**2\_3-13b Chondrorhynca Alliance/Soft-leaved genera including Chaubardia, Chondrorhyncha, Cochleanthes, Huntleya, Kefersteinia, Pescatoria (includes Bollea), and Warczewiczella**

**RESOURCES**:

Books and Articles:

* Huntleyas and Related Genera. Harding (includes Kefersteinia, Bollea, Pescatoria, Warczewicziella).
* “Kefersteinia”. Aubron. *Orchid Review.* Mar-Apr. 2006.
* “The Genus Kefersteinia”. Christenson. *Orchid Digest*. Jul-Aug 2002.
* “Well worth the space: Kefersteinia species”. Turkel. *Orchids*. June 2003.
* “Kefersteinia species in Venezuela”. Dunsterville & Dunsterville. *AOS Bulletin*. June 1983.
* “Pescatoria: Blue Bloods and royals”. Mirenda. Nov. 2022.
* “Pescatorea”. Mirenda. *Orchids*. Nov. 2011.
* “Pescatoria coelestis variation and. . .” Calderon-Saenz. *Orchids*. Aug. 2010.
* “Cochleanthes”. Mirenda. *Orchids*. March 2009.
* “Nomenclature notes: Chondrorhyncha”. Pridgeon. *Orchids*. June 2009.
* “Warczewiczella discolor”. Pupulin. *Orchids*. Feb 2017.
* “Cochleanthes aromatica”. Salguero and Pupulin. *Orchids*. Nov. 2019.
* “Breeding with the Pescatoria alliance”. Culbertson. *Orchids*. In press. 2023.
* “The genus Cochleanthes”. Cavestro and Roucoule. *Orchid Review*. Sept-Oct 2003.
* “Genera Zygopetalinarum II: the genus Cochleanthes”. Pupulin. *Orchid Review*. July-Aug 2006.
* “Breeding with the Pescatoria Alliance: Try Something New?”. Culbertson. *Orchids.* 3-2024.

Webinars:

* Beautiful Soft-leaved Orchids. Cuthbertson. July 2023. https://register.gotowebinar.com/register/4669559242552617815

**RESEARCH QUESTIONS**:

* For each of *Chaubardia heteroclita*, *Chondrorhyncha lendyana*, *Cochleanthes aromatica* and *flabelliformis*, *Huntleya burtii* and *meleagris*, *Kefersteinia graminea* and *tolimensis,* *Pescatoria* (includes *Bollea*) *coelestis*, *coronaria*, *violacea*, *lehmannii*, *cerina*, and *klabochorum*, and *Warczewiczella discolor*, *amazonica*, *marginata*, *timbiensis*, and *candida*, provide a brief description and why you believe each has been awarded and their possible use in hybridizing.
* While some of these species are cool or cool-intermediate growing or the plants are a large size, how could they be used in a breeding program that would produce easier-to-grow plants and still be of exciting award quality. Comment on color, form, floriferousness and flower size in relation to plant size (for example, *Kefersteinia* tend to be smaller plants, but the flowers are still in proportion to the plant size; could they reduce plant size in intergenerics yet display the strong blue color from other genera?).
* Other than genera listed under Research Questions, what other genera do these species successfully hybridize with as evidenced by awards?