since only eight of the 431 grexes are *Rodriguezia* hybrids.

<u>Rdza. lanceolata</u>	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	Total
Reg	0	4	13	23	30	49	132	158	23	432
Assc Awds	0	3	14	30	15	56	118	45	0	281
<u>F1</u>										
Reg	0	4	12	10	5	9	9	3	0	52
Assc Awds	0	3	14	5	2	11	0	0	0	35
<u>F2</u>										
Reg	0	0	1	11	4	1	6	6	1	30
Assc Awds	0	0	0	18	1	0	0	0	0	19
<u>F3</u>										
Reg	0	0	0	2	11	6	2	1	0	22
Assc Awds	0	0	0	7	2	4	0	0	0	13
<u>Total</u>										
Reg	0	4	13	23	20	16	17	10	1	104
Assc Awds	0	3	14	30	5	15	0	0	0	67

Breeding within three generations of *Rodriguezia lanceolata* appears to have peaked in the 1960 to 1989 depending the generation. Since these peaks, there appears to be a VERY low level of breeding within the first three generations. To further emphasize this the following chart lists the *Rodriguezia lanceolata* progeny by generations.

9 Generations of Progeny				
G	Grexes	Awdd.	% Awdd.	Awds
1	52	11	21.2%	35
2	30	3	10.0%	19
3	22	5	22.7%	13
4	23	9	39.1%	18
5	49	12	24.5%	18
6	78	19	24.4%	52
7	115	30	26.1%	88
8	56	22	39.3%	38
9	7	0	0%	0

This table clearly indicates clearly the most breeding appears to be around the 7th generation +/- one generation. I'm not able find any additional information as to why this is the case and or what *Rodriguezia lanceolata* is contributing at the seventh generation level.

Progeny with the most F1 progeny:



No Photo

No Photo

Rodrumnia Spunky
 'Spots' AM/AOS
 Apr 2012, NS 3.4 x 3.6 cm
 58 Flwrs, 2 Buds, 4 Inflr
 (Rrm. Just Dandy x
 Tolu. Kathleen Oka)
 Puanani, 1998
 23 F1 and 55 total progeny
 8 AOS awards (4 AMs, 4 HCCs)

Leomeseara Mini-Primi
 'Alyce Lisa' AM/AOS
 Apr 1984, NS 2.2 cm
 43 Flwrs, 0 Buds, 3 Inflrs
 (Gomguezia Primi x
 Leochilus oncidoides)
 S. E. Howe, 1976
 15 F1 and 26 total progeny
 13 AOS awards
 (2 AMs, 6 HCCs, 1 JC, 4 CCMs)

Rodrumnia Bravo
 'Nalo Beauty' CCM/AOS
 Mar 2006, NS 3.0 x 3.0 cm
 46 Flwrs, 0 Buds, 3 Inflrs
 (Tolu. Ole x Rrm. Just Dandy)
 Puanani, 2000
 14 F1 and 50 total progeny
 1 CCM/AOS award

Rodrumnia Just Dandy
 (Rodrumnia Ray Millard x
 Rodrumnia Just Cute)
 Richella, 1998
 14 F1 and 108 total progeny
 No awards



Rodrumnia Phyllis
 'Roman Holiday' AM/AOS
 Jan 1988, NS 2.9 x 3.4 cm
 9 Flwrs, 0 Buds, 1 Inflr
 (Rrm. Beauty Spots x
 Tolu. Phyllis Hetfield)
 W.W.G.Moir, 1977
 14 F1 and 296 total progeny
 5 AOS awards (3 AMs, 2 HCCs)

Rodrumnia Mystique
 'Strawberry' AM/AOS
 Mar 2014, NS 3.4 x 3.4 cm
 7 Flwrs, 38 Buds, 5 Inflrs
 (Tolumnia Sniffen x
 Rodrumnia Just Daddy)
 Puanani, 1998
 13 F1 and 37 total progeny
 5 AOS awards
 (3 AMs, 2 HCCs)

Rodrumnia David Butcher
 (Rrm. Catherine Tesch x
 Tolu. Robsan)
 P. Tesch, 2008
 10 F1 and 22 total progeny
 No awards

Rodrumnia Hawaiian Magic
 (Tolumnia Barbie x
 Rodrumnia Phyllis)
 R. Perreira, 1987
 10 F1 and 160 total progeny
 No awards

Progeny with the most awards progeny (not mention above):



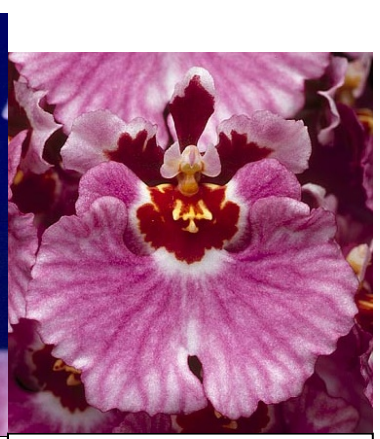
Rrm. Orchidom Valentine
 'Sentinel's Astonishing Red'
 HCC/AOS
 May 2013, NS 3.0 x 3.5 cm
 26 Flwrs, 0 Buds, 2 Inflr
 (Rrm. Orchidom Red Love x
 Tolu. Aleka)
 W. Savage, 2007
 3 F1 progeny
 18 AOS awards (7 AMs,
 7 HCCs, 1 JC, 1 AQ, 2 CCMs)



Leomeseara Lava Burst
 'Puanani' AM/AOS
 Oct 1993, NS 2.5 x 2.8 cm
 101 Flwrs, 16 Buds, 3 Inflrs
 (Leomeseara Mini-Primi x
 Rodriguezia lanceolata)
 Puanani, 1993
 6 F1 progeny
 5 AOS awards
 (2 AM, 1 AD, 2 CCM)



Rodriguezia Burgundy
 'Cushnie' HCC/AOC
 Mar 2002, NS 3.0 x 2.9 cm
 100 Flwrs, 0 Bud, 5 Inflr
 (Rodriguezia lanceolata x
 Rodriguezia bracteata)
 Elliott Flynn, 1965
 7 F1 and 336 total progeny
 8 AOS awards
 (2 AMs, 3 CCMs, 3 HCCs)



Rrm. Orchidom Dancer
 'Bright Dawn' AM/AOS
 Apr 2005, NS 3.8 x 4.0 cm
 26 Flwrs, 9 Buds, 2 Inflr
 (Tolu. Fan Dancer x
 Rrm. Kone's Good Choice)
 M. Savage, 2002
 6 F1 and 8 total progeny
 10 AOS awards
 (2 AMs, 7 HCCs, 1 AD)

Recently Registered and awarded Rodrumnia progeny



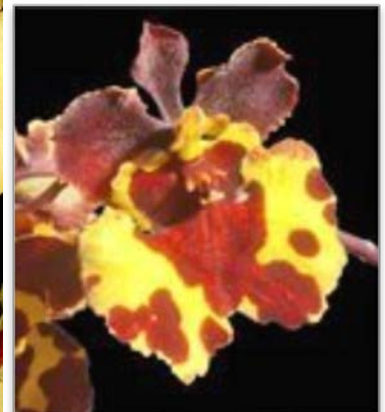
Rrm. Walnut Valley Cherry
 'M & B Speckles' AM/AOS
 Feb 2022, NS 3.2 x 3.6 cm
 40 Flwrs, 64 Buds, 4 Inflrs
 (Rrm. Mill Hollow x
 Rrm. Cherry Hollow)
 Rinke & Thompson, 2019
 No progeny
 5 AOS awards
 (2 AMs, 3 HCCs)



Rrm. Orchidom Russell
 'Looking Glass' AM/AOS
 Apr 2019, NS 4.1 x 4.0 cm
 11 Flwrs, 14 Buds, 1 Inflrs
 (Rrm. Ochidom Dancer x
 Rrm. Orchidom Tom's Fantasy)
 W. Savage, 2019
 No progeny
 1 AM/AOS award



Rrm. Orchidom Orange Joy
 'Duck Creek' HCC/AOS
 May 2019, NS 3.0 x 3.8 cm
 8 Flwrs, 0 Buds, 1 Inflrs
 (Rrm. Orchidom Orange Delight
 x Tolumnia Alameda Joy)
 W. Savage, 2019
 No progeny
 1 HCC/AOS award



Rrm. Something Else
 'Pam' AM/HOS
 Mar 2019, NS 3.2 x 3.3 cm
 17 Flwrs, 15 Buds, 4 Inflrs
 (Rrm. Party Poppers x
 Rrm. Volcano Flare)
 G. Yamada, 2018
 No progeny
 No AOS awards

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<https://secure.aos.org/aqplus/SearchAwards.aspx>

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AOS Bulletin, *The Miniature Rodricidiums*, R.P. Sauleda, Vol. 51 (10), Oct. 1982, pgs. 1030-1033

AOS Bulletin, *Rodriguezias and Their Hybrids*, D. L. Grove, Vol. 53 (12), Dec. 1984, pgs. 1269-1277

Orchids, *Equitants Today – The Hybridizers Behind Contemporary Tolumnias*, R. Cole, Vol. 81 (7), Jul 2012, pgs. 404-417

The Genus *Rodrumnia* [Rrm.] (*Tolumnia* x *Rodriguezia*) First Register Grex, *Rodrumnia Twyla* (*Tolu. tetrapetala* x *Rdza. lanceolata*)

W. W. G. Moir, 1957

[rod-RUM-nee-ah]

Rodrumnia [Rrm.] was created in 1957 when W. W. G. Moir registered *Rodrumnia Twyla* which was the crossing of *Tolumnia tetrapetala* x *Rodriguezia lanceolata*. There are no pictures of *Rrm. Twyla*, the second cross, also registered by W. W. G. Moir in 1958, was *Rrm. Joy* (*Tolumnia triquetra* x *Rodriguezia venusta*) and is pictured to the right.

From 1957 thru 1980, 27 *Rodrumnia* hybrids were registered, but only two have any significant total progeny (around 300, and one was the parent of the other). Of the remaining grexes, other two crosses have any progeny and that is only one F1 grex each. But even with this level of breeding, R. P. Saulea wrote the following in the November 1982 AOS Bulletin.

“Crossing *rodriguezias* with miniature *oncidiums*, although not a new line of breeding, has produced spectacular results. It was not until recently that a concentrated effort has been made to hybridize *Rodriguezia secuda* [*Rdza. lanceolata*] and *Rdza. decora* with miniature *oncidiums*. Considering the outstanding quality of the miniature *oncidiums* available for hybridizing, it is not surprising that spectacular results are being obtained. What is surprising is the increase in length of the inflorescence and the size of the flowers of the *rodricidium*s over those of the parents. The inflorescences of *Rodriguezia secuda*, reaches more than 25 cm, and the flowers are usually less than 1 cm. Most *rodricidium*s [*rodrumnias*] produce inflorescences to 60 cm and flowers to 4 cm (measured vertically). Additionally, most *rodricidium*s will produce multiple inflorescences twice a year, with as many as thirty flowers lasting up to six weeks. The habit of reblooming, by producing lateral branches after the main spike has finished flowering, is also characteristic of *rodricidium*s. A large, well-grown plant, by producing several lateral branches, will remain in flower up to six months.”

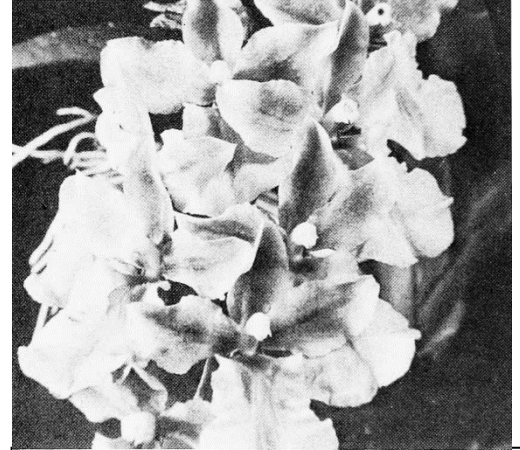
The breeding line hinted at in the first paragraph of this section will be discussed further in the next section.

Also, almost all *Rodrumnias* are progeny of *Rdza. lanceolata* (~90%).

Generally, you would point scale using the *Miltonia* point scale.

Breeding

To look further into the breeding of *Rodrumnia* the following table of *Rodrumnia* grexes by registration date and associated awards was generated. The generation data (F1, F2, etc.) is based on distance from *Rodriguezia* parents.



Rodrumnia Joy
(*Tolumnia triquetra* x *Rodriguezia venusta*)
W. W. G. Moir, 1958
Second registered grex, no pictures of
Rrm. Twyla

Rodrumnia	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	Total
Reg	0	3	6	14	18	32	101	141	21	336
Assc Awds	0	0	2	10	15	42	117	39	0	225
F1										
Reg	0	3	6	11	5	1	4	1	0	31
Assc Awds	0	0	2	4	2	1	3	0	0	12
F2										
Reg	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	6
Assc Awds	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	4
F3										
Reg	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	3
Assc Awds	0	0	0	6	2	0	0	0	0	8
Total										
Reg	0	3	6	14	9	1	6	1	0	40
Assc Awds	0	0	2	10	5	1	6	0	0	24

The obvious observation is that most Rodrumnias have Rodriguezia as a distant parent, generally around sixth to eighth generation and one to three nodes. I'm not sure how much Rodriguezias is contributing to today's Rodrumnia hybrids.

Although not shown in the prior table, Rodrumnia is not used very much in further intergeneric hybrids as indicated in the following table.

Rdza x Tolu Contained in 4 Genera:						
#	Composition	Name	Abbrev.	Members	Flowers	Nat.Spr
3	Rdza x Tolu x Zel	Zelumguezia	Zgz	8	11.6	3.4
3	Comp x Rdza x Tolu	Tolguezettia	Tgz	3		
4	Gom x Lchs x Rdza x Tolu	Komarovara	Kmv	3		
3	Onc x Rdza x Tolu	Ontolezia	Otz	2		

There have been only four genera created with Rodrumnia in its parentage for a total 16 grexes. Only one genera has caught the judges eye, Zelumguezia (Rodrumnia x Zelenkoa) with three of the eight grexes receiving 7 total awards.

Progeny with the most F1 progeny:



No Photo

No Photo

<p>Rodrumnia Spunky 'Spots' AM/AOS Apr 2012, NS 3.4 x 3.6 cm 58 Flwrs, 2 Buds, 4 Inflr (Rrm. Just Dandy x Tolu. Kathleen Oka) Puanani, 1998 23 F1 and 55 total progeny 8 AOS awards (4 AMs, 4 HCCs)</p>	<p>Rodrumnia Phyllis 'Roman Holiday' AM/AOS Jan 1988, NS 2.9 x 3.4 cm 9 Flwrs, 0 Buds, 1 Inflr (Rrm. Beauty Spots x Tolu. Phyllis Hetfield) W.W.G.Moir, 1977 14 F1 and 296 total progeny 5 AOS awards (3 AMs, 2 HCCs)</p>	<p>Rodrumnia Bravo 'Nalo Beauty' CCM/AOS Mar 2006, NS 3.0 x 3.0 cm 46 Flwrs, 0 Buds, 3 Inflrs (Tolu. Ole x Rrm. Just Dandy) Puanani, 2000 14 F1 and 50 total progeny 1 CCM/AOS award</p>	<p>Rodrumnia Just Dandy (Rodrumnia Ray Millard x Rodrumnia Just Cute) Richella, 1998 14 F1 and 108 total progeny No awards</p>
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Rodrumnia Mystique
 'Strawberry' AM/AOS
 Mar 2014, NS 3.4 x 3.4 cm
 7 Flwrs, 38 Buds, 5 Inflrs
 (Tolumnia Sniffen x
 Rodrumnia Just Daddy)
 Puanani, 1998
 13 F1 and 37 total progeny
 5 AOS awards
 (3 AMs, 2 HCCs)

Rodrumnia David Butcher
 (Rrm. Catherine Tesch x
 Tolu. Robsan)
 P. Tesch, 2008
 10 F1 and 22 total progeny
 No awards

Rodrumnia Hawaiian Magic
 (Tolumnia Barbie x
 Rodrumnia Phyllis)
 R. Perreira, 1987
 10 F1 and 160 total progeny
 No awards

Rodrumnia Windsong
 'Jan'
 (Rrm. Bravo x
 Tolu. Elfin Lure)
 Kosaki Orchids, 2002
 9 F1 and 29 total progeny
 No awards

Progeny with the most awards progeny (not mention above):



Rrm. Orchidom Valentine
 'Sentinel's Astonishing Red'
 HCC/AOS
 May 2013, NS 3.0 x 3.5 cm
 26 Flwrs, 0 Buds, 2 Inflr
 (Rrm. Orchidom Red Love x
 Tolu. Aleka)
 W. Savage, 2007
 3 F1 progeny
 18 AOS awards (7 AMs,
 7 HCCs, 1 JC, 1 AQ, 2 CCMs)

Rrm. Orchidom Dancer
 'Bright Dawn' AM/AOS
 Apr 2005, NS 3.8 x 4.0 cm
 26 Flwrs, 9 Buds, 2 Inflr
 (Tolu. Fan Dancer x
 Rrm. Kone's Good Choice)
 M. Savage, 2002
 6 F1 and 8 total progeny
 10 AOS awards
 (2 AMs, 7 HCCs, 1 AD)

Rrm. Apple Hollow
 'Velvet Ruffles' AM/AOS
 Jun 2018, NS 3.8 x 4.0 cm
 10 Flwrs, 8 Buds, 2 Inflrs
 (Rrm. Hare Hollow x
 Rrm. Sycamore Hollow)
 J. Molenock, 2007
 2 F1 progeny
 7 AOS awards
 (3 AMs, 4 HCCs)

Rrm. Orchidom Orange Delight
 'Sentinel's Big Yellos' AM/AOS
 May 2012, NS 3.3 x 3.8 cm
 20 Flwrs, 0 Buds, 3 Inflrs
 (Tolu. Aleka x
 Rrm. Orchidom Dancer)
 W. Savage, 2009
 7 F1 and 336 total progeny
 7 AOS awards
 (3 AMs, 4 HCCs)

Recently Registered and awarded *Rodrumnia* progeny



<p>Rrm. Walnut Valley Cherry 'M & B Speckles' AM/AOS Feb 2022, NS 3.2 x 3.6 cm 40 Flwrs, 64 Buds, 4 Inflrs (Rrm. Mill Hollow x Rrm. Cherry Hollow) Rinke & Thompson, 2019 No progeny 5 AOS awards (2 AMs, 3 HCCs)</p>	<p>Rrm. Orchidom Russell 'Looking Glass' AM/AOS Apr 2019, NS 4.1 x 4.0 cm 11 Flwrs, 14 Buds, 1 Inflrs (Rrm. Ochidom Dancer x Rrm. Orchidom Tom's Fantasy) W. Savage, 2019 No progeny 1 AM/AOS award</p>	<p>Rrm. Orchidom Orange Joy 'Duck Creek' HCC/AOS May 2019, NS 3.0 x 3.8 cm 8 Flwrs, 0 Buds, 1 Inflrs (Rrm. Orchidom Orange Delight x Tolumnia Alameda Joy) W. Savage, 2019 No progeny 1 HCC/AOS award</p>	<p>Rrm. Something Else 'Pam' AM/HOS Mar 2019, NS 3.2 x 3.3 cm 17 Flwrs, 15 Buds, 4 Inflrs (Rrm. Party Poppers x Rrm. Volcano Flare) G. Yamada, 2018 No progeny No AOS awards</p>
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BUILDING BLOCK DATA

Rodrumnia [Rrm.] Just Daddy

(Rrm. Ray Millard x Rrm. Just Cute)

Richella, (1998)

Rodrumnia Just Daddy was registered in 1998 by Puanani, but the cross was originated by Richella. To me a 'Building Block' grex is one that is used many times with success, or to state differently, there are many lines of breeding from that species moving forward in time.

Rrm. Just Daddy fits this criteria. It is end of a relatively long breeding single grex breeding line started in 1965 with the registration of Rodriguezia Burgundy. This line is shown below, the column(s) to the left is the primary cross while comments related to the next primary cross are in the boxes in the right column.

Rrm. Just Daddy
No Photo Available
Photo of Parents below



Rrm. Ray Millard x Rrm. Just Cute

Rodriguezia Burgundy, 1965
(Rdza. lanceolata x Rdza. bracteata)
7 F1 / 336 total progeny

Rodrumnia Beauty Spots, 1975
(Tolumnia pulchella x Rdza. Burgundy)
3 F1 / 329 total progeny

Rodrumnia Phyllis, 1977
(Rrm. Beauty Spots x Tolu. Phyllis Hetfield)
14 F1 / 296 total progeny

Rodrumnia Hawaiian Magic, 1987
(Rrm. Phyllis x Tolu.Barbie)
10 F1 / 160 total progeny

Rodrumnia Just Cute, 1991
(Rrm. Phyllis x Tolu.Private Stock)
5 F1 / 117 total progeny

Rodrumnia Ray Millard, 1992
(Tolu. Bloody Mary x Rrm. Hawaiian Magic)
8 F1 / 137 total progeny

Rodrumnia Just Dandy, 1998
(Rrm. Ray Millard x Rrm. Just Cute)
14 F1 / 108 total progeny

Clearly only progeny with significant progeny

Another progeny, Rrm. Catherine Tesch, had 4 F1 / 36 total progeny and breeding still active.

Several progeny have significant total progeny (36, 19, 16)

Only significant progeny, second had 8 total progeny

Only significant progeny, second had 8 total progeny

Back breeding to Rdza. Just Cute, several lines presently from here.

Rodriguezia Burgundy (Rdza. lanceolata x Rdza. bracteata) was registered in 1965 by E. Flynn and it has 7 F1 progeny and 336 total progeny. Only Rodrumnia Beauty Spots (Tolumnia pulchella x Rdza. Burgundy) which was registered in 1975 had any significant progeny as one sees by looking at the total progeny for both.

Rodrumnia Beauty Spots (Tolumnia pulchella x Rdza. Burgundy) was registered in 1975 by R. Perreira and has 3 F1 and 329 total progeny. There are two breeding lines off of Rrm. Beauty Spots. One is Rrm. Phyllis with 14 F1 and 296 total progeny and the other Rrm. Catherine Tesch with 4 F1 and 36 total progeny. I like to think of these two lines as a major breeding line and a minor breeding line since Rrm. Phyllis has almost ten times more total progeny. The 'minor' breeding line that is being pursued today is the Rdza. Burgundy / Rrm. Catherine Tesch breeding line, with a total of 36 progeny. A report on Rrm. Just Dandy in a following section.

Rodrumnia Phyllis (Rrm. Beauty Spots x Tolu. Phyllis Hetfield) was registered in 1977 by W. W. G. Moir and has 14 F1 and 296 total progeny. Of the 14 F1 progeny, six have significant total progeny; 160 (Rrm. Hawaiian Magic), 117 (Rrm. Just Cute), 65 (Rrm. Robsan's Choice), 36 (Rrm. Spicely), 19 (Rrm. Robsan's Dream), and 16 (Rrm. Ripping). When looking at these lines, was breed several n times but only Initially one might think that Rrm. Pnhyllis is a building block with two progeny lines, it was noticed that the Rrm. Just Cute merges with the Rrm. Hawaiian Magic line leaving five lines. The top two lines were then roughly different by about 3 to 1. Rrm. Phyllis may be todays building block but I wanted take a little more time looking at the Rrm. Hawaiian Magic line to find todays building block.

Rodrumnia Hawaiian Magic (Toul. Barbie x Rrm. Phyllis) was registered in 1987 by R. Perreira and has 10 F1 and 160 total progeny. Of the ten F1 progeny only one had significant total progeny, Rrm. Ray Millard, with 137 total progeny, the grex with the second most total progeny had eight total progeny.

Rodrumnia Ray Millard (Tolu. Bloody Mary x Rrm. Hawaiian Magic) was registered in 1992 by K. Millard (originator Richella) and has 8 F1 and 137 total progeny. Of the eight F1 progeny only one had significant total progeny, Rrm. Just Dandy, with 108 total progeny, the grex with the second most total progeny had eight total progeny.

Rodrumnia Just Dandy (Rrm. Ray Millard x Rrm. Just Cute) was registered in 1998 by Puanani (originator Richella) and has 14 F1 and 108 total progeny. This is the cross where the Rrm. Just Cute line was merged back into the other Rrm. Phyllis line. Rrm. Just Dandy presently has at least five active breeding with total progenies of; 55 (Rrm. Spunky), 50 (Rrm. Bravo), 37 (Rrm. Mystique), 15 (Rrm. Just Splendid), 15 (Rrm. Gusto), and consequently this cross really is todays' building block hybrid, and I would refer to this line as the Rdza. Burgundy / Rrm. Just Dandy line.

Awards:

Rodrumnia Just Dandy has not received any awards:

Varieties, forms, sub-species

There are no varieties, forms, or sub-species. recognized by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.




Breeding Characteristics:

There is no information in the literature nor is there a picture of Rodrumnia Just Fancy. With is lack of information and the great verifiability of Rodrumnia I am not able to even guess at possible breeding traits.





<u>Rrm. Just Dandy</u>	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	Total
Reg	0	2	28	12	27	31	8	108
Assc Awds	0	12	11	13	9	11	0	56
<u>F1</u>								
Reg	0	2	4	1	4	3	0	14
Assc Awds	0	12	1	3	1	0	0	17
<u>F2</u>								
Reg	0	0	24	4	16	11	4	59
Assc Awds	0	0	6	3	2	2	0	13
<u>F3</u>								
Reg	0	0	0	7	7	15	3	32
Assc Awds	0	0	0	7	6	9	0	22
<u>Total</u>								
Reg	0	2	28	12	27	29	7	105
Assc Awds	0	12	7	13	9	11	0	52

Breeding with Rodrumnia Just Dandy appears to relatively constant.

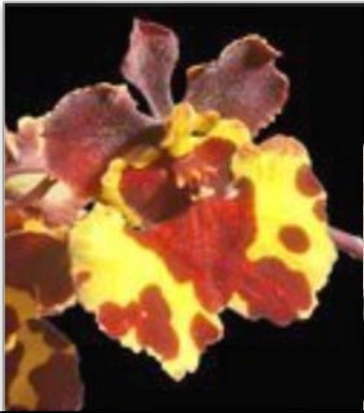

Progeny with the most F1 progeny:

	No Photo		
<p>Rodrumnia Spunky 'Spots' AM/AOS Apr 2012, NS 3.4 x 3.6 cm 58 Flwrs, 2 Buds, 4 Inflr (Rrm. Just Dandy x Tolu. Kathleen Oka) Puanani, 1998 23 F1 and 55 total progeny 8 AOS awards (4 AMs, 4 HCCs)</p>	<p>Rodrumnia Bravo 'Nalo Beauty' CCM/AOS Mar 2006, NS 3.0 x 3.0 cm 46 Flwrs, 0 Buds, 3 Inflrs (Tolu. Ole x Rrm. Just Dandy) Puanani, 2000 14 F1 and 50 total progeny 1 CCM/AOS award</p>	<p>Rodrumnia Mystique 'Strawberry' AM/AOS Mar 2014, NS 3.4 x 3.4 cm 7 Flwrs, 38 Buds, 5 Inflrs (Tolumnia Sniffen x Rodrumnia Just Daddy) Puanani, 1998 13 F1 and 37 total progeny 5 AOS awards (3 AMs, 2 HCCs)</p>	<p>Rodrumnia Windsong 'Jan' (Rrm. Bravo x Tolu. Elfin Lure) Kosaki Orchids, 2002 9 F1 and 29 total progeny No awards</p>

Progeny with the most awards progeny (not mention above):

			
<p>Rrm. Blushing Angel 'Valda' AM/AOS Mar 2007, NS 3.2 x 3.5 cm 20 Flwrs, 7 Buds, 3 Inflr (Rrm. Spunky x Rrm. Mystique) Kosaki Orchids, 2003 4 F1 and 8 total progeny 3 AOS awards (2 AMs, 1 HCC)</p>	<p>Rrm. Just Splendid 'O'Whimsy' AM/AOS Apr 2007, NS 3.5 x 4.0 cm 29 Flwrs, 28 Buds, 4 Inflr (Tolu. Dorothy Oka x Rrm. Just Dandy) Whimsy Orchids, 2008 4 F1 and 15 total progeny 3 AM/AOS awards</p>	<p>Rrm. Love Bird 'Pucky' AM/AOS Mar 2018, NS 3.3 x 4.0 cm 52 Flwrs, 0 Buds, 1 Inflrs (Rrm. Wiki Wiki x Rrm. Hula Lady) G. Yamada, 2016 2 F1 progeny 1 AM/AOS award</p>	<p>Rrm. Wiki Wiki 'Nani' AM/AOS Feb 2006, NS 3.5 x 3.9 cm 27 Flwrs, 4 Buds, 1 Inflrs (Rrm. Mystique x Tolu. Kathleen Oka) Puanani, 2002 6 F1 and 9 total progeny 2 AOS awards (1 AM, 1 HCC)</p>

Recently Registered and awarded *Rodrumnia* progeny

			
<p>Rrm. Something Else 'Pam' AM/HOS Mar 2019, NS 3.2 x 3.3 cm 17 Flwrs, 15 Buds, 4 Inflrs (Rrm. Party Poppers x Rrm. Volcano Flare) G. Yamada, 2018 No progeny No AOS awards</p>	<p>Rrm. Catch All 'Pam' AM/HOS May 2018, NS 5.8 x 3.8 cm 25 Flwrs, 0 Buds, 2 Inflrs (Rrm. Wiki Wiki x Rrm. Wiz) G. Yamada, 2017 No progeny No AOS awards</p>	<p>Rrm. Aiea Polka Dots 'Pam' AM/AOS Mar 2017, NS 3.7 x 3.7 cm 12 Flwrs, 17 Buds, 1 Inflrs (Rrm. Sun Spots x Rrm. Inner Galaxy) G. Yamada, 2016 1 F1 progeny 1 AM/AOS award</p>	<p>Rrm. Hello Kitty 'Pam' AM/AOS Mar 2017, NS 3.5 x 4.0 cm 10 Flwrs, 0 Buds, 1 Inflrs (Rrm. Nalo x Rrm. Sun Spots) G. Yamada, 2015 1 F1 progeny 1 AM/AOS award</p>

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Award Descriptions (Apr 2022)



Comparettia Oberhausen – Quality Award Description

(Comp. macroplectron x Comp. speciosa)

Fifteen cupped flowers and 3 buds, evenly spaced, well arranged on a 25-cm arching inflorescence; sepals and petals cupped around the column, light chartreuse, relatively evenly spotted marron, lip tri-lobed, mid lobe dominate, margins scalloped, chartreuse, side-lobes lightly brushed orange-red, marron spots, mid-lobe heavily overlaid orange-red, marron spots; column and anther cap white; substance thin; texture iridescent.

Rrm. Tezula Odyssey – Quality Award Description

(Rrm. Aiea Polka Dots x Rrm. Oncore)

Sixteen beautifully arranged flowers and four buds on one 50-cm inflorescence; sepals and petals cream, blotched red-orange distally, heavy overlaid red-orange basally; lip round, notch hidden by overlap, undulating marginally, cream overlaid lite red-orange, spotted dark red-orange coalescing to solid basally; column and anther cap white; substance firm; texture velvety.



Rrm. Willowbank Sunny – Cultural Award Description

(Tolu. Capalaba Sun x Rrm. Willowbank Draft)

One hundred and thirty yellow flowers and twenty buds on twelve erect to arching inflorescences up to 24 inch (60 cm) in length borne from 35 fans on a robust clean plant in a 5 inch (13 cm) in diameter plastic pot; sepals heavily overlaid brick red except margins; petals lightly blotched distally, coalescing basally; lip tri-lobe, flat, side-lobes light striped red distally, coalescing blotches basally, mid-lobe crescent, margins scalloped and serrated, undulating, yellow; column winged, yellow; anther cap light yellow; substance thin; texture velvety.

Rrm. Pixie Delight – Quality Award Description

(Rrm. Windsong x Rrm. Astro)

Nine flat flowers and two buds on one inflorescences erect 11 in (28 cm); sepals erect, recurved, yellow overlaid dark mahogany basally; petals yellow, overlaid light mahogany distally, dark mahogany basally; lip tri-lobe, mid-lobe deeply notched, yellow, lightly overlaid orange-red distally, heavily blotched basally; column and anther cap, yellow, lightly overlaid orange-red; substance thin; texture matte.



Rrm. Robsan's Choice – Quality Award Description

(Tolu. Passionata Red x Rrm. Phyllis)

Twenty slightly cupped flowers and 3 buds on two slightly arching inflorescences up to 54-cm long; sepals and petals light yellow, blotched red-orange; lip tri-lobe, yellow, lobes heavily overlaid red-orange distally, blotched red-orange centrally; column and anther cap yellow; substance thin; texture matte.